

THE
CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY

containing

Tables, Calculations & Statements

Indispensable for ascertaining the Dates

HISTORICAL EVENTS

and of

Public and Private Documents.

FROM THE

Earliest periods to the present Time

BY SIR HARRIS NICOLAS K.C.M.



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PREFACE.

THOUGH the value of CHRONOLOGY, as one of the great land-marks of History, be generally admitted, the reduction of the different Eras, and other Epochs by which time was formerly computed, to the present mode of calculation, has not received the attention in this country to which it is entitled.

Every event in History arose from some preceding transaction, and became, in its turn, the parent of others, either more or less important, hence, however trifling in themselves, or, if viewed without relation to other circumstances, however immaterial the precise time of their occurrence may be, there are few that had not some influence on the state of the nation in which they took place, and not infrequently also, on the affairs of neighbouring countries. The mere knowledge that any circumstance did happen, is of little use for the legitimate purposes of History, the utility of which depends on tracing events to their causes, and, when these are known, to discover their general consequences. Abstractedly, even the greatest event of modern or ancient History can claim but little consideration. What would it matter to posterity, for example, whether

the battle of Waterloo was or was not fought, much less the precise day and year when it occurred, were it not the first link of a long chain of events, the operation of which on Europe, and, indeed, on the whole civilised World, it will be the province of future Historians to describe? Hence arises the value of Chronology, for a mistake in the date of that battle might induce a writer, hereafter, to confound cause with effect, by supposing that Napoleon's second abdication preceded, instead of being the result of, his defeat at Waterloo. The facility with which an error of this kind may be committed, in relation to affairs in early History, from documents not being dated either on the day, or in the month and year of our Lord, but in a manner which has long fallen into desuetude, will be afterwards pointed out.

If, then, History should be studied as a science, that mankind may learn from the past what to expect in the future, it necessarily follows, that all the facts which History records, ought to be referred, with mathematical precision, to their proper dates, for if one of them be misplaced, the inferences drawn from it, will be founded upon false premises. Chronology and Geography have been justly called the "eyes of History," without the lights of which all is chaos and uncertainty, but perhaps a better simile would be, that Dates are to History, what the Latitude and Longitude are to Navigation,—fixing the exact position of the objects to which they are applied.

It is, however, to little purpose that early Chroniclers and Annalists should be correct in

their Dates, or that Historical evidences should be carefully preserved, if those who consult them are ignorant of the means of reducing those Dates to the present system of computing time. The necessity of supplying Historians and Antiquaries with this information was long since felt in France, and produced the publication of that splendid monument of learning, "*L'Art de vérifier les Dates*," which has left little to be done by subsequent Chronologists beyond the humble duty of translation or abridgment. That country can also boast of many works of a similar nature, two of which only require to be noticed, namely, "*De Vaines' Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique*," and the "*Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*," to prove that what is called "*La science Diplomatique*," holds a high rank in the literature of France. Several able works on Chronology, it is true, exist in our language, but it is notorious that there is not one which contains the necessary Tables and other data, "*pour vérifier*," as the French happily term it, the various Dates which are to be found in the Chronicles, Royal Acts, and Private Instruments of this Country.

The consequence of this neglect of a subject on which all Dates in English History, all Records, and, consequently, all Historical accuracy, depend, is shown in a manner which is humiliating to our National literature. In the celebrated collection of documents, printed by Rymer in "*The Fœdera*," at the expense of the public, in the time of Queen Anne numerous instruments of all reigns from Richard the First to Edward the Fourth, are mis-

placed by one entire year. Striking as this fact is, it is equally remarkable that the knowledge of Dates should have made no progress in England during the following century, for although the French works which have just been cited, pointed out the cause of these errors, yet our Archivists and Historians remained in utter ignorance of the circumstance. The new edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*, of which five ponderous volumes have been printed, has in this, as in all other instances, copied and perpetuated the errors of the former editions, and thus a work is given to the world, under the authority of a Royal Commission appointed at the desire of the House of Commons of Great Britain, which bears evidence throughout, that those to whose care it was intrusted, were ignorant of the principle upon which all *English* Records were dated. To modern Historians these blunders have proved a fertile source of confusion and mistake, and the effect of them in a recent inquiry into a constitutional question of the greatest interest, is exemplified in the following pages *

The utility of a work which will enable the Historical or Antiquarian student to ascertain the exact Date of events or records, is best shown by mentioning some of the Dates which it is indispensably necessary he should reduce to modern computation. In ancient periods, the various Eras and Epochs from which different nations dated their Annals, for instance, the Olympiads, the Christian Era, the Eras of Rome, Alexandria, Constantinople, Seleucidæ, Antioch, Abraham, Nabonassar, Tyre,

* Vide page 310 seq

of the Jews, of the Persians, the Hegira, &c. In subsequent centuries, and particularly in Ecclesiastical instruments, the Indictions, Cycle of the Sun, and of the Moon, the Moon's Age, the Concurrents, the Paschal Term, the Dominical Letter, the Epacts, and Ferias, occur. A Charter of the twelfth century, for instance, presents the following redundancy of Dates, all of which are, however, easily understood, and perfectly agree with each other — "Acta sunt hæc anno ab Incarnatione Domini MCIX, Indictione II, Epacta XVII, Concurrente IIII, Cyclus Lunaris V, Cyclus Decem Novennalis VIIII, Regularis Paschæ IIII, Terminus Pascalis XIII Kal Mai, Dies Paschalis VII Kal. Mai, Lunæ ipsius (Dies Paschæ) XXI" These Epochs and Dates must be understood, and Tables given by which to compute and verify them, as well as the Moveable and Fixed Festivals of the Church, if it be wished to bring the Date of the instrument to the present computation

Two Chroniclers state, that William Rufus was slain "on the 4th Nones of August, feria 5, Indiction 8, in the year 1100," while another Annalist says that event occurred "on the feast of St Peter ad Vincula" The writer who mentions the death of Henry II. asserts, that it took place "on the Octaves of St Peter and Paul, feria 5, Luna 19, in the year 1189," while his successor, Richard I, is said to have been crowned "on Sunday, the 3rd Nones of September, on the Feast of the ordination of St Gregory the Pope, 1189," and to have died "on the 8th Ides of April, feria 5, twelve days before Palm Sunday." In

most of these instances, the Roman Calendar alone would fix the exact day of the month, but to verify that Date by the others, several Tables, together with a Glossary, would be indispensable. As no other Dates than such as are similar to these are to be found in the early Annalists, the fact that hitherto there was no work in our language for reducing them to the modern computation, is sufficient to show how little Historical precision has been attended to in England

There is no surer test of the authenticity of a statement, or a document, than the perfect agreement of any two or more Dates which may be mentioned therein. If, for example, the day of the week be stated, and if it be found that, in the year in question, the day of the month did fall on the week-day to which it is assigned, a strong presumption is raised in favour of the general correctness of the instrument, but if several Dates happen to occur, all agreeing with each other, that presumption is, of course, much strengthened. The identification of the day of the week with the day of the month, is attended by other useful results. From the constant usage of the Regnal years, and from the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the commencement of the Common year, it is often a matter of great doubt what year of our Lord is meant to be expressed. Of the confusion thus occasioned, examples are afforded by the facts, that some English Historians assign the death of Charles I to January 1648, while others place it in January 1649, and that some writers assign the Revolution to February 1688, while others place it

in February 1689, according as they used the *Civil Year*, which commenced on the 25th of March, or the *Historical Year*, which began on the 1st of January. Whenever the day of the week, as well as the Saint's day, or day of the Month, is mentioned, the year may be fixed, by ascertaining in which of the two doubtful years the said Saint's day, or day of the Month fell, on the day of the week therein specified.

"Uncertainty," as Lord Chief Justice Coke truly observes in reference to this subject, "is the mother of Confusion," and he might have found in Falsehood, another parent for Confusion. In Dates, as in every thing else, Consistency is the inseparable companion of Truth, and it may be confidently asserted, that no ingenuity or learning could produce a fictitious narrative of any length, if such a number and variety of Dates were introduced as are generally met with in articles of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, without an able diplomatist being able to detect the forgery.

In later ages, especially in England, Records, private Charters, and Historical events, were usually dated on, or from some Saint's day, or Moveable Feast, in the year of the reign of the existing King, without mentioning the nones, or ides, or the year of our Lord for example. "on the feast of the nativity of St John the Baptist, in the 10th year of Henry III.," — "on the Tuesday next after the feast of St Peter ad Vincula, in the 8th of Edward I.," — "on Easter Day, in the 11th of Edward II.," — "on the Friday before Ascension Day,

in the 16th of Henry VI ,” — “ on Midlent Sunday, in the 42nd of Edward III.,” &c To discover the precise day, month, and year of our Lord, when such documents were executed, or when the event took place, it is necessary to possess, 1st, Accurate Tables of the Regnal Years of our Sovereigns, 2nd, A Catalogue of Saints’ Days, and other Church Festivals, 3rd, A Table of the Moveable Feasts, 4th, The Dominical Letters, and, 5th, A Table showing the days of the week on which the days of each month fell, at all periods As the Regnal years occurred in *two* years of our Lord, an error in the commencement or termination of them must cause a mistake of *one entire year*, and as these Tables are the standard by which all events in English History, and all English records, are reckoned, the confusion and errors which a mistake of even one day in the Regnal year creates, when reducing such Dates to the common system, must at once be obvious

Let it be supposed that the exact *modern* Date of an instrument executed “ on the Monday after the feast of St Edmund the Archbishop, in the 20th Edward I,” be required According to former Tables, the feast of St Edmund, in the 20th Edward I, fell on the 16th of November, 1291, and, as that day occurred on a Friday, the Monday after was the 19th of November, 1291 It has been lately discovered that the reign of Edward I began on the 20th, instead of the 16th of November, 1272, consequently, the 16th of November, 20 Edward I, happened, not in 1291, but in 1292, in which year the feast of St. Edmund

fell on a Sunday, so that the date alluded to proves not to be, according to the *old* Tables of Regnal Years, the *nineteenth* of November, one thousand two hundred and ninety-one, but the *seventeenth* of November, one thousand two hundred and ninety-two. In the instance of the Moveable Feasts, a similar error prevails, for if an instrument be dated on or from a Moveable feast in a Regnal year, which Regnal year should have been wrongly computed, an error will not only occur in the year of our Lord, but in the day, and occasionally, also, in the month.

It may, therefore, excite astonishment when it is said, that *every Table of the Regnal years of our Sovereigns hitherto printed, is erroneous*, not in one or two reigns only, but in nearly *every* reign from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Edward the Fourth. The Regnal Tables of the reign of William I are *presumed* to be wrongly computed by 2 months and 11 days in each year, those of William II by 17 days, Henry I. by 4 days, Stephen by 24 days, Henry II. by 1 month and 25 days, and the Regnal Tables of Richard I. have been *proved* to be wrongly computed to the extent of 1 month and 27 days, of John to the extent of 1 month and 21 days, besides a variation in the commencement and termination of each of his regnal years, of Henry III by 9 days, of Edward I by 4 days, of Edward II by 1 day, of Richard II. by 1 day, of Henry IV by 1 day, of Henry V. by 1 day, and of Henry VI. by 1 day in *each* year of their respective reigns.

These errors have caused every document dated,

and every event which took place, on any day in the Regnal year within the period in which these errors occur, to be attributed to *one year of* our Lord *earlier* than that to which they actually belong. That errors so destructive of Truth, whence History, like Philosophy, derives all its usefulness and importance, should have been so long allowed to pass without correction, must surprise those labourers in the exact sciences, whose Tables include the smallest fractions of time, for an error, of even a single second, would be fatal to mathematical and astronomical calculations.

It is not, however, solely in relation to Dates that the errors in computing the Regnal years of the Kings of England are deserving of notice. Those errors affect even the Constitutional History of this Country, and it is, therefore, still more extraordinary that so little attention should have been paid to the subject. The earliest Table of Regnal Years was printed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, shortly after the decision of the Judges that every Monarch succeeded *de facto* as well *de jure*, to the Crown, the moment the preceding Sovereign expired, and that there could be no interregnum, or, as it is now expressed, that "the King never dies." Upon this principle all Tables of Regnal Years have been constructed, and though writers of the last century, with a hardihood which truth only rendered safe, denied the proposition in reference to the first eight monarchs after the Conquest, by contending that their reigns commenced on the day of their Coronation, and not on that of the decease of their predecessor, the Regnal Tables

continued to be formed on the same erroneous plan. All that has hitherto been done, was merely to show that in the instance of John and Edward I, the Regnal years were wrongly reckoned, John's reign having commenced on the day of his Coronation, and the reign of Edward I on the day when his peace was proclaimed, and when he was recognised by his subjects, but even these statements were not published until within the last ten years.

The importance of the question, in an Historical point of view, has induced the Editor to bestow much labour and research in its elucidation, and he flatters himself that he has now established, on the best evidence extant, that the reigns of our early Sovereigns did not commence until their pretensions to the Crown were recognised by the Nation, or until they had solemnly engaged to perform the duties imposed on them by the constitution. The manner in which contemporary Annalists describe the Accession of our Kings, and their Coronations, the constant use of the expression, "*electus in Regem*," and their uniformly describing the Coronation, as the ceremony which rendered the monarch King, *de facto*, added to the circumstance that Richard the First styled himself only "Lord of England" in the interval between his father's death and his own Coronation, and that the Kings' reigns were actually dated from their Coronations, controvert the fanciful idea, that according to the Constitution of this Country there could be no interruption in the succession, but that the heir to the Crown in the 12th and 13th centuries, as at present, succeeded to a full, complete, and real

possession of the Throne, instead of to a mere inchoate right, at the instant when the former Sovereign expired That such is now the law of this Country, confirmed by statutes and by the usage of several centuries, is undeniable, but the proof that this Custom is not in accordance with that "ancient Constitution," which some individuals consider the unerring standard of political excellence, shows that it is not always safe or wise, to refer to an authority, with all the bearings of which we are not thoroughly acquainted

The plan and contents of this volume may be described in a few words Every Historical and Antiquarian student must have felt the want of a book of reference, which, in the last century, would have obtained the appropriate name of a "Companion" or "Vade Mecum," from its containing such information as was constantly and indispensably necessary for their pursuits Besides Glossaries and Tables for explaining and calculating the different Eras and Dates which are to be found in writers of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, a full explanation is given of the Old and New Style, a subject, which it is no exaggeration to say, is so little understood, as often to render the manner of writing the years according to both styles, thus, 167 $\frac{2}{3}$, or 1672-3, 168 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1684-5, productive of embarrassment, even in persons of the highest attainments *

The various modes in different countries, and in-

* Two remarkable illustrations of this fact have been recently pointed out *Vide* 'The Foreign Quarterly Review,' vol xii p 15, and "A Treatise on the Law of Adulterine Bastardy, 8vo 1836 p 306

deed, in the same country, and in the same century, of commencing the year, from Christmas, from the 1st of January, from the 25th of March, or from Easter, often cause perplexity, and, like mistakes in the Regnal years, become sources of error to the extent of one entire year in computation. References to the Calendars of Religious Sects is often necessary, and the Calendar invented during the French Revolution, and used in France for fourteen years, ought to be in the hands of all who consult the letters or public documents written in that period, for "the 4th Germinal in the year of the Republic 9" is as little likely to be generally comprehended by the next generation, as the date of an edict of the Emperor of China. The Glossary of Terms used by Ecclesiastics in the middle ages, who describe a day by the "Introit," or beginning of the service appointed by the Church to be performed thereon, and an Explanation of the Canonical Hours, Watches, &c will frequently be found useful.

From the constant allusion by Historians to the Councils, and the great influence which the Pontiffs exercised over the affairs of Europe, Chronological and Alphabetical Lists of both are desirable. Tables of the Succession of the Saxon and Scottish Kings, and of Contemporary Sovereigns, of the commencement and termination of the Law Terms, which varied in different centuries, and of the three great Pestilences, which formed Epochs for dating instruments in the reign of Edward III, are common Historical references.

The limits of this volume do not admit of the introduction of various other information which is

often required for this purpose, such as a complete List of the Lord Chancellors and Bishops of England, and of the great Officers of the Crown, the dates of the most celebrated Battles, of the meetings, prorogations, and dissolutions of Parliament, and a succinct Genealogical account of all the Royal families of Europe, and the Author trusts to find some future opportunity of giving them to the public. Upon the authorities on which this work has been written, it is only necessary to observe, that no accessible source of information has been neglected, and that, in most instances, those sources are pointed out. "*L'Art de vérifier les Dates*," the "*Glossarium*" of Ducange, and "*De Vaines' Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique*," have, as might be expected, been most frequently consulted, and no labour has been spared to render the volume, what the Germans would term, and which, if our language admitted of the expression, would have been the fittest title for it, "*THE HAND-BOOK OF HISTORY*"

Such, with slight variations, were the remarks prefixed to the first impression of this volume, in June 1833. During the five years which have since elapsed, the Editor's attention has been constantly bestowed on its correction, and he trusts that the improvements which have been made, will render it more worthy of the public favour.

On the former occasion, he offered his best thanks for the assistance which he had derived from his friends, THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esquire, Chief Clerk in the Record Office in the Tower, THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Deputy Clerk Registrar

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To Mr. HARDY and Mr STEVENSON, he has become additionally indebted for many important communications, and his acknowledgments are also eminently due to the VISCOUNT STRANGFORD, JOHN HOLMIS, Esquire, of the British Museum, the Reverend JOSEPH HUNTER, the Reverend JOHN BREWER, of Queen's College, Oxford, and to JOHN M KEMBLE, Esquire, of Trinity College, Cambridge, as well as to the other gentlemen, whose names are mentioned in the notes.

June, 1838

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ERAS AND EPOCHS

I THE OLYMPIADS

THE ERA OF THE OLYMPIADS, so called from its having originated from the Olympic games, which occurred every fifth year at Olympia, a city in Elis, is the most ancient and celebrated method of computing time. It was first instituted in the 770th year before the birth of our Saviour, and consisted of a revolution of four years. The first year of Jesus Christ is usually considered to correspond with the first year of the 195th Olympiad, but as the years of the Olympiads commenced at the full moon next after the summer solstice, *i. e.*, about the 1st of July, (from which day the commencement of each Olympiad is usually reckoned,) it follows, that the first six months of one year of our Lord correspond with the last six months of one year of the Olympiads, and that the last six months of the same year of our Lord correspond with the first six months of another year of the Olympiads. For example, when it is said that the first year of the Christian era agrees with the first year of the 195th Olympiad, it must be understood that it corresponds only with the first six months of the first year of the 195th Olympiad, for the first six months of the first year of our Lord correspond with the last six months of the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad, so that the second year of the 195th Olympiad commenced on the 1st of July, in the second year of our Lord. Each year of an Olympiad was luni solar, and contained twelve or thirteen months,

the names of which varied in the different states of Greece. The months consisted of thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, and the short year consequently contained 354 days, while the intercalary year had 384. The computation by Olympiads having ceased after the 305th Olympiad, in the year of Christ 440, the object of this work does not require any further account of them.

To reduce any given year of an Olympiad to the common era, multiply the Olympiad immediately preceding the one in question by 4, and add to the product the number of years of the given Olympiad. If before Christ, subtract the amount from 777, if after Christ, subtract 776 from the amount, and the remainder will be the beginning of the year required *. The number of each month of an Olympiad must be reckoned from July, because July is the first month of an Olympiad.

II ERA OF THE FOUNDATION OF ROME

Great doubts have been entertained, as well by ancient historians as by modern chronologists, respecting this era. Polybius fixes it to the year B C 751, Cato, who has been followed by Dionysius of Halicar-

* **EXAMPLES** — I To find the year before Christ of the 2nd year of the 146th Olympiad

145 The Olympiad preceding the 146th

× 4

580

+ 2 Year of the Olympiad

582

Subtracted from 777,
there remain

777

95

The year before Christ of the 2nd year of the 146th Olympiad.

II. To find the year of our Lord of the 2nd year of the 222nd Olympiad.

221

× 4

884

+ 2

886

+ 776

110

Year of our Lord of the 2nd year of the 222nd Olympiad

nassus, Solinus, and Eusebius, to B C 752, Fabius Pictor, to B C 747, archbishop Usher, to B C 748, and Newton, to B C 627 Terentius Varro, however, refers it to B C 753, which computation was adopted by the Roman emperors, and by Plutarch, Tacitus, Dion, Aulus Gellius, Censorinus, Onuphrius, Baroius, bishop Beveridge, Strauchius, Dr Playfair, and by most modern chronologists Livy, Cicero, Pliny, and Velleius Paterculus occasionally adopted both the Varronian and Catonian computations Dr Hales has, however, determined from history and astronomy, that the Varronian computation is correct, viz, B. C 753, which may, therefore, it is presumed, be considered as the true date of the era of the foundation of Rome

III THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The CHRISTIAN ERA, or ERA OF JESUS CHRIST, or, as it is often called, OF THE INCARNATION, commenced on the 1st day of January, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd of the building of Rome, and in the 4714th of the Julian period This era was first used about the year 527 by Dionisius, surnamed "Exiguus," but better known as "Denys le Petit," a monk of Scythia and a Roman abbot, in consequence of which it is sometimes called "Recapitulatio Dionisii" It was not introduced into Italy until the sixth century, and, though first used in France in the seventh, it was not universally established there until about the eighth century An instance of the use of the Christian era in England is supposed to have occurred as early as the year 680*, it was generally

* "Regnante in perpetuum ac gubernante Domino nostro Salvatore secula universa, Anno recapitulationis Dionisi, id est ab Incarnatione Christi, sexcentesimo octuagesimo Indictione sexta revoluta, &c Quapropter ego Osbert Rex' &c Mr Hardy, in his preface to the Charter Rolls, observes, that 'Spelman (Concil, vol 1) and Mirsham (in Mon Angl) are of opinion that the Christian era, although used by the Venerable Bede, had hardly been introduced into England in the time of Charlemagne Dr Hickee, however, controverts their assertions and adduces the following instances to prove that the date of the Incarnation was used before the year 800 when Charlemagne was made emperor of the Franch in the charter of Ethelbert, king of the West Saxons, this occurs —

adopted in the eighth century, and it was ordained by the Council of Chelsea, in July, 816, that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the incarnation of our Saviour. It will, however, afterwards appear, that considerable difference has existed, not only in various countries, but even in the same place in the same country, and at the same period, respecting the commencement of the year.

In Spain, the Christian era, though occasionally adopted in the eleventh, was not uniformly used in public instruments until after the middle of the fourteenth century, nor in Portugal until about the year 1415. In the Eastern empire, and in Greece, it was not universal, until after the capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II. in 1453.*

The years of the Christian era are described in ancient documents as the years "of Grace," of "the Incarnation," of "our Lord," of "the Nativity," of "the Circumcision," and "annus Trabeationis."

IV THE JULIAN ERA

The epoch of the JULIAN ERA, which precedes the common or Christian era by forty-five years, is the reformation of the Roman calendar by Julius Cæsar, who ordained that the year of Rome 707 should consist of 15 months, forming altogether 445 days, that the ensuing year, 708, should be composed of 365 days, and that every fourth year should contain 366 days, the additional day being introduced after the 6th of the calends of March, *i. e.*, the 24th of February, which year he called Bissextile, because the 6th of the calends of March were then doubled. Julius Cæsar

* Scripta est hæc charta anno Dominicæ Incarnationis, D CCXC. In a charter of Offa, king of Mercia, 'Actum anno Dominicæ Incarnationis, D CCLXXXVIII.' In a charter of Ethelbert, the second king of Kent, 'Actum [anno] Dominicæ Incarnationis, D CCLXXXI,' and in the charter of Egbert, king of Kent, 'Actum anno Dominicæ Incarnationis, D CCLXV. Textus Roffensis, pp. 134 b 132 131 127."

* De Vaines's Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique, tom. i. p. 329.

also divided the months into the number of days which they at present contain.

The Roman calendar, which was divided into Calends, Nones, and Ides, was used in most public instruments throughout Europe for many centuries, and will be found in a subsequent part of this volume

The Calend is the first day of each month

The Ides were eight days in each month in March, May, July, and October, the Ides fall on the 15th, and in all other months on the 13th, day

The Nones are the 5th day of each month, except in March, May, July, and October, when the Nones fall on the 7th day *

The days of the month were reckoned backwards instead of forwards thus, the 3rd calends of February is the 30th of January, the 4th calends of February is the 29th of January, the 15th calends of February is the 18th of January, &c, and in a similar manner with respect to the Ides and Nones But a reference to the Roman calendar itself will be more satisfactory than any explanation. Except July and August, which were named after Julius and Augustus Cæsar, (having before been called Quintilis and Sextilis,) the Roman months bore their present names

An error prevailed for thirty-seven years after the death of Julius Cæsar, from reckoning every third instead of every fourth year a bissextile or leap-year, as if the year contained 365 days 8 hours When this mistake was detected, thirteen intercalations had occurred instead of ten, and the year consequently began three days too late The calendar was, therefore, again corrected, and it was ordered that each of the ensuing twelve years should contain 365 days only, and that there should not be any leap-year until A U C 760 or A D 7 From that time the years have been calculated without mistakes, and the Roman year has been adopted by all Christian nations though after the sixth

* Sex Maius Nonas, October, Julius, et Mars,
Quatuor at reliqui, — dabit Idus quilibet octo

century it became usual to date from the birth of our Saviour

To reduce the year of Rome to the year before or after Christ, if the year of Rome be less than 754, deduct the year from 754, in which case the difference is the year before Christ. If the year of Rome be not less than 754, deduct 753 from it, and the remainder will be the year after Christ. *

V. THE INDICTIONS.

The INDICTIONS consisted of a revolution of fifteen years, which are separately reckoned as Indiction 1, Indiction 2, &c, up to 15, when they recommence with Indiction 1. Their origin has not been ascertained, but Gibbon observes, that the name and use of the "Indictions" were derived from the Roman tributes. The emperor subscribed with his own hand, and in purple ink, the solemn Edict or Indiction, which was fixed up in the principal city of each diocese during two months previous to the first day of September in each year, and, by a very easy connection of ideas, the word "indiction" was transferred to the measure of tribute which it prescribed, and to the annual term which it allowed for the payment †. It is certain, however, that the Indictions are not of higher antiquity than the time of the emperor Constantine, nor of less than that of Constantius. The first evidence of the use of this epoch is in the Theodosian code, in the reign of

* EXAMPLES — I Required the year before Christ of the year of Rome 685

$$\begin{array}{r} 754 \\ \text{— A U C } 685 \\ \hline \text{Year B C } 69 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

II Required the year of Christ of the year of Rome 792.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{A U C } 792 \\ \text{— } 753 \\ \hline \text{A D } 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

† Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. ii. p. 511

Constantius, who died in 361, but doubt exists as to the precise time of the commencement of the Indictions, some writers assigning the first Indiction to the year 312, the greater number to the year 313, others to 314, while some place it in the year 315. In "*L'Art de vérifier les Dates*," the year 313 is fixed upon as that of the first Indiction.

There are four descriptions of Indictions. The first is that of **CONSTANTINOPIE**, which was instituted by Constantine in A D 312, and began on the 1st of September. The second, and more common in England and France, was the **IMPERIAL** or **CÆSAREAN** Indiction, which began on the 24th of September. The third kind of Indiction is called the **ROMAN** or **PONTIFICAL**, from its being generally used in papal bulls, at least from the ninth to the fourteenth century. It commences on the 25th of December or 1st of January, according as either of these days was considered the first of the year. The fourth kind of Indiction, which is to be found in the register of the parliaments of Paris, began in the month of October. In France, under the first race of the French monarchs, which ended in A D 752, the Indiction was dated from the month of September, under the second race, A D 752 to A D 987, the Greek Indiction (the 1st of September), and the Roman Indiction (the 1st of January), were both used, under the third race, great variation prevailed in using the Indiction. The Indiction was generally used in ecclesiastical acts of the eighth century. During the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries the Constantine Indiction was occasionally used in France, Germany, England, and even in Italy. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Roman Indiction was, nevertheless, always adopted, but in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the Imperial Indiction, beginning on the 24th of September, was most followed in England, Germany, and France*, which epoch was first used in

* *De Vaines's Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique*. Mr Hardy says, in his preface to the *Charter Rolls*, that the introduction of the

this country, at the time of the mission of St. Augustine, by St Gregory. It is, however, said, that after the twelfth century the Indiction was rarely mentioned in public instruments, that it fell into desuetude with Louis le Jeune, who ascended the throne in 1137, and died in 1180, but that in private charters, and in ecclesiastical documents, in France, the usage continued until the end of the fifteenth century *

To ascertain the Indiction of any year of our Lord, add 3 to the given year, and divide the sum by 15 if nothing remain, the Indiction of that year will be 15, if any number remain, that number will be the number of the Indiction †

The year of the pontifical Indiction (from A D 1000 to A D 1999) will be found in the Table marked K, in another part of this volume

VI. THE MUNDANE ERA OF ALEXANDRIA.

The ALEXANDRIAN ERA OF THE CREATION OF THE WORLD was fixed at 5502 years before Christ, so that the year of our Lord 1 corresponded with the Alexandrian year of the creation 5503 This computation was continued until the year of our Lord 284, or of the Alexandrian era 5786, but in A D 285, and A Alex 5787, ten years were subtracted, and that year was called 5777

To reduce the Alexandrian to the Christian era, 5502

Indiction in the dates of charters is frequently embarrassing, and has in many cases been proved to be inaccurate, and that it is now generally admitted that a charter, in which an error respecting the Indiction may be found, should not, therefore, be rejected as spurious

* I'Art de vérifier les Dates

† EXAMPLE — Required the Indiction for the year 1290.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1290 \\
 + 3 \\
 \hline
 15)1293(86 \\
 \underline{120} \\
 93 \\
 \underline{90} \\
 3
 \end{array}$$

3 The Indiction for the year 1290.

must be subtracted from the Alexandrian era until A Alex 5786, and after that year by subtracting 5492. To ascertain the year of the Alexandrian era of any year of our Lord after A D 285, add 5492 to the year of Christ, and if before A D 285, 5502 must be added,

VII THE MUNDANE ERA OF ANTIOCH

The creation of the world was placed by the ERA OF ANTIOCH ten years later than by the era of Alexandria, as it fixed that event 5492 years before Christ, instead of 5502 years. As, however, ten years were subtracted from the Alexandrian era in A D 285, the two eras thenceforward coincided.

To reduce the era of Antioch to the Christian era, subtract 5492 from the former

VIII THE ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE, which was adopted in that city before the middle of the seventh century, likewise commences with the creation of the world, which is assigned to the 5508th year before Christ, the year of whose Incarnation fell in the 5509th of this era. The Russians followed this calculation until the reign of Peter the Great, having received it from the Greek church, by which it is still used. In the era of Constantinople there are two years, the civil, which begins with the month of September, and the ecclesiastical, which commences on the 21st of March, and sometimes on the 1st of April. It cannot be positively asserted that the 1st of September was always the first day of the civil year of this era, especially after the separation of the Eastern and Western empires, but if such was the fact, there must, it is presumed, have been two kinds of civil years, viz the Roman, or consular, beginning on the 1st of January, as at Rome, and the Greek, which commenced on the 1st of September. To ascer-

tain what year of the era of Constantinople corresponds with any year of our Lord, subtract 5508 from the former, from the month of January to August, and 5509, from September to the end of the year. These numbers added to the year of Christ will, of course, give the year of this era *

IX THE ERA OF THE SELEUCIDÆ, OR THE GRECIAN ERA, SOMETIMES ALSO CALLED THE ERA OF ALEXANDRIA

The Greeks adopted two epochs, both named after Alexander the Great

The first dates from the death of that prince, 12th of November, 324 B C, but its usage is not well attested.

The second Greek era, which is sometimes improperly called the era of Alexander, was more commonly, as well as more justly, termed the ERA OF THE SELEUCIDÆ, or the ERA OF THE GREEKS. It is also occasionally called the ERA OF THE SYRO-MACEDONIANS. It commences in the year of Rome 442, twelve years after the death of Alexander, and 311 years and 4 months before the birth of our Saviour, being the epoch of the conquest of Babylon by Seleucus I, surnamed Nicator, or the Victorious. The Julian year, formed of the Roman months (to which Syrian names were given), was used. This era prevailed, not only in the dominions of Seleucus, but among almost all the people of the Levant, where it is still in use. Considerable variation,

* **EXAMPLES** — I Required the year of the era of Constantinople of April, 1720

$$\begin{array}{r} 1720 \\ + \quad 5508 \\ \hline \text{April, } 7228 \text{ of the era of Constantinople} \end{array}$$

II Required the year of Christ of October, 6432, of the era of Constantinople

$$\begin{array}{r} 6432 \\ 5509 \\ \hline \text{A D } 923 \end{array}$$

however, existed respecting the commencement of the year, the Greeks of Syria began it on the 1st of September, and other Syrians in the month of October. The Jews, after they became subject to the kings of Syria, likewise adopted this era, and did not abandon it for the one now used by them until within the last 400 years. By the Arabs it is still used. The names of the Syrian and Greek months were as follow —

Syrian Months.		Greek Months		Roman Months
Eloul	- -	Gorpæus	- -	September
Tisri I	- -	Hyperberetæus	- -	October
Tisri II	- -	Dius	- -	November
Canun I	- -	Apellæus	- -	December.
Canun II.	- -	Audynæus	- -	January
Sabat	- -	Peritius	- -	February.
Adar	- -	Dystrus	- -	March
Nisan	- -	Xanthicus	- -	April
Icar	- -	Artemisius	- -	May
Haziran	- -	Dæsius	- -	June
Tamus	- -	Panæmus	- -	July
Ab	- -	Lous	- -	August.

X THE CÆSAREAN ERA OF ANTIOCH

This era was instituted at Antioch, in consequence of the victory gained by Julius Cæsar in the plain of Pharsalia, on the 9th of August, in the year of Rome 706, and 48 years before Christ. The Syrians computed this era from the autumn, or from the 1st Tisri (October), of the year 48 B C, but the Greeks began it from their month Gorpæus (September), 49 B C., and in the year of Rome 705.

XI. THE ERA OF PISA.

This era, which was sometimes used in France, especially in the twelfth century, differed from our common era by preceding it by one year only

XII. THE ERA OF SPAIN.

Spain having been conquered by the emperor Augustus, in the year of Rome 715, thirty-nine years before the birth of Christ, a new era was created, founded on the Julian calendar, called the ERA OF SPAIN, the first year of which commenced on the 1st of January, A U C 716, and 38 B C It was not confined to Spain, but was adopted in Portugal, Africa, and in the southern provinces of France The era of Spain was abolished in Catalonia in 1180, in the kingdom of Aragon, in 1350, in that of Valencia, in 1358, and in Castile in 1393, but it prevailed in Portugal so lately as 1415, if not until 1422

To reduce the era of Spain to the common year, 38 must be subtracted from the latter If before the birth of Christ, 39 must be subtracted *

XIII THE ERA OF DIOCLESIAN, OR OF THE MARTYRS

This era dates from the 29th of August, A D. 284, the day when Dioclesian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon, and, in consequence of his persecution of the Christians, it is also called the ERA OF MARTYRS † The year consists of 365 days, with an additional day every fourth year it contains twelve months of thirty days each, with five additional days in common, and six in leap-years Before the reformation of the Roman calendar by Julius Cæsar, the Egyptian year consisted of twelve months, each containing thirty days, and to the end of each year they added five days, called, for

* EXAMPLES	— I Era of Spain	1320	II Anno Domini	1296
		— 38		+ 38
	Anno Domini	1282	Era of Spain	1334

† The Ethiopians called the years of the era of martyrs "years of grace" They did not, however, reckon them in a continued series after the year of Christ 284, but formed a period of 532 years, at the end of which they recommenced with 1 They also adopted, for the mundane era, the calculation of Julius Africanus, and anticipated the Christian era by eight years

that reason, "epagomenæ," to complete the number of 365. But, as about six hours still remained at the completion of every year, it followed that every four years each month retrograded one day, forming one entire year in every 1461 years. To remedy this inconvenience, the astronomers of Alexandria added to every fourth year a sixth epagomene, as Julius Cæsar had added a 29th day to every February. By this means they rendered their year fixed, and gave it all the consistency and regularity of the Julian year.* The 29th of August answers to the first day of their common year, and the 1st of September to the intercalary year.

The era of Dioclesian was generally used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era, in the sixth century, and it is still used by the Ethiopians and Copts.

The following table shows the correspondence of the Egyptian calendar with our own†, and the names which the Egyptians and Ethiopians gave their months —

Roman Months	Egyptian Months	Ethiopian Months	Sum at the end of each Month
August 29	- Thoth -	- Mascaren -	30 days
September 28	- Paophi -	- Tikhmēth -	60 —
October 28	- Athyr -	- Hadar -	90 —
November 27	{ Choeac or Cohiac }	- Tacsam -	120 —
December 27	- Tybi -	- Tir -	150 —
January 26	- Mechir -	- Jacatith -	180 —
February 25	- Phamcnōth	- Magabith -	210 —
March 27	- Pharmouti	- Miazia -	240 —
April 26	- Pashons -	- Gimboth -	270 —
May 26	- Payni -	- Sene -	300 —
June 25	- Epiphi -	- Hamt -	330 —
July 25	- Mésori -	- Nahase -	360 —

* This reform, which was ordered by a decree of the senate of Rome, in the 16th year of the Julian era, B C 30, did not take effect until five years afterwards, and only at Alexandria. The rest of Egypt continued for a long time to use the imperfect year.

† For the modern names of the Coptic months, and the corresponding periods of our calendar, see the note to p 15.

August 24	{ EPAGOMENE, called Nisi }	1
— 25		2
— 26		3
— 27		4
— 28		5 = 365
— 29		
Intercalary - - -		<u>6</u>

The year, which was intercalary, commenced on the 30th of August, but, as it agreed with the Roman bissextile year, it finished on the 28th of the following August, and the next began on the 29th

To reduce the years of the Dioclesian era to those of the Christian, add 283 years and 240 days to each. As the Dioclesian year next after leap-year commenced a day later than in the common year, one day must consequently be added from the 29th of August to the end of the ensuing February

XIV. THE ERA OF THE HEGIRA, OR THE ERA OF THE TURKS, ARABS, AND OTHER MAHOMEDANS

The epoch of the ERA OF THE HEGIRA is, according to the civil calculation, Friday, the 16th of July, A D 622, the day of the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, which is the date of the Mahomedans* but astro-

* Iane, in his recent "Account of the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," states, that "the Mahomedan era does not commence from the day on which the prophet departed from Mecca, but from the first day of the moon or month of Mohharran preceding that event. It is said, that Mohammed, after having remained concealed in a cave near Mecca three days with Abou Bekr, began his journey, or 'the flight,' to El Medcenah on the ninth day of the third month (Rabeea el Owwal), sixty-eight days after the commencement of the era. Thus the first two months are made of thirty days each, which is often the case when the calculation from the actual sight of the new moon is followed, and the 'light' itself, from the cave, may be inferred to have commenced on the 22nd of September" (Vol 1 p 419). He also says, "The Arabs generally commence each month on the night on which, or on the eve of which, the new moon is actually seen, and this night is in most cases the *second*, but sometimes, and in some places, the *third*, after the true period of the new moon. If, however, the moon is not seen on the second or third night, the month is commenced on the latter. The new moon of July, A D 622, happened between five and six o'clock in the morning of the 14th, therefore the 16th was, most probably, the *first day of the era*." (*Ibid* p 301)

nomers and some historians assign it to the preceding day, viz Thursday, the 15th of July, an important fact, to be borne in mind when perusing Arabian writers. The years of the Hegira are lunar years, and contain twelve lunar months, each commencing with the new moon, a practice which necessarily leads to great confusion and uncertainty, inasmuch as every year must begin considerably earlier in the season than the preceding one. In chronology and history, however, and in dating their public instruments, the Turks use months, which contain alternately thirty and twenty-nine days, except the last month, which, in intercalary years, contains thirty days. The months of the Hegira consist, like ours, of weeks, each day of which begins in the evening, after sunset, and is termed by the catholic church *ferial*; thus, our Sunday is the first *feria* of the Arabian week, and our Saturday the seventh. The years of the Hegira are divided into cycles of thirty years, nineteen of which are termed common years, of 354 days each, and the eleven others intercalary, or abundant, from their consisting of one day more: these are the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th. To ascertain whether any given year be intercalary or not divide it by 30, and if any of the above numbers remain the year is one of 355 days.

The names of the months as used by the Turks, with the length of each, are as follow * —

* After giving the names of these months as they are now pronounced by the Egyptians, Lane says, "Each of these months retrogrades through all the different seasons of the solar year in the period of about thirty three years and a half, consequently they are only used for fixing the anniversaries of most religious festivals, and for the dates of historical events, letters, &c, and not in matters relating to astronomy or the seasons. In the latter cases the Coptic months are still in general use. With their Moslem names I give the corresponding periods of our calendar —

1	Toot commences on the	10th or 11th of September
2	Babeh	10th or 11th of October
3	Hatoor	9th or 10th of November
4	Kay ihk,	} 9th or 10th of December
	vulg Kay k }	
5	Loobeh	8th or 9th of January
6	Amshcer	7th or 8th of February

Moharram	-	-	30	Schaban	-	-	-	29
Saphar	-	-	29	Ramadhan	-	-	-	30
Rabia I	-	-	30	Schoual	-	-	-	29
Rabia II	-	-	29	Dhu'l kadah	-	-	-	30
Guimadhi I	-	-	30	Dhu'l hajjah	-	-	-	29
Guimadhi II	-	-	29	and, in intercalary				
Redgeb	-	-	30	years, 30 days.				

Their weeks of seven days are named as follow - —

	Turkish		Ancient Arabic.		Modern Arabic
Su.	- Pazar gun	-	Bawal	-	Yom ahad
M.	- Pazar ertesi	-	Bahun	-	Yom theaa
Tu	- Sale	-	Jebar	-	Yom tulta
W	- Charshambi	-	Dabar	-	Yom arba
Th	- Pershambe	-	Femunes	-	Yom hamsa.
F	- Juma	-	Aruba	-	Juma.
Sa	- Juma ertesi	-	Shiyar	-	Sabt

To ascertain precisely the day on which any year of the Hegira begins would require elaborate tables, which

7	Bıramhat commences on the 9th of March
8	Burmoodeh ——— 8th of April
9	Beshens ——— 8th of May
10	Baoneh ——— 7th of June
11	Fibul ——— 7th of July
12	Mısra ——— 6th of August

The Faym en Nesee (intercalary days), five or six days, complete the year

"These months, it will be observed, are of thirty days each. Five intercalary days are added at the end of three successive years, and six at the end of the fourth year. The Coptic leap year immediately precedes ours, therefore the Coptic year begins on the 11th of September only when it is the next after their leap-year, or when our next ensuing year is a leap-year, and, consequently, after the following February, the corresponding days of the Coptic and our months will be the same as in other years. The Copts began their reckoning from the era of Dioclesian, A D 284. In Egypt, and other Moslem countries, from sunset to sunset is reckoned as the civil day, the night being classed with the day which follows it, thus the night before Friday is called the night of Friday. Sunset is twelve o'clock, an hour after sunset, one o'clock, two hours, two o'clock, and so on to twelve. After twelve o'clock in the morning, the hours are again named one, two, three, and so on, consequently, the time of noon, according to Mohhamadan reckoning, on any particular day, subtracted from twelve, gives the apparent time of sunset on that day according to European reckoning." — *Account of the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians*, vol 1 pp 300—302

may be found in "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," and in Playfair's "System of Chronology *," but, by the following calculations, the fact will be ascertained with tolerable accuracy — Multiply the years elapsed by 970203, cut off six decimals, add 622 54, and the sum will be the year of the Christian era, and decimal of the day following, in Old Style

To reduce the Christian era to the Mahomedan, subtract 622 from the current year, multiply by 1 0307, cut off four decimals, and add 46 the sum will be the year and decimal of the day, Old Style.

XV ERA OF ABRAHAM

This era preceded the birth of our Saviour by 2015 years, and began on the 1st of October, 2016 To reduce this era to the Christian era, subtract 2015 years and 3 months, and the remainder will be the year and the month.

XVI ERA OF NABONASSAR.

The author of the ERA OF NABONASSAR, which is important in chronology, as by it all other epochs are connected and adjusted, was Nabonassar, the founder of the kingdom of Babylon It commenced on Wednesday, the 26th of February, in the 3967th year of the Julian period, *i e* B C 747 The years are vague, consisting of 365 days each, without intercalation. The Nabonassarean era included a period of 424 Egyptian years, from the commencement of Nabonassar's reign to the death of Alexander the Great, and was thence brought down to the reign of Antoninus Pius.

"To find the day of any Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the given year, if before Christ, from 748, and if after, add to it 747 divide the result by 4, omitting fractions, and subtract the

* Tables for the same purpose are given in the "Companion to the Almanack," for 1830

quotient from 57 (i.e. the number of days from the 1st of January to the 26th of February) If the quotient exceed 57, add 365 as often as necessary, before subtraction the remainder will be the day of the year given. The first result before the division by 4, increased by a unit of each 365, added to 57, will be the year of Nabonassar then beginning

The day of the week on which the year of Nabonassar begins may be known by dividing it by 7 If there be no remainder, the day will be Tuesday if there be a remainder, the day below that figure in the following table will be the day required —

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tu	W.	T	F	S	Sun	M

As the rule above stated may be one day in error, from the omission of fractions, it may be corrected by this table **

The Nabonassarean and Julian Eras compared and adjusted to each other

Nab Years	Julian Years before Christ.	Nab Years	Julian Years before Christ	Nab Years	Julian Years before Christ
1	26 Feb 747	17	22 Feb 731	33	18 Feb 715
2	26 — 746	18	22 — 730	34	18 — 714
3	26 — 745	19	22 — 729	35	18 — 713
4	25 — 744	20	21 — 728	36	17 — 712
5	25 — 743	21	21 — 727	37	17 — 711
6	25 — 742	22	21 — 726	38	17 — 710
7	25 — 741	23	20 — 725	39	17 — 709
8	24 — 740	24	20 — 724	40	16 — 708
9	24 — 739	25	20 — 723	41	16 — 707
10	24 — 738	26	20 — 722	42	16 — 706
11	24 — 737	27	20 — 721	43	16 — 705
12	23 — 736	28	19 — 720	44	15 — 704
13	23 — 735	29	19 — 719	45	15 — 703
14	23 — 734	30	19 — 718	46	15 — 702
15	23 — 733	31	19 — 717	47	15 — 701
16	22 — 732	32	18 — 716	48	14 — 700

* Companion to the Almanac for 1850.

TABLE—*continued*

Nab Years	Julian Years before Christ	Nab Years	Julian Years before Christ.	Nab Years	Julian Years before Christ.
49	14 Feb 699	69	9 Feb 679	89	4 Feb 659
50	14 — 698	70	9 — 678	90	4 — 658
51	14 — 697	71	9 — 677	91	4 — 657
52	13 — 696	72	8 — 676	92	3 — 656
53	13 — 695	73	8 — 675	93	3 — 655
54	13 — 694	74	8 — 674	94	3 — 654
55	13 — 693	75	8 — 673	95	3 — 653
56	12 — 692	76	7 — 672	96	2 — 652
57	12 — 691	77	7 — 671	97	2 — 651
58	12 — 690	78	7 — 670	98	2 — 650
59	12 — 689	79	7 — 669	99	2 — 649
60	11 — 688	80	6 — 668	100	1 — 648
61	11 — 687	81	6 — 667	200	7 Jan 548
62	11 — 686	82	6 — 666	300	13 Dec 448
63	11 — 685	83	6 — 665	400	18 Nov 348
64	10 — 684	84	5 — 664	500	24 Oct 248
65	10 — 683	85	5 — 663	600	29 Sept 148
66	10 — 682	86	5 — 662	700	4 Sept 48
A D					
67	10 — 681	87	5 — 661	800	10 Aug 52
68	9 — 680	88	4 — 660	888	19 July 140

This Table may be illustrated by an example — In what month, and on what day of the Julian year, does the 230th of the Nabonassarean era begin? — Opposite to the Nabonassarean year 200 is January 7, which was the day of the Thoth, or beginning of that year, and opposite to 30 is February 19. Subtract the difference between 19 and 26, *viz* 7, from January 7, and it will appear that the Thoth of 230 was December 30. If the Julian year be also required, — opposite to 200 is 548 B C, and opposite to 30 is 718, *i e* 29 less than 747. Subtract 29 from 547, and 518 will remain, the year required.

XVII THE ERA OF TYRE.

This era began 125 years before Christ, in the year of Rome 628, and in the 186th of the era of the Seleucidæ. The 19th of October was the first day of the Tyrian year, so that the first year of the Christian era fell in the 126th year of the Tyrian era, beginning on the 19th of October, two months and thirteen days before our first day of January. To reduce the era of Tyre to the Christian era, subtract 124, and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

XVIII THE ACTIATIC ERA, AND ERA OF AUGUSTUS.

The ACTIATIC ERA is founded on the battle of Actium, which rendered Augustus master of the Roman empire. This event took place on the 2nd or 3rd of September, in the 15th year of the Julian era, and in the 723rd year of Rome. The Romans commenced this era on the 1st of January, A U C 724, and in the 16th of the Julian era. In Egypt, it began in the same year as the battle, and prevailed until the reign of Diocletian, it commenced with the month Thoth, corresponding with the 29th of August. The Greeks of Antioch began this era on the 1st of September, and it continued to be used by them as late as the ninth century.

The ERA OF AUGUSTUS was later by four years than the Actiatic era, and began in the year of Rome 727, twenty-seven years before the Christian era.

XIX THE ERA OF THE ASCENSION

This era is supposed to have been used only by the author of the Chronicle of Alexandria, who dates the year of the martyrdom of St Menas of Cotys, "Anno cclvii Domini in cœlos Assumptionis, ac usdem Coss (Tusco et Anulino) martyrium subit S Menas Cotyæus Phrygiæ Salutaris civitate Atyr xv, ex ante diem

Idus Novembris," which corresponds with the 12th of November, A D 295.

XX THE ERA OF THE ARMENIANS

The ARMENIAN ERA commenced on Tuesday, July 9th, A D 552, the period when the council of Tiben, or the Armenians, confirmed the condemnation of the council of Chalcedonia, which was pronounced in A D 536, and by which they completed their schism. The Armenian year consists of twelve months of thirty days each, with five epagomenæ. It is entirely vague, without any intercalation, and anticipates the Julian year by one day in every four years. This era was adopted in all acts and dates of letters, but at the same time the Armenians used another year, which was properly the ecclesiastical year, and which was adopted in the liturgy to regulate the celebration of Easter and the Moveable Feasts. The ecclesiastical year was fixed, by means of a sixth epagomene which was added every fourth year, the first day of that year, which began in the Armenian month Navasardi, was the 11th of August of the Julian year. Afterwards, when the Armenians became reconciled with the Latin church, about the year of our Lord 1330, they adopted the form of the Julian year. The Armenian months were —

Navasardi	-	-	August 11
Huerri	-	-	September 10
Sahmi	-	-	October 10
Dre Thari	-	-	November 9
Khagueths	-	-	December 9
Arats	-	-	January 8
Michicki	-	-	February 7.
Arieki	-	-	March 9
Anki	-	-	April 8
Marieri	-	-	May 8
Margats	-	-	June 7.
Huetits	-	-	July 7.

Aceliacz, or the five epagomenæ, and the sixth in the abundant year

To ascertain the day of the week on which the Armenian year begins, divide the year by 7, if there be no remainder, the year begins on a Monday if there be a remainder, the day which occurs under that figure in this table will be the first of the Armenian year.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su

To reduce the Armenian year to the Julian, divide the given year by 4, and subtract the quotient from 191, adding 365 to 191 if necessary, the remainder will be the days from the beginning of the Julian year, and the Armenian date (lessened by 1, if 365 has been added to 191) added to 551, will give the Christian year

To reduce ecclesiastical Armenian years to our time, add 551 years and 222 days

In leap-years, one day must be subtracted from the 1st day of March to the 10th of August

XXI THE ERA OF YEZDEGIRD III, OR THE PERSIAN ERA

This era commenced on the accession of Yezdegird to the throne of Persia, on the 16th of June, A D 632. The years consist of 365 days, 30 being assigned to each month, and 5 being added to the end of the month Aban the Persian year, consequently, preceded the Julian by one day in every four years. In A D 1075, this difference amounted to nearly 112 days, when sultan Jelaledin reformed the Persian calculation, by ordering that the vernal equinox should be fixed to the 14th of our month of March, and that, besides the five epagomenæ, every fourth year, a sixth should be added for the ensuing six or seven times, after which this intercalation was not to occur oftener

than once in every five years This system continues to the present time The names of the Persian months are —

Ferwardin.	Meher.
Ardibehisht.	Aban.
Khurdad	Ader.
Tir	Dei
Merdad	Behmen
Sheriur.	Ispendarmez.

The Persians have not any weeks, and each day of every month has a proper name By adding 630 to any year of the Persian era, the sum will be the year of the Christian era in which the Persian year begins

XXII THE JEWISH ERA.

Until the fifteenth century, the Jews usually calculated from the era of the Seleucidæ, when the present mode was adopted Some writers, however, contend for the antiquity of the present era, but it is commonly supposed not to be more ancient than the fifteenth century The Jews now date from the creation of the world, which they consider to have taken place 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of the Christian era Their year is luni-solar, consisting of twelve or thirteen months each, and every month contains twenty-nine or thirty days Their civil year commences with, or immediately after, the new moon following the autumnal equinox The Judaic calendar will be found in a subsequent page

SUMMARY,

SHOWING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL
EPOCHS, ERAS, AND PERIODS WITH THAT OF THE
BIRTH OF CHRIST OR CHRISTIAN ERA

Epochs, Eras, and Periods	Months and Years of Commencement.
The Grecian year of the world	September 1 B C 5598.
The ecclesiastical era of Constantinople - - }	March 21 or April 1 B C 5508
The civil era of Constantinople	September 1. B C 5508
The Alexandrian era - -	August 29 B C 5502
The ecclesiastical era of Antioch - - - }	September 1 B C 5492
The Julian period - -	January 1 B C 4713
The Mundane era - -	October, B C 4008
The Jewish Mundane era -	Vernal equinox, B C 3761
The civil Jewish era - -	October, B C 3761
The era of Abraham - -	October 1 B C 2015
The destruction of Troy -	June 12 or 24 B C. 1184
The epoch of the building of Solomon's Temple - - }	May, B C 1015.
The era of the Olympiads -	{ New moon of Summer solstice, July 1 B C 776
The Roman era - -	April 24 B C 753
The era of Nabonassar -	February 26 B C 747
The epoch of Daniel's 70 weeks	Vernal equinox, B C 458
The Metonic cycle - -	July 15 B C 432
The Calippic period - -	{ New moon of Summer solstice, B C 330
The Philippæan era - -	June, B C 323
The Syro Macedonian era -	September 1 B C 312.

Epochs, Eras, and Periods.	Months and Years of Commencement.
The Tyrian era - -	October 19 B C. 125
The Sidonian era - -	October, B C 110
The Cæsarean era of Antioch	September 1 B C 48
The Julian year - -	January 1 B C 45
The Spanish era - -	January 1 B C 38.
The Actian era -	January 1 B C 30
The Actian era in Egypt -	September 1 B C 30
The Augustan era - -	February 14. B C 27
The Pontifical Indiction -	Dec 25 or Jan 1 B C 3
The Indiction of Constantinople - - - }	September 1 B C 3.
The vulgar Christian era -	January 1 A D 1
The destruction of Jerusalem	September 1. A D 69
The era of the Maccabees -	November 24 A D 166
The era of Dioclesian -	September 17 A D 284.
The era of Ascension -	November 12 A D 295
The era of Martyrs - -	February 23. A D 303.
The era of the Armenians -	July 7 A D 552
The era of the Hegira -	July 16 A D 622.
The era of Yezdegird, or Persian era - - }	June 16. A D 632.
The Gelalæan era - -	March 14 A D. 1079.

THE CYCLES, GOLDEN NUMBER, CONCURRENTS, REGULARS, AND THE EPACT.

THE PASCHAL CYCLE

THE Cycle of the Sun consists of 28, and the Cycle of the Moon of 19 years these Cycles, multiplied by each other, form a third, which is called the PASCHAL CYCLE, because it serves to ascertain when Easter occurs At the end of a revolution of 532 years, the two Cycles of the Moon, the Regulars, the Keys of the Moveable Feasts, the Cycle of the Sun, the Concurrents, the Dominical Letters, the Paschal Term, Easter, the Epacts, with the New Moons, recommence as they were 532 years before, and continue the same number of years.

THE CYCLE OF THE MOON, AND THE CYCLE OF NINETEEN YEARS*, GENERALLY CALLED THE GOLDEN NUMBER, OR PRIME

The Cycle of the Moon is commonly called the Golden Number, from that Cycle being marked in letters of gold in ancient calendars It is a revolution of nineteen years, at the end of which time the various aspects of the moon are, within an hour, the same as they were on the same days of the month nineteen years before This cycle was adopted on the 16th of July, B C 433

To find the Golden Number, or Number of the Year, in the Cycle of the Moon, the year of the birth of our Saviour, according to the vulgar era, must be considered the first of the Lunar Cycle therefore, add 1 to the year of our Lord, and divide the sum by

* The only difference between the cycle of the moon and the cycle of nineteen years is, that the former commences three years after the cycle of nineteen years The two cycles are sometimes both mentioned in the same charter, as, 'Cyclus lunaris quintus, Cyclus decemnovalis octavus.'

19, the quotient will be the number of Cycles of the moon which have elapsed since the birth of Christ, and the remainder will be the Golden Number if there be no remainder, the Cycle is 19

The Table marked A, in a subsequent page, exhibits the Golden Number, which is the same both in the Old and New Style, of every year from the birth of Christ to A D 4000

THE REGULARS

There are two kinds of REGULARS, Solar and Lunar The first are fixed numbers attached to each month, as is shown by the annexed

TABLE OF SOLAR REGULARS CORRESPONDING WITH EACH MONTH

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7

The Regulars are used with the Concurrents * in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of each month fell The Regulars of the month being added to the Concurrent of the year, the sum, if it does not exceed 7, shows the day of the week required, 1 representing Sunday, 2 Monday, 3 Tuesday, 4 Wednesday, 5 Thursday, 6 Friday, and 7 Saturday If it exceed 7, that number is to be subtracted, and the remainder shows on what day of the week the first day of each month in that year fell †

* Vide page 30 postea

† EXAMPLE. — Required the day of the week of the 1st of December, 1272

Regular of December	-	7
Concurrent of A D 1272	-	5
		12
	-	7

5, is the 5th day of the week, viz. Thursday

The Table marked E, in another part of this volume, shows on which day of the week any day of a month fell, when the Dominical Letter has been ascertained *

The LUNAR REGULARS consist also of a fixed number assigned to each month of the year By adding thereto the Epact, the age of the Moon on the first day of each month is ascertained

TABLE OF LUNAR REGULARS ACCORDING TO THE CALCULATIONS OF THOSE WHO BEGAN THE YEAR IN JANUARY OR MARCH

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
9	10	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	16	18	18

If the Lunar year commenced in the month of September, as with the Egyptians, and four months before the Julian year, the Lunar Regulars for September and October are 5, and for November and December 7, but for all the other months, the numbers are those in the preceding table

By adding the Lunar Regulars to the Concurrent of any particular year, the day of the week is shown on which the first day of the Paschal moon fell If the sum does not exceed 7, the day following was the first of the Paschal moon if the Lunar Regulars and Concurrent exceed 7, that number must be subtracted, and the remainder shows that the next day was the first of the Paschal moon

KEYS OF THE MOVEABLE FEASTS

The Keys of the Moveable Feasts, which were anciently called "*Claves Terminorum*," indicated on what days the Moveable Feasts, namely, Septuagesima Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, &c fell According to

* Vide page 30, and the Tables marked B, C, and D, *postea*

the ancients, the *term* of Septuagesima was the 7th of January, of the first Sunday in Lent, the 28th of January, of Easter, the 11th of March, of the Rogations, the 15th of April, and of Pentecost, the 29th of April. These were fixed days, from which all the Moveable Feasts were reckoned.

As the tables marked L and M show at one view on what day all the Moveable Feasts, &c fell, when Easter-day is known, it is not necessary, for any practical purpose, to say more on the subject.

THE CYCLE OF THE SUN

The SOLAR CYCLE, or CYCLE OF THE SUN, is a revolution of 28 years, at the expiration of which the days of the months return again to the same days of the week, the Sun's place to the same signs and degrees of the ecliptic on the same month and days, so as not to differ one day in 100 years, and the same order of Leap-years and of Dominical Letters returns, hence it is also called the CYCLE OF THE SUNDAY LETTER. This Cycle commences with 1, and finishes with 28, after which it recommences and terminates in the same manner. The Cycle of the Sun, therefore, shows the number of years which elapse before the Sundays throughout the year fall on the same days of the month, and which occurs every 28 years.

To find the Cycle of the Sun, add 9 to the date of the year, and divide by 28. the quotient will be the number of Cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder will be the Cycle of the Sun *

* EXAMPLE. — Required the Cycle of the Sun for the year 1549

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1549 \\
 + \quad 9 \\
 \hline
 28 \overline{)1558} 55 \quad \text{Cycles since the birth of Christ} \\
 \underline{140} \\
 158 \\
 \underline{140} \\
 18 \quad \text{Cycle of the Sun A D 1549}
 \end{array}$$

THE CONCURRENTS AND DOMINICAL LETTERS

Common years consist of 52 weeks and 1 day, and Bissextile years consist of 52 weeks and 2 days. The day or two days supernumerary are called **CONCURRENTS**, because they concur with the Solar Cycle, whose course they follow. The first year of this Cycle is termed Concurrent 1, the second 2, the third 3, the fourth 4, the fifth 6, (instead of 5, because that year is bissextile,) the sixth 7, the seventh 1, the eighth 2, the ninth 4, (instead of 3, because that year is likewise bissextile,) and thus, with the other years, always adding 1 in common years, and 2 in bissextile years, and always recommencing with 1 after having reckoned 7, because there are no more than 7 Concurrents, — that being the number of days in a week, and of the Dominical Letters.

The **DOMINICAL LETTERS** are seven, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and are used to indicate the seven days of the week. A marks the first day of the year, B the second, C the third, and so on, and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical Letter. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the Dominical Letter, if it begin on Monday, the Dominical Letter is G, if on Tuesday, it is F, &c. As the common year finishes on the same day of the week it began, and the bissextile year one day after, the Dominical Letters change every year in retrograde order.

The Concurrent 1 corresponds with the Dominical Letter F, 2 with E, 3 with D, 4 with C, 5 with B, 6 with A, and 7 with G.

In ancient charters, the Dominical Letter of the year is often stated, but sometimes, instead of naming it, the rank which the letter holds in the alphabet is mentioned. Thus, instead of saying Letter A, Letter B, &c. Letter 1, Letter 2, &c. occurs.

Tables B, C, and D, in subsequent pages, show the Dominical Letter at all periods, according both to the Old and New Style.

TABLE SHOWING THE CONCURRENT FOR EACH YEAR
OF THE SOLAR CYCLE

Solar Cycle	Concurrent	Solar Cycle	Concurrent	Solar Cycle	Concurrent
I	*1	XI	6	XXI	*5
II	2	XII	7	XXII	6
III	3	XIII	*2	XXIII	7
IV	4	XIV.	3	XXIV	1
V	*6	XV	4	XXV	*3
VI	7	XVI	5	XXVI	4
VII	1	XVII	*7	XXVII	5
VIII	2	XVIII	1	XXVIII	6
IX	*4	XIX	2		
X	5	XX	3		

* Indicates a Bissextile or Leap-year

PASCHAL TERM

Besides the mode of ascertaining when Easter-day fell by the Keys of the Moveable Feasts, which has just been noticed †, our ancestors employed, what they called, the PASCHAL TERM, which appellation they gave to the 14th day of the moon preceding Easter Sunday, and the expression *Terminus Paschalis* often occurs among the dates of early charters. The PASCHAL TERM is easily ascertained, by counting 14 from the first day of the Easter or Paschal moon but it is shown in the Perpetual Lunar Calendar, marked N, in another part of this volume

† See page 28

THE EPOCH.

The **EPOCH** is a number which denotes the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, by which the age of the moon in any year may be found, and a table of Epochs is merely a table of differences between the solar and the lunar year. The Epoch of any year indicates the moon's age on the 1st day of January in that year. If the new moon happens on the 1st of January, the Epoch of the ensuing year is zero or 0. As the lunar year of 354 days is shorter than the solar year of 365 days by 11 days, this difference will run through every year of the lunar cycle. Thus, the Epoch of the first year of the cycle is 11, because 11 days are to be added to the lunar, in order to complete the solar year, the Epoch of the second year of the cycle is 22, the epoch of the third year is 33 less by 30, *i. e.* 3, because the moon's age cannot exceed 30 days, the Epoch of the fourth year of the cycle is 14, and so on until the last year of the cycle, the Epoch of which is 29, and the Epoch of the first year of the next cycle is 11, as before.

The Egyptians commenced the Epoch with the month of September, and the Romans on the 1st of January; and according as the notary followed one or other of those modes in dating a charter (for both were occasionally used) will the Epoch be greater or less during the last four months of the year. There are two ways of writing the Epoch, which answers to the first year of the Cycle of nineteen years, it being sometimes described as "*Epocha vicesima nona*," and sometimes as "*Epocha nulla*" *

To find the Gregorian Epoch for any year, divide the number of centuries in the year by 4, multiply the remainder by 17, and to this add 43 times the quotient, and the number 86, and divide the sum by 25. The quotient thus found being subtracted from the Golden Number multiplied by 11, will leave a remainder,

which, after the thirties which it may contain are deducted from it, will be the Epact required.*

But the following more simple rule will show the Epact or moon's age for the 1st of January until the end of the present century — Subtract 1 from the Golden Number, multiply what remains by 11, divide the sum by 30, and the remainder is the Epact †

The Table marked F shows the Epact for each year according to either style, when the Golden Number or Prime is ascertained, and by the Perpetual Lunar Calendar, marked N, the moon's age and course may, at once, be discovered at all periods, and according to both styles.

* EXAMPLE. — Required the Epact for 1828.

$ \begin{array}{r} 4)18(4 \\ \underline{16} \\ 2 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline 34 \\ + 172 \\ + 86 \\ \hline 25)292(11 \\ \underline{25} \\ 42 \\ \underline{25} \\ 17 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ Quotient} \\ \times 43 \\ \hline 172 \end{array} $
	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Golden Number} \\ \text{for 1828} = 5 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline 55 \\ - 11 \\ \hline 44 \\ - 30 \\ \hline \text{Epact for 1828 } 14 \end{array} $

† EXAMPLE — Required the Epact for 1828.

$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Golden Number for 1828} = 5 \\ - 1 \\ \hline 4 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline 30)44(1 \\ \underline{30} \\ 14 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Epact for 1828 } 14 \end{array} $
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THE OLD AND NEW STYLE.

THE errors in the Julian method of computing the year having long attracted the attention of astronomers*, pope Gregory XIII undertook to reform the Roman Calendar, and the alteration made by him in October, 1582, created what is commonly termed the NEW STYLE, but which was sometimes called the ROMAN STYLE, while the Calendar obtained the name, from its creator, of GREGORIAN.

After great consideration, that pontiff published his new Calendar, in which ten days were deducted from the year 1582, by calling what, according to the old Calendar, would have been the 5th of October, the 15th of October, 1582.

For the purpose of ascertaining the exact dates of documents, it is important to state when the Gregorian Calendar was adopted in different countries.

IN SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and part of ITALY†, the alteration occurred on the same day as at Rome, viz 15th [5th] of October, 1582.

* In July, 1510, pope Leo X wrote to Henry the Eighth, that the necessity of correcting the Calendar had been noticed in the Council of Lateran, and requesting him to obtain the opinions of the most eminent professors of astrology and theology in his dominions on the subject, and to transmit them to Rome — *Pardera*, xiii 552.

† A more convenient place may not occur for noticing a singular custom which prevailed in ITALY and some other places, from the year 1000 to about the fifteenth century, respecting the months. Each month of thirty days was divided into two equal parts, and each month of thirty-one days was divided into two parts, the first of which contained sixteen, and the second fifteen days. The first part of the month was described by the words *intrante*, or *introeunte mense*, and the second part by *mense exeunte*, *stante*, *instanti*, *astante restante*. The days of the first part of the month were marked 1, 2, 3, &c. according to their regular order, those of the second part of the month were counted in retrograde order, like the Roman Calendar. For example — the date “xv die exeunte Januario,” was the 17th of January, “xiv die exeunti,” the 18th, “xiii exitus Januarii,” the 19th, and so on. In FRANCE, likewise, instances of this kind frequently occur in public documents — *Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique, par De Varnes*. A document in the State Paper Office (Sir J. Williamson's Collection, First Series, vol. xxi p. 67) contains the following instrument — “Jurandum quod Elisabetha regina Anglia præstitit in præsentia Ducis Bulloni, Grenovici, 29 Augusti stilo Angliar, quæ fuit dies 8 Septembris, stilo novæ.”

In FRANCE, it took place on the 20th of December, 1582, the 10th of which month being called the 20th, pursuant to letters patent of Henry III dated on the 3rd of November preceding

In HOLLAND, BRABANT, FLANDERS, ARTOIS, and HAINAULT, the Gregorian Calendar was adopted on the 15th [25th] of December, 1582, Francis, duke of Alençon, as sovereign of the Low Countries, having on the 10th of that month commanded the councils of Brabant, Guelders, Flanders, Malines, Holland, and Friesland to receive it, and he ordered that the day next following the 14th of December, should be reckoned as the 25th, instead of the 15th, that it should be considered as Christmas-day, and that the current year should terminate six days after the said day. Guelders, Zutphen, the province of Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, and Overysse, however, refused to obey this edict, and continued to use the old Calendar Philip II, king of Spain, in the following year ordered these provinces to conform to the Gregorian Calendar, without effect, but, on the 14th of July, 1700, the States of Utrecht directed the new Calendar to be used on the 1st of the ensuing December, which was to be counted as the 12th, and the provinces above named having imitated the example, the year 1700 became the epoch when the New Style was generally adopted in the Low Countries

In LORRAIN, the new Calendar came into use on the 10th of December, Old Style, and the 20th of the New, 1582

In TUSCANY, the Old Style was abolished, and the Gregorian Calendar substituted, by the emperor of Germany, as grand duke of Tuscany, in 1749, or early in 1751.*

In GERMANY, the catholics adopted the Gregorian Calendar in 1584, but the protestants retained the old. The town of STRASBURG, however, conformed in

* Gentleman's Magazine, vol XXI p 93

February, 1682, ten days being subtracted from that month, and the 1st of March following became the first day of the New Style. But on the 15th of November, 1699*, it appears that the old Calendar was universally abandoned within the empire, and a new one, framed by a celebrated mathematician named Weigel, was adopted, which differed only from the Gregorian as to the mode of fixing Easter and the Moveable Feasts, so that it sometimes happened that the protestants and catholics celebrated that feast on a different day.

In most parts of SWITZERLAND, the Gregorian Calendar was adopted in 1583 or 1584, but the protestants of that country refused it until 1700, when Weigel's Calendar was received by those of the cantons of Zurich, Berne, Basle, and Schaffhausen, who commenced the year 1701 on the 12th of January according to the Old Style. Other towns imitated this example, but the old Calendar was, nevertheless, retained in some parts of Switzerland.

In HUNGARY, the Gregorian Calendar was adopted in 1587.

In POLAND, it was adopted in 1586.

In SWEDEN, the new Calendar commenced on the 1st of March, 1753.

In DENMARK, it was adopted in 1582, but on the 20th of December, 1699, the Calendar of Weigel was ordered to be used, since which time the Style in Denmark agrees exactly with that of the protestants of Germany.

In RUSSIA and GREECE, the Gregorian Calendar is still rejected, and they adhere tenaciously to the Old Style, which is also the case throughout the East.

* In a letter from Mr Grey, the envoy to Denmark, dated 15th July, 1699, he says, "The day resolved on at Ratisbonne for the putting an end to the use of the Old Style within the empire, is the 15th of November next, for the choice of which day more than of any other, I know no reason, but that of its being St Leopold's day, being the only saint, I suppose, in the Calendar, of the Emperor's name."

ENGLAND AND IRELAND

With the exception of Russia and Greece, England was the last European nation in which the discoveries of science on this important subject were adopted, and though some enlightened minds endeavoured to introduce the reformed Calendar soon after it was framed, and cited the example of other countries, it was rejected by the legislature*, apparently for no other reason than that the plan had emanated from Rome. Nor was it until the lapse of 170 years, that popular prejudice yielded to truth and common sense, but even when the improvement did take place, the measure was violently resisted by great part of the people†

The Julian or Old Style, and the practice of commencing the Legal year on the 25th of March, consequently subsisted in England until the 24 Geo II, 1751, in which year an act of parliament passed, entitled "An Act for regulating the Commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calendar now in use"‡. The preamble recites, that according to the Legal supputation in England, the year began on the 25th of March, that this practice had produced various incon-

* It is not generally known, that an effort was made to reform the Calendar in this country as early as the reign of queen Elizabeth. On the 16th of March, 27 Eliz 1581-5, a bill was read the first time, in the House of Lords, entitled "An Act giving Her Majesty Authority to alter and new make a Calendar, according to the Calendar used in other Countries." It was read a second time on the 18th of that month, after which no notice occurs of the proposed measure — *Lords Journals*, vol II pp 99 102. The Journals of the House of Commons of that period are not preserved. In 1705, a pamphlet was published, entitled "The Regulation of Easter, or the Cause of the Errors and Differences contracted in the Calculation of it, discovered and duly considered, by Henry Wilson, Mathematician, at Tower Hill," in which the necessity of reforming the Calendar was pointed out in a very plain and conclusive manner.

† The bill for reforming the Calendar was so generally unpopular, that Hogarth introduced into his picture of the Election Dinner a placard, inscribed, "Give us our eleven days!" The feelings of the English populace closely resembled those of the Chinese on a similar occasion. The person employed to construct the Imperial Almanack, proved so ignorant of his business, that he inserted an intercalary month in the current lunar year, when it should have consisted of only twelve lunations. At the suggestion of a missionary, the Calendar was altered, "but with some difficulty, the Chinese being sorely puzzled to know why they should be deprived of a whole month!" — *Davis's General Description of China*, vol. II p 287.

‡ Stat 24 Geo II c 23

veniences, not only from its differing from the usage of neighbouring nations, but also from the Legal computation in Scotland, and from the common usage throughout the whole kingdom, that the Julian Calendar then in use had been discovered to be erroneous, by means whereof the Vernal or Spring equinox, which at the time of the general council of Nice, A D 325, happened on the 21st of March, now fell on the 9th or 10th of that month, that this error was still increasing, that a method of correcting the Calendar had been received and established, and was generally practised by almost all other nations of Europe, and that it would be of general convenience to merchants and others corresponding with foreign nations if the like correction were received and established in his majesty's dominions * It was therefore enacted,

- I That throughout all his majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, the supputation according to which the year of our Lord began on the 25th of March shall not be used after the last day of December, 1751, and that the first day of January next following shall be reckoned as the first day of the year 1752, and so in all future years.
- II That from and after the 1st day of January, 1752, the several days of each month shall go on and be reckoned and numbered in the same order, and the feast of Easter and other Moveable feasts thereon depending shall be ascertained according to the same method, as they now are, until the 2nd of September, 1752, that the natural day next immediately following the 2nd of September, 1752, shall be called and reckoned as the *fourteenth* day of September, omitting the eleven intermediate nominal days of the common Calendar, that the day which followed next after the said 14th of September shall be reckoned

* The difference between the Old and New Style up to the year 1699 was only ten days, after 1700, it was eleven days, and after 1800, twelve days so that the 1st of January, 1800, of the *Old*, corresponded with the 13th of January, 1800, of the *New Style*

in numerical order from that day , and all public and private proceedings whatsoever after the 1st of January, 1752, were ordered to be dated accordingly

III That the several years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth years of our Lord which shall happen in time to come, (except only every fourth hundredth year of our Lord,) whereof the year 2000 shall be the first, shall not be deemed Bissextile or Leap-years, but shall be considered as common years, consisting of 365 days only , and that the years of our Lord 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other fourth hundredth year of our Lord, from the year 2000 inclusive, and also all other years of our Lord, which by the present supputation are considered Bissextile or Leap-years, shall for the future be esteemed Bissextile or Leap-years, consisting of 366 days

IV That whereas according to the rule then in use for calculating Easter-day, that feast was fixed to the first Sunday after the first full moon next after the 21st of March ; and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, then Easter-day is the Sunday after, which rule had been adopted by the general council of Nice, A D 325 , but as the method of computing the full moons then used in the church of England, and according to which the table to find Easter prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer was formed, had become considerably erroneous, it was enacted that the said method should be discontinued, and that from and after the 2nd of September, 1752, Easter-day, and the other Moveable and other Feasts were henceforward to be reckoned according to the Calendar, Tables, and Rules annexed to the Act, and attached to the Books of Common Prayer

Tables, marked G and H, are inserted in another part of this work for finding Easter according to both Styles, together with Tables which show all the other Moveable Feasts.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

IN consequence of the variation which prevailed throughout Europe, for many centuries, respecting the commencement of the year, the utmost care is necessary in reducing dates to any particular mode of computation, for the slightest mistake would be fatal to historical accuracy. Justly, indeed, is it observed by the editors of that invaluable monument of industry and learning, "*L'Art de vérifier les Dates*," "*Pour les tems antérieurs* [to the 4th of August, 1563, when Charles IX. ordered the year in France to commence on the 1st of January,] rien n'est plus nécessaire que de bien se souvenir de tous ces divers commencemens de l'année. Sans cette attention, il n'est pas possible d'accorder une infinité de Dates, qui sont très-exactes et très-vraies, et l'on est continuellement exposé à trouver de la contradiction où il n'y en a point. Il faut avoir la même attention en lisant les Annales ou les Chroniques. On croit y appercevoir des contradictions sans nombre. Une Chronique rapporte un fait, par exemple, à l'an 1000, une autre rapporte le même fait à l'an 999. On décide, sans hésiter, que c'est une faute dans l'une ou l'autre de ces deux Chroniques. Cette faute, cependant, n'est pas toujours réelle, quelquefois elle n'est qu'apparente elle disparaîtroit, si l'on étoit attentif aux divers commencemens de l'année."

The days on which the year commenced in most countries have been as follow. — Christmas-day, the 25th of December, the day of the Circumcision, the 1st of January, the day of the Conception, the 25th of March, and Easter-day, the day of the resurrection of our Lord, and it was not until a comparatively recent period that a general rule was adopted.

Pope Gregory XIII, as has already been stated, re-

formed the Calendar in 1582, and ordered the year to be thenceforward reckoned from the 1st of January, but this Calendar was not universally received for some time

It is curious, as well as important for the purport of this work, to state what has been the usage at various periods on the subject, and to show when different nations became convinced of the propriety of having one uniform date for commencing the year.

In ENGLAND, in the seventh, and so late as the thirteenth century, the year was reckoned from Christmas-day, but in the twelfth century, the Anglican church began the year on the 25th of March, which practice was also adopted by civilians in the fourteenth century. This Style continued until the reformation of the Calendar by stat 24 Geo II c 23, by which the Legal year was ordered to commence on the 1st of January, in 1752. It appears, therefore, that two calculations have generally existed in England for the commencement of the year, viz —

- 1 The HISTORICAL year, which has, for a very long period, begun on the 1st of January.
- 2 The CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL*, and LEGAL year, which was used by the Church, and in all public instruments, until the end of the thirteenth century, began at Christmas. In and after the fourteenth century, it commenced on the 25th of March, and so continued until the 1st of January, 1752.

The confusion which arose from there being two modes of computing dates in one kingdom must be sufficiently apparent, for the Legislature, the Church, and Civilians, referred every event which happened between the 1st of January and the 25th of March to a different year from Historians †

* According to some authorities, the *Ecclesiastical* year was reckoned from the first Sunday in Advent, but this custom does not appear to have been sufficiently general to require a more particular notice.

† The absurdity of retaining the 25th of March as the beginning of the year, not because it was the 25th of March, but because it was the time of the vernal equinox, which, in the 18th century, had receded so

Remarkable examples of the confusion produced by this practice are afforded by two of the most celebrated events in English history King Charles I is said, by most authorities, to have been beheaded on the 30th of January, 1648, while others, with equal correctness, assign that event to the 30th of January, 1649 The revolution which drove James II from the throne is stated by some writers to have taken place in February, 1688, whilst, according to others, it happened in February, 1689 These discrepancies arise from some historians using the *Civil* and *Legal*, and others the *Historical* year, though both would have assigned any circumstance after the 25th of March to the same years, namely, 1649 and 1689

To avoid, as far as possible, the mistakes which this custom produced, it was usual to *add* the date of the *Historical* to that of the *Legal* year, when speaking of any day between the 1st of January and the 25th of March, thus, —

January 30 164⁸ { *i. e.* the CIVIL and LEGAL year,
9 { *i. e.* the HISTORICAL year;

or, thus

January 30. 1648—9.

This practice, common as it has long been, is nevertheless frequently misunderstood, and even learned and intelligent persons are sometimes perplexed by dates being so written The explanation is, however, perfectly simple, for the *lower* or *last figure* always indicates the year according to our present computation.

far back as from the 25th to about the 10th of March, was forcibly urged by Wilson, in 1735, in the tract before noticed, and he pertinently observed — “But while we are maintaining this beginning of the year according to the rubric of the Common Prayer, we seem to forget that our year begins on the first of January, both in our common licensed almanacks and even in the book of Common Prayer itself, and it may amount to a question very difficult to be answered, why the rubric of the Common Prayer enjoins the year to begin on the 25th of March, and yet the calendar for the lessons, &c begins on the 1st of January?” These anomalies, nevertheless, continued for seventeen years longer.

IN SCOTLAND, the year was ordered to commence on the 1st of January instead of the 25th of March, 1600, by a proclamation dated the 17th of December, 1599*, but the Old Style continued to be used until altered in 1752, pursuant to the stat 24 Geo II

FRANCE — From the time of Charlemagne, the custom was to commence the year on Christmas-day. This usage prevailed almost universally during the ninth century, though evidence, nevertheless, exists of the year being then reckoned from Easter-day, in some parts of France. From the end of the eleventh century to the year 1563, the usage was nearly universal for the monarchs, in their public instruments, to begin the year at Easter, or rather on Holy Saturday (Easter-eve), after the benediction of the holy candle. But in the provinces of which the English had possession it was common to commence the year at Christmas. When they began the year at Easter, or on the 25th of March, it was usual to add “ according to the

• “ Apud Haliruidhous, xvij Decembris — lxxxxix

“ The first day of the year appointit to be the first day of Januar yerlie

“ The Kingis Majestie, and Lordis of His Secret Counsaill, undirstand- ing, that in all utheris weill governit commoun welthis and cuntreyis, the first day of the year begynis yerlie upoun the first day of Januare commonlic callit New Yearis Day, and that this realme onlie is different fra all utheris in the compt and reckning of the yeiris. And his Majestie and Counsaill willing that thair salbe na disconformitie betuix his Majestie, his realme and leigis, and utheris nichtbour cuntreyis in this particular, bot that thay sal conforme thamescliffis to the ordour and custum observit be all utheris cuntreyis, especialie seing the course and seasoun of the year is maist propir and ansuerabil thairto, and that the alteration thairof importis na hurte nor prejudice to ony partie. Thairfor His Majestie with advise of the Lordis of his Secret Counsaill Statutis and Ordanis, That in all tyme cuming, the first day of the year sal begin yerlie upoun the first day of Januar, and this presentis to tak execution upoun the first of Januare nextcum, quhilk salbe the first day of the 1m and six 1 undreth yer of God. And thairfor Ordanis and Commandis the Clerkis of his Hiemis Sessoun an Signet, the Directour and writtaris of the Chancellerie and Prevey Seall, and all utheris Jugeis, writtaris, notaris and clerkis within this realme, I hat thay and everie ane of thame in all tyme herefter date all thair decreittis, infestments, charteris, seasingis, letteris, and writtis quhatsumevir, according to this present ordinance, Compting the first day of the year fra the first day of Januare yerlie, and the first day the 1m and vjo yer of God fra the first day of Januare nextcum. And ordanis publicatioun to be maid heirof at the mercat croceis of the heid burrowis of the realme, quhairthrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.” — Ex Regist Secr Conc in Archivis Publicis Scotiæ.

For a copy of this proclamation, the editor is indebted to his friend Thomas Thomson, Esq, the Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland.

Style of France," or "more Gallicano" In the ecclesiastical province of RHEIMS, from the twelfth century, the year was commenced on the 25th of March This usage subsisted in the town of MONTDIDIER until the sixteenth century In the diocese of SOISSONS, in the thirteenth century, they began the year on Christmas-day At AMIENS and PIRONNE, at the same period, the year began on Easter-eve, but in several parts of PICARDY, after the thirteenth century, they nevertheless reckoned the year from the 1st of January In LANGUEDOC, and many of the southern provinces, the year began on the 25th of March, though not without many exceptions, for in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the year was more generally commenced in Languedoc at Easter, and until the edict of Roussillon, in 1563, the parliament of Toulouse dated it from that festival At NARBONNE and in the PAYS DE FOIX it was usual to consider Christmas-day as the first day of the year In the diocese of LIMOGES, in 1301, the 25th of March, or Easter-day, was considered the beginning of the year In POITOU, GUIENNE, NORMANDY, and ANJOU, after these provinces fell into the hands of the English, the legal year commenced at Christmas In DAUPHINY, towards the end of the thirteenth century, it was customary to begin the year on the 25th of March, but in the fourteenth century it was commenced at Christmas, which was called "le Style Delphinal" In PROVENCE no uniform custom prevailed in the eleventh, twelfth, or thirteenth centuries, some commencing the year at Christmas, others on the 1st of January, and others on the 25th of March, or on Easter-day At BENSAÇON the year began on the 25th of March in the civil tribunals, but in the fifteenth century, on the 1st of January, which date was settled by edicts in 1574, 1575, and 1576 At MONTBELLIARD, some began the year on the 1st of January, and others on the 25th of March The various usage on this subject in France was, however,

finally settled by the edict of Charles IX , in January, 1563, and by the edict dated at Roussillon, in Dauphiny, on the 4th of August following, by which the 1st of January was fixed upon as the commencement of the year. But the law was not adopted by the parliament of Paris until 1567 , and the church of Beauvais did not conform to it until 1580.

GERMANY — The ancient usage generally was to begin the year at Christmas , but it was not universal. At COLOGNE it began at Easter , and though, in 1310, a council ordered the year to commence there in future at Christmas, “ according to the custom of the Roman church,” it was obeyed only in reference to the Ecclesiastical year, the Civil year being still reckoned from Christmas, which they termed “ the Style of the Court ” The UNIVERSITY of COLOGNE had its own Style, as it commenced the year on the 25th of March, which practice still prevailed in 1428 and was imitated in the COMTE DE LA MARCK. At MENTZ or MAYENCE the year commenced at Christmas until the fifteenth century, but afterwards on the 1st of January. At TREVES, anciently on the 25th of March, but for a long period on the 1st of January, though notaries occasionally dated their acts from the 25th of March, until the custom was abolished by the elector Gaspar Wanderleyen between 1652 and 1676. At STRASBURG the Ecclesiastical year was calculated from the Circumcision , but many circumstances tend to prove that the Civil year was reckoned from the 1st of January. The practice of the Imperial court from the beginning of the sixteenth century, was to commence the year on the 1st of January, and Maximilian I is said to have introduced the custom into the Imperial chancery.

HUNGARY — The year was commenced at Christmas or on the 1st of January.

DENMARK. — The year was usually begun on the 1st of January , but sometimes at Christmas, and some-

times on the Feast of St. Tiburce, viz the 12th* of August.

SWITZERLAND — In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the year was commenced on the 1st of January except in the diocese of Lausanne and in the Pays de Vaud, where, since the Council of Basil (between 1431 and 1443), the year was reckoned from the 25th of March

ITALY — At **MILAN**, in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, the year began at Christmas, and in Rome†, and most of the towns in Italy, the same style was adopted, but at **FLORENCE**, from the tenth century, the beginning of the year was fixed to the 25th of March, and is generally known as the "era of Florence" In 1749 or 1751 the emperor Francis, as grand duke of Tuscany, directed that the year should henceforward be calculated from the 1st of January The Pisan calculation preceded by a whole year that of Florence At **VENICE** the Civil and common year has always been commenced on the 1st of January but from time immemorial the Legal year, which was used in all public acts, is reckoned from the 1st of March, and it appears that, in the twelfth century, the year was also begun on that day at **BENEVENTO** In **SAVOY** the year was begun on Easter-day In **LORRAIN** great diversity prevailed, until the edict of duke Charles, on the 15th of November, 1579, fixed the 1st of January as the commencement of the year, it having been previously begun, by some on the 25th of December, by others on the 25th of March, and by others at Easter

SPAIN — In **ARRAGON** it was commanded, in December, 1350, by Peter the Fourth, king of Arragon, that the

* Query 11th August. Vide the lists of Saints' Days, postea.

† It appears from some notarial proceedings, in 1529, that thenceforward the year mentioned in Apostolic Letters, in the form of *Writs*, was to commence on the 25th of December, but in Apostolic Letters "*sub plumbo*," i. e. *Bulls*, on the 25th of March — Vide *Lædera* xiv 294 355 1 or the dates of pontifical instruments, vide the Chronological List of Popes, postea.

year should commence at Christmas, before which time the year was reckoned from the 25th of March. The same law was enacted in CASTILE in 1383, and this usage continued at least so late as the sixteenth century but soon afterwards it became customary in Spain to begin the year on the 1st of January.

PORTUGAL — In 1420, John I, king of Portugal, ordered that the year should commence at Christmas before which time, it seems, it was reckoned from the 25th of March, as in Spain.

RUSSIA — The Russian year, in the eleventh century, began in the spring, but afterwards the Greek Calendar was adopted.

SICILY. — Since the invasion of the Normans, the year has been commenced on the 25th of March, and though the 1st of January was afterwards used by the magistrates and people, yet even so late as the sixteenth century, the notaries dated from the 25th of March.

CYPRUS. — The year, in 1378, was begun at Christmas.

HOLLAND AND THE LOW COUNTRIES — Some provinces of the LOW COUNTRIES, GUULDERS, and FRIESLAND, for instance, commenced the year at Christmas, and the same custom prevailed at UTRECHT as lately as 1333, but before that period the year began on the 25th of March. At DILFT, DORP, and in BRABANT, the year was commenced on Good Friday. In HOLLAND, FLANDERS, and HAINAULT, it began on Easter-day, which Style notaries adopted in their acts, but, to avoid mistakes, they were compelled to add "according to the Style of the Court," or "before Easter," or "more Gallicano." In 1575, the duke of Requesens, governor of the Low Countries, ordered the year to commence on the 1st of January. The States of Holland had long before adopted this calculation, and endeavoured, as early as 1532, to bring it into general use.

TABLE,

SHOWING IN WHAT YEAR THE GREGORIAN, OR REFORMED
CALENDAR WAS ADOPTED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

DENMARK,	-	-	-	-	1582
FRANCE,	-	-	-	-	1582
GERMANY,					
By Catholics,	-	-	-	-	1584
By Protestants,	-	-	-	-	1700
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND,	-	-	-	-	1752
HOLLAND and the greater part of the Low					
Countries,	-	-	-	-	1582
In Utrecht and a few other places,					1700
HUNGARY,	-	-	-	-	1587
ITALY, (in great part of,)	-	-	-	-	1582
LORRAIN,	-	-	-	-	1582
POLAND,	-	-	-	-	1586
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	-	1582
SPAIN,	-	-	-	-	1582
SWEDEN,	-	-	-	-	1753
SWITZERLAND,					
By Catholics,	-	-	-	-	1584
By Protestants,	-	-	-	-	1700
TUSCANY,	-	-	-	-	1749 or 1751

TABLES, CALENDARS,

ETC

TABLE A.

SHOWING THE GOLDEN NUMBER, WHICH IS THE SAME BOTH IN THE OLD AND NEW STYLE, FROM THE BIRTH OF CHRIST TO A D 4000

Hundreds of Years			Years less than a Hundred																	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
0	1000	3000	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
100	2000	1000	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
200	2100	—	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
300	2200	—	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
400	2300	—	95	96	97	98	99													
500	2400	—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
600	2500	—	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
700	2600	—	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
800	2700	—	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
900	2800	—	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1000	2900	—	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1100	3000	—	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1200	3100	—	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1300	3200	—	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
1400	3300	—	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1500	3400	—	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
1600	3500	—	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
1700	3600	—	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
1800	3700	—	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83

EXPLANATION — Enter the Table on the left hand with the even number of years of the given year, and seek the years less than a hundred, at the head of the Table, and the Golden Number will be found at the angle where the columns meet

EXAMPLE — Required the Golden Number for the year 1482 Look for 1400 in the left hand division under "hundreds of years," and for 82 at the top of the Table in the divisions marked "years less than a hundred" at the angle, where the perpendicular line under 82 meets the horizontal line parallel with 1400, is the Golden Number for the year 1482, viz 1

TABLE B.

CONTAINING THE DOMINICAL LETTERS FOR 4200
YEARS BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA, *Old Style*.

Years, by which the given Year exceeds the Hundreds of Years				Hundreds of Years before Christ						
				0	100	200	300	400	500	600
				700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
				1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
				2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700
				2800	2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400
				3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100
0	28	56	84	D	C	B	A	G	F	E
1	29	57	85	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
2	30	58	86	F	E	D	C	B	A	G
3	31	59	87	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
4	32	60	88	B	A	G	F	E	D	C
5	33	61	89	C	B	A	G	F	E	D
6	34	62	90	D	C	B	A	G	F	E
7	35	63	91	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
8	36	64	92	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
9	37	65	93	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
10	38	66	94	B	A	G	F	E	D	C
11	39	67	95	C	B	A	G	F	E	D
12	40	68	96	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
13	41	69	97	F	E	D	C	B	A	G
14	42	70	98	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
15	43	71	99	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
16	44	72		C	B	A	G	F	E	D
17	45	73		D	C	B	A	G	F	E
18	46	74		E	D	C	B	A	G	F
19	47	75		F	E	D	C	B	A	G
20	48	76		A	G	F	E	D	C	B
21	49	77		B	A	G	F	E	D	C
22	50	78		C	B	A	G	F	E	D
23	51	79		D	C	B	A	G	F	E
24	52	80		F	E	D	C	B	A	G
25	53	81		G	F	E	D	C	B	A
26	54	82		A	G	F	E	D	C	B
27	55	83		B	A	G	F	E	D	C

EXPLANATION—To find the Dominical Letter for any year *before* Christ, according to the *old style*, by this Table, subtract one from the given year, and seek the hundreds of which the rem under consists, at the head of the Table, and the years, more than the hundreds, in the columns on the left hand, so designated.

EXAMPLE—Required the Dominical Letter for the year 1720 *before* Christ, *old style*. Subtract one, and seek 1700 at the top, and 19 on the left of the Table, and where the lines intersect each other is the letter "C," which is the Dominical Letter for the year 1720 before the Christian era.

TABLE C.

CONTAINING THE DOMINICAL LETTERS FOR 4200
YEARS AFTER THE CHRISTIAN ERA, *Old Style*

Years, by which the given Year exceeds the Hundreds of Years.				Hundreds of Years after Christ							
				0	100	200	300	400	500	600	
				700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	
				1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	
				2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700	
				2800	2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400	
				3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100	
0	28	56	84	D	C	E	D	F	E	G	F
1	29	57	85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
2	30	58	86	A	B	C	D	F	F	G	A
3	31	59	87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4	32	60	88	F	E	G	F	A	G	B	A
5	33	61	89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
6	34	62	90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
7	35	63	91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
8	36	64	92	A	G	B	A	C	B	D	C
9	37	65	93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
10	38	66	94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
11	39	67	95	D	F	F	G	A	B	C	D
12	40	68	96	C	B	D	C	E	D	F	E
13	41	69	97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
14	42	70	98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
15	43	71	99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
16	44	72		L	D	F	F	G	F	A	G
17	45	73		C	D	F	F	G	A	B	C
18	46	74		B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
19	47	75		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
20	48	76		G	F	A	G	B	A	C	B
21	49	77		F	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
22	50	78		D	L	F	G	A	B	C	D
23	51	79		C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
24	52	80		B	A	C	B	D	C	E	D
25	53	81		G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
26	54	82		F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
27	55	83		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E

EXPLANATION — Seek the hundreds of which a year consists at the top and the years more than the hundreds at the side, on the left hand, and the letter or letters at the point where the lines cross each other, is the Dominical Letter for the year in question.

EXAMPLE — Required the Dominical Letter for the year 1575 *old style*. Seek for 1500 in the upper, and for 75 in the side columns, and the letter where the lines intersect is B, which is the Dominical Letter for the year 1575.

TABLE D.

CONTAINING THE DOMINICAL LETTERS FOR 4000
YEARS AFTER THE CHRISTIAN ERA, NEW STYLE

Years, by which the given Year exceeds the Hun- dreds of Years.				Hundreds of Years after Christ			
				100	200	300	400
				500	600	700	800
1	29	57	85	900	1000	1100	1200
				1300	1400	1500	1600
				1700	1800	1900	2000
				2100	2200	2300	2400
				2500	2600	2700	2800
				2900	3000	3100	3200
				3300	3400	3500	3600
				3700	3800	3900	4000
				C	E	G	B A
				B	D	F	G
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E
4	32	60	88	F E	A G	C B	D C
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G
8	36	64	92	A G	C B	E D	F E
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B
12	40	68	96	C B	E D	G F	A G
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D
16	44	72		E D	G F	B A	C B
17	45	73		C	E	G	A
18	46	74		B	D	F	G
19	47	75		A	C	E	F
20	48	76		G F	B A	D C	E D
21	49	77		F	G	B	C
22	50	78		D	F	A	B
23	51	79		C	E	G	A
24	52	80		B A	D C	F L	G F
25	53	81		G	B	D	E
26	54	82		F	A	C	D
27	55	83		E	G	B	C
28	56	84		D C	F E	A G	B A

EXAMPLE.—Required the Dominical Letter for the year 1854. Look 1800 at the top, and 54 in the side columns, and at the point where the perpendicular meets the horizontal line is the letter A, which is the Dominical Letter for the year 1854. It is important to observe that Leap or Bisextile years have two Dominical Letters, the first of which is the Dominical Letter until the 1st of March, on which day the second letter becomes the Dominical Letter for the remainder of the year. Thus, 1854 is a Leap or Bisextile Year, and accordingly this table shows that the Dominical Letters for that year are D C, *id est* D is the Dominical Letter from the 1st of January to the 9th of February, both days inclusive, and C is the Dominical Letter on the 1st of March, and continues to be so until the end of the year.

TABLE E.

SHOWING THE DAYS OF THE MONTH BY THE DOMINICAL
LETTERS, BOTH FOR THE OLD AND NEW STYLE

MONTHS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
January October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
February March November				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
August	30	31					
			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
September December	27	28	29	30	31		
						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
May	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
June	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
June	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MONTHS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

EXPLANATION — The Dominical Letter for any given year being found by Tables B, C, or D, all the figures in the column, under that letter, in this Table, indicate that they are the days of the months (expressed in the first column on the left hand) on which Sundays happen throughout the said year, and the next figures on the right hand indicate all the Mondays, the next, all the Tuesdays, &c

EXAMPLES — Required the day of the week on which the 23rd of April, 1584, new style, occurred The Dominical Letters for that year, it being Leap-year (as shown by Table D), are A G For the month of April, (see the rule in page 49) G is the Dominical Letter, which being found at the top or bottom of this Table, and the eye carried up, or down, until it comes opposite to the division appropriated to the months of April and July, it will be found that in the year for which G is the Dominical Letter, the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th of April (and July) are Sundays, the 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th are Mondays, the 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th (and 31st of July) are Tuesdays, the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th are Wednesdays, the 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th are Thursdays, the 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th are Fridays, and the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th are Saturdays This Table is particularly useful, and is, indeed, indispensable in ascertaining the exact date of documents, when, as was the custom for several centuries, they are dated on a particular day of the week, before or after any feast day For instance, the will of king Henry III is dated on Tuesday next after the feast of the Apostles St Peter and Paul, 1253 The parliament summoned by writs tested on the 20th of January, A^o 3 Ric II (1379), was to meet on Monday next after the ensuing feast of St Hilary, hence it is requisite to discover on what day of the week the feast of St Peter and Paul, & the 29th of June, and of St Hilary, & the 13th of January, fell (vide the alphabetical Calendar of Saints postea), to ascertain on what day of the month the Tuesday after the 29th of June, and the Monday after the 13th of January, occurred.

TABLE F.

SHOWING THE EPACT, ACCORDING TO THE JULIAN OR OLD STYLE,
 ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNCIL OF NICE, A D 925, AND ACCORD-
 ING TO THE GREGORIAN OR NEW STYLE, FIRST ADOPTED AT ROME
 A D 1582, AND IN ENGLAND A D 1752

EPACT, OLD STYLE	GOLDEN NUMBER	EPACT, NEW STYLE	EPACT, OLD STYLE	GOLDEN NUMBER	EPACT, NEW STYLE
11	I	0	1	XI	20
22	II	11	12	XII	1
3	III	22	23	XIII	12
14	IV	3	4	XIV	23
25	V	14	15	XV	4
6	VI	25	26	XVI	15
17	VII.	6	7	XVII.	26
28	VIII.	17	18	XVIII	7
9	IX	28	29	XIX	18
20	X	9			

8036
 1752

TABLE G
SHOWING WHEN EASTER DAY FELL, ACCORDING TO THE OLD STYLE

Golden Number	DOMINICAL LETTERS.												Golden Number	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G							
I	April 9	April 10	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15							I
II	March 26	March 27	March 28	March 29	March 30	March 31	April 1							II
III	April 10	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16							III
IV	April 19	April 20	April 21	April 22	April 23	April 24	April 25							IV
V	March 29	March 30	March 31	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4							V
VI	April 16	April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20	April 21	April 22							VI
VII	April 25	April 26	April 27	April 28	April 29	April 30	May 1							VII
VIII	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8	April 9							VIII
IX	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 18							IX
X	April 21	April 22	April 23	April 24	April 25	April 26	April 27							X
XI	April 30	April 31	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4	May 5							XI
XII	March 19	March 20	March 21	March 22	March 23	March 24	March 25							XII
XIII	March 28	March 29	March 30	March 31	April 1	April 2	April 3							XIII
XIV	April 6	April 7	April 8	April 9	April 10	April 11	April 12							XIV
XV	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20	April 21							XV
XVI	March 24	March 25	March 26	March 27	March 28	March 29	March 30							XVI
XVII	April 2	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8							XVII
XVIII	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16	April 17							XVIII
XIX	April 20	April 21	April 22	April 23	April 24	April 25	April 26							XIX
Golden Number	DOMINICAL LETTERS.												Golden Number	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G							
I	April 9	April 10	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15							I
II	March 26	March 27	March 28	March 29	March 30	March 31	April 1							II
III	April 10	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16							III
IV	April 19	April 20	April 21	April 22	April 23	April 24	April 25							IV
V	March 29	March 30	March 31	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4							V
VI	April 16	April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20	April 21	April 22							VI
VII	April 25	April 26	April 27	April 28	April 29	April 30	May 1							VII
VIII	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8	April 9							VIII
IX	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 18							IX
X	April 21	April 22	April 23	April 24	April 25	April 26	April 27							X
XI	April 30	April 31	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4	May 5							XI
XII	March 19	March 20	March 21	March 22	March 23	March 24	March 25							XII
XIII	March 28	March 29	March 30	March 31	April 1	April 2	April 3							XIII
XIV	April 6	April 7	April 8	April 9	April 10	April 11	April 12							XIV
XV	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 18	April 19	April 20	April 21							XV
XVI	March 24	March 25	March 26	March 27	March 28	March 29	March 30							XVI
XVII	April 2	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7	April 8							XVII
XVIII	April 11	April 12	April 13	April 14	April 15	April 16	April 17							XVIII
XIX	April 20	April 21	April 22	April 23	April 24	April 25	April 26							XIX

EXPLANATION — Ascertain from Tables A, B, C, or D, the Golden Number and Dominical Letter for the given year. Seek the Dominical Letter at the top or bottom of this Table, and the Golden Number at the sides, and the date, where the columns intersect each other, is Easter Day for the year in question.

EXAMPLE — Required the date of Easter Day, A D 1246, old style. The Golden Number for the year 1246 is XII (*Vide* Table A), and the Dominical Letter is G (*Vide* Table C). In the column under G, and opposite XII, is April 8, on which day Easter fell in the year of our Lord 1246. In Leap-years, when there are two Dominical Letters, the second letter is always to be used in ascertaining Easter by this and the following Table.

TABLE H.
TO FIND EASTER DAY, ACCORDING TO THE NEW STYLE

DOMINICAL LETTERS	GOLDEN NUMBERS																		DOMINICAL LETTERS
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	
A	26	19	5	26	12	33	19	12	26	19	5	26	12	5	26	12	33	19	12
B	27	13	6	27	13	34	20	13	27	20	6	27	13	6	20	13	34	20	6
C	28	14	7	21	14	35	21	7	28	21	7	28	14	7	21	14	28	21	7
D	29	15	8	22	15	29	22	8	29	15	8	29	15	1	22	15	29	22	8
E	30	16	2	23	16	30	23	9	30	16	9	23	16	2	23	9	30	23	9
F	24	17	3	24	10	31	24	10	31	17	10	24	17	3	24	10	31	17	10
G	25	18	4	25	11	32	18	11	32	18	4	25	18	4	25	11	32	18	11
DOMINICAL LETTERS	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX

DOMINICAL LETTERS	GOLDEN NUMBERS																		DOMINICAL LETTERS
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	
A	26	19	5	26	12	33	19	12	26	19	5	26	12	5	26	12	33	19	12
B	27	13	6	27	13	34	20	13	27	20	6	27	13	6	20	13	34	20	6
C	28	14	7	21	14	35	21	7	28	21	7	28	14	7	21	14	28	21	7
D	29	15	8	22	15	29	22	8	29	15	8	29	15	1	22	15	29	22	8
E	30	16	2	23	16	30	23	9	30	16	9	23	16	2	23	9	30	23	9
F	24	17	3	24	10	31	24	10	31	17	10	24	17	3	24	10	31	17	10
G	25	18	4	25	11	32	18	11	32	18	4	25	18	4	25	11	32	18	11
DOMINICAL LETTERS	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX

GOLDEN NUMBERS

EXPLANATION — The *earliest* day on which EASTER DAY can fall is March 22nd, and the *latest* is April 25th. Within these limits are 35 days, and the number belonging to each of them is called the **NUMBER OF DIRECTION**, because by it Easter Day may be found in any year. Ascertain from Table D, the Dominical Letter, and from Table A, the Golden Number for the year in which the date of Easter Day is sought. Enter this Table with the Dominical Letter in the columns on the right or left hand, and with the Golden Number at the head or bottom, and where the perpendicular and horizontal lines meet is the Number of Direction, which indicates the number of days *after* the 21st of March, on which Easter Day falls in that year.

EXAMPLE. — Required the date of Easter Day in the year 1844. The Dominical Letter for that year is E (*vide* Table D), and the Golden Number is XI (*vide* Table A). By applying these to this Table, in the manner above described, the Number of Direction will be found to be 9, which indicates that Easter Day occurs on the *ninth* day after the 21st of March, *i. e.* on the 30th of March, in the year in question.

The day on which Easter fell in every year, according to both styles, is stated in the next Table, K, to save the trouble of calculation.

TABLE K.

SHOWING THE DAY OF THE MONTH OF EASTER DAY, THE
INDICTION, AND THE DOMINICAL LETTERS
IN EVERY YEAR, FROM THE YEAR 1000 TO THE YEAR 2000,
ACCORDING TO THE OLD AND NEW STYLE

Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day	Indic- tion	Dominical Letters	Years	Easter Day	Indic- tion
G F	1000	March 31	XIII	C	1025	April 18	VIII
E	1001	April 13	XIV	B	1026	April 10	IX
D	1002	April 5	XV	A	1027	March 26	X
C	1003	March 28	I	G F	1028	April 14	XI
B A	1004	April 16	II	E	1029	April 6	XII
G	1005	April 1	III	D	1030	March 29	XIII
F	1006	April 21	IV	C	1031	April 11	XIV
E	1007	April 6	V	B A	1032	April 2	XV
D C	1008	March 28	VI	G	1033	April 22	I
B	1009	April 17	VII	F	1034	April 14	II
A	1010	April 9	VIII	E	1035	March 30	III
G	1011	March 25	IX	D C	1036	April 18	IV
F E	1012	April 13	X	B	1037	April 10	V
D	1013	April 5	XI	A	1038	March 26	VI
C	1014	April 25	XII	G	1039	April 15	VII
B	1015	April 10	XIII	F E	1040	April 6	VIII
A G	1016	April 1	XIV	D	1041	March 22	IX
F	1017	April 21	XV	C	1042	April 11	X
E	1018	April 6	I	B	1043	April 3	XI
D	1019	March 29	II	A G	1044	April 22	XII
C B	1020	April 17	III	F	1045	April 7	XIII
A	1021	April 2	IV	E	1046	March 30	XIV
G	1022	March 25	V	D	1047	April 19	XV
F	1023	April 14	VI	C B	1048	April 3	I
E D	1024	April 5	VII	A	1049	March 26	II.

[1000 to 1049.]

TABLE K — *continued*

Dominical Letters	Years	Easter Day	Indic tion	Dominical Letters	Years	Easter Day	Indic tion.
G	1050	April 15	III	E D	1080	April 12	III
F	1051	March 31	IV	C	1081	April 4	IV
E D	1052	April 19	V	B	1082	April 24	V
C	1053	April 11	VI	A	1083	April 9	VI
B	1054	April 3	VII	G F	1084	March 31	VII
A	1055	April 16	VIII	E	1085	April 20	VIII
G F	1056	April 7	IX	D	1086	April 5	IX
E	1057	March 30	X	C	1087	March 28	X
D	1058	April 19	XI	B A	1088	April 16	XI
C	1059	April 4	XII	G	1089	April 1	XII
B A	1060	March 26	XIII	F	1090	April 21	XIII
G	1061	April 15	XIV	E	1091	April 13	XIV
F	1062	March 31	XV	D C	1092	March 28	XV
E	1063	April 20	I	B	1093	April 17	I
D C	1064	April 11	II	A	1094	April 9	II
B	1065	March 27	III	G	1095	March 25	III
A	1066	April 16	IV	F E	1096	April 13	IV
G	1067	April 8	V	D	1097	April 5	V
F E	1068	March 23	VI	C	1098	March 28	VI
D	1069	April 12	VII	B	1099	April 10	VII
C	1070	April 4	VIII	A G	1100	April 1	VIII
B	1071	April 24	IX	F	1101	April 21	IX
A G	1072	April 8	X	E	1102	April 6	X
F	1073	March 31	XI	D	1103	March 29	XI
E	1074	April 20	XII	C B	1104	April 17	XII
D	1075	April 5.	XIII	A	1105	April 9	XIII
C B	1076	March 27	XIV	G	1106	March 25	XIV
A	1077	April 16	XV	F	1107	April 14	XV
G	1078	April 8	I	E D	1108	April 5	I
F	1079	March 24	II	C	1109	April 25	II

[1050 to 1109.]

TABLE K — *continued*

Dominical Letters	Years	Easter Day	Indic-tion	Dominical Letters	Years	Easter Day	Indic-tion
B	1110	April 10	III	G F	1140	April 7	III
A	1111	April 2	IV	E	1141	March 30	IV
G F	1112	April 21	V	D	1142	April 19	V
E	1113	April 6	VI	C	1143	April 4	VI
D	1114	March 29	VII	B A	1144	March 26	VII
C	1115	April 18	VIII	G	1145	April 15	VIII
B A	1116	April 2	IX	F	1146	March 31	IX
G	1117	March 25	X	E	1147	April 20	X
F	1118	April 14	XI	D C	1148	April 11	XI
E	1119	March 30	XII	B	1149	April 3	XII
D C	1120	April 18	XIII	A	1150	April 16	XIII
B	1121	April 10	XIV	G	1151	April 8	XIV
A	1122	March 26	XV	F E	1152	March 30	XV
G	1123	April 15	I	D	1153	April 19	I
F E	1124	April 6	II	C	1154	April 4	II
D	1125	March 29	III	B	1155	March 27	III
C	1126	April 11	IV	A G	1156	April 15	IV
B	1127	April 8	V	F	1157	March 31	V
A G	1128	April 22	VI	E	1158	April 20	VI
F	1129	April 14	VII	D	1159	April 12	VII
E	1130	March 30	VIII	C B	1160	March 27	VIII
D	1131	April 19	IX	A	1161	April 16	IX
C B	1132	April 10	X	G	1162	April 8	X
A	1133	March 26	XI	F	1163	March 24	XI
G	1134	April 15	XII	E D	1164	April 12	XII
F	1135	April 7	XIII	C	1165	April 4	XIII
E D	1136	March 22	XIV	B	1166	April 24	XIV
C	1137	April 11	XV	A	1167	April 9	XV
B	1138	April 3	I	G F	1168	March 31	I
A	1139	April 23	II	E	1169	April 20	II

[1110 to 1169.]

TABLE K — *continued*

Dominical Letter	Years	Easter Day	Indiction	Dominical Letters	Years	Easter Day	Indiction
D	1170	April 5	III	B A	1200	April 9	III
C	1171	March 28	IV	G	1201	March 25	IV
B A	1172	April 16	V	F	1202	April 14	V
G	1173	April 8	VI	E	1203	April 6	VI
F	1174	March 24	VII	D C	1204	April 25.	VII
E	1175	April 13	VIII	B	1205	April 10	VIII
D C	1176	April 4	IX	A	1206	April 2	IX
B	1177	April 24	X	G	1207	April 22	X
A	1178	April 9	XI	F E	1208	April 6	XI
G	1179	April 1	XII	D	1209	March 29	XII
F E	1180	April 20	XIII	C	1210	April 18	XIII
D	1181	April 5	XIV	B	1211	April 3	XIV
C	1182	March 28	XV	A G	1212	March 25	XV
B	1183	April 17	I	F	1213	April 14	I
A G	1184	April 1	II	E	1214	March 30	II
F	1185	April 21	III	D	1215	April 19	III
E	1186	April 13	IV	C B	1216	April 10	IV
D	1187	March 29	V	A	1217	March 26	V
C B	1188	April 17	VI	G	1218	April 15	VI
A	1189	April 9,	VII	F	1219	April 7	VII
G	1190	March 25	VIII	E D	1220	March 29	VIII
F	1191	April 14	IX	C	1221	April 11	IX
E D	1192	April 5	X	B	1222	April 3	X
C	1193	March 28	XI	A	1223	April 23	XI
B	1194	April 10	XII	G F	1224	April 14	XII
A	1195	April 2	XIII	E	1225	March 30	XIII
G I	1196	April 21	XIV	D	1226	April 19	XIV
E	1197	April 6	XV	C	1227	April 11	XV
D	1198	March 29	I	B A	1228	March 26	I
C	1199	April 18	II	G	1229	April 15	II

[1170 to 1229.]

TABLE K — *continued*

Dominical Letter	Years	Easter Day	Indiction	Dominical Letter	Years	Easter Day	Indiction
F	1230	April 7	III	D C	1260	April 4	III
E	1231	March 23	IV	B	1261	April 24	IV
D C	1232	April 11	V	A	1262	April 9	V
B	1233	April 3	VI	G	1263	April 1	VI
A	1234	April 23	VII	F E	1264	April 20	VII
G	1235	April 8	VIII	D	1265	April 5	VIII
F E	1236	March 30	IX	C	1266	March 28	IX
D	1237	April 19	X	B	1267	April 17	X
C	1238	April 4	XI	A G	1268	April 8	XI
B	1239	March 27	XII	F	1269	March 24	XII
A G	1240	April 15	XIII	E	1270	April 13	XIII
F	1241	March 31	XIV	D	1271	April 5	XIV
E	1242	April 20	XV	C B	1272	April 24	XV
D	1243	April 12	I	A	1273	April 9	I
C B	1244	April 3	II	G	1274	April 1	II
A	1245	April 16	III	F	1275	April 14	III
G	1246	April 8	IV	E D	1276	April 5	IV
F	1247	March 31	V	C	1277	March 28.	V
E D	1248	April 19	VI	B	1278	April 17	VI
C	1249	April 4	VII	A	1279	April 2	VII
B	1250	March 27	VIII	G F	1280	April 21	VIII
A	1251	April 16.	IX	E	1281	April 13	IX
G F	1252	March 31	X	D	1282	March 29	X
E	1253	April 20	XI	C	1283	April 18	XI
D	1254	April 12	XII	B A	1284	April 9	XII
C	1255	March 28	XIII	G	1285	March 25	XIII
B A	1256	April 16.	XIV	F	1286	April 14	XIV
G	1257	April 8	XV	L	1287	April 6	XV
F	1258	March 24	I	D C	1288	March 28	I
E	1259	April 13	II	B	1289	April 10	II

[1230 to 1289.]

TABLE K — *continued*

Dominical Letters	Years	Easter Day	Indic-tion	Dominical Letters	Years	Easter Day	Indic-tion
A	1290	April 2	III	F E	1320	March 30	III
G	1291	April 22	IV	D	1321	April 19	IV
F E	1292	April 6	V	C	1322	April 11	V
D	1293	March 29	VI	B	1323	March 27	VI
C	1294	April 18	VII	A G	1324	April 15	VII
B	1295	April 9	VIII	F	1325	April 7	VIII
A G	1296	March 25	IX	E	1326	March 23	IX
F	1297	April 14	X	D	1327	April 12	X
E	1298	April 6	XI	C B	1328	April 3	XI
D	1299	April 19	XII	A	1329	April 23	XII
C B	1300	April 10	XIII	G	1330	April 8	XIII
A	1301	April 2	XIV	F	1331	March 31	XIV
G	1302	April 22	XV	E D	1332	April 19	XV
F	1303	April 7	I	C	1333	April 4	I
E D	1304	March 29	II	B	1334	March 27	II
C	1305	April 18	III	A	1335	April 16	III
B	1306	April 3	IV	G F	1336	March 31	IV
A	1307	March 26	V	L	1337	April 20	V
G F	1308	April 14	VI	D	1338	April 12	VI
E	1309	March 30	VII	C	1339	March 28	VII
D	1310	April 19	VIII	B A	1340	April 16	VIII
C	1311	April 11	IX	G	1341	April 8	IX
B A	1312	March 26	X	F	1342	March 31	X
G	1313	April 15	XI	E	1343	April 13	XI
F	1314	April 7	XII	D C	1344	April 4	XII
E	1315	March 23	XIII	B	1345	March 27	XIII
D C	1316	April 11	XIV	A	1346	April 19	XIV
B	1317	April 3	XV	G	1347	April 1	XV
A	1318	April 23	I	F E	1348	April 20	I
G	1319	April 8	II	D	1349	April 12	II

[1290 to 1349.]

TABLE K — *continued*

Dominical Letters	Years	Easter Day	Indiction	Dominical Letters	Years	Easter Day	Indiction
C	1350	March 28	III	A G	1380	March 25	III
B	1351	April 17	IV	F	1381	April 14	IV
A G	1352	April 8	V	E	1382	April 6	V
F	1353	March 24	VI	D	1383	March 22	VI
E	1354	April 13	VII	C B	1384	April 10	VII
D	1355	April 5	VIII	A	1385	April 2	VIII
C B	1356	April 24	IX	G	1386	April 22	IX
A	1357	April 9	X	F	1387	April 7	X
G	1358	April 1	XI	E D	1388	March 29	XI
F	1359	April 21	XII	C	1389	April 18	XII
E D	1360	April 5	XIII	B	1390	April 3	XIII
C	1361	March 28	XIV	A	1391	March 26	XIV
B	1362	April 17	XV	G F	1392	April 14	XV
A	1363	April 2	I	E	1393	April 6	I
G F	1364	March 24	II	D	1394	April 19	II
E	1365	April 13	III	C	1395	April 11	III
D	1366	April 5	IV	B A	1396	April 2	IV
C	1367	April 18	V	G	1397	April 22	V
B A	1368	April 9	VI	F	1398	April 7	VI
G	1369	April 1	VII	E	1399	March 30	VII
F	1370	April 14	VIII	D C	1400	April 18	VIII
E	1371	April 6	IX	B	1401	April 3	IX
D C	1372	March 28	X	A	1402	March 26	X
B	1373	April 17	XI	G	1403	April 15	XI
A	1374	April 2	XII	F E	1404	March 30	XII
G	1375	April 22	XIII	D	1405	April 19	XIII
F E	1376	April 13	XIV	C	1406	April 11	XIV
D	1377	March 29	XV	B	1407	March 27	XV
C	1378	April 18	I	A G	1408	April 15	I
B	1379	April 10	II	F	1409	April 7.	II

[1350 to 1409.]

TABLE K — *continued*

Dominical Letters	Years.	Easter Day	Indic-tion	Dominical Letters	Years.	Easter Day	Indic-tion.
E	1410	March 23	III	C B	1440	March 27	III
D	1411	April 12	IV	A	1441	April 16	IV
C B	1412	April 3	V	G	1442	April 1	V
A	1413	April 23	VI	F	1443	April 21	VI
G	1414	April 8	VII.	E D	1444	April 12	VII
F	1415	March 31	VIII	C	1445	March 28	VIII
E D	1416	April 19	IX	B	1446	April 17	IX
C	1417	April 11	X.	A	1447	April 9	X
B	1418	March 27	XI	G F	1448	March 24	XI
A	1419	April 16	XII	E	1449	April 13	XII
G F	1420	April 7	XIII	D	1450	April 5	XIII
E	1421	March 23	XIV	C	1451	April 25	XIV
D	1422	April 12	XV	B A	1452	April 9	XV
C	1423	April 4	I	G	1453	April 1	I
B A	1424	April 23	II	F	1454	April 21	II
G	1425	April 8	III	E	1455	April 6	III
F	1426	March 31	IV	D C	1456	March 28	IV
E	1427	April 20	V	B	1457	April 17	V
D C	1428	April 4	VI	A	1458	April 2	VI
B	1429	March 27	VII	G	1459	March 25	VII
A	1430	April 16	VIII	F E	1460	April 13	VIII
G	1431	April 1	IX	D	1461	April 5	IX
F E	1432	April 20	X	C	1462	April 18	X
D	1433	April 12	XI	B	1463	April 10	XI
C	1434	March 28	XII	A G	1464	April 1	XII
B	1435	April 17	XIII	F	1465	April 14	XIII
A G	1436	April 8	XIV	E	1466	April 6	XIV
F	1437	March 31	XV	D	1467	March 29	XV
E	1438	April 13	I	C B	1468	April 17	I
D	1439	April 5	II	A	1469	April 2	II

[1410 to 1469.]

TABLE K — *continued.*

Dominical Letters	Years.	Easter Day	Indic-tion	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day	Indic-tion
G	1470	April 22	III	E D	1500	April 19	III
F	1471	April 14	IV	C	1501	April 11	IV
E D	1472	March 29	V	B	1502	March 27	V
C	1473	April 18	VI	A	1503	April 16	VI
B	1474	April 10	VII	G F	1504	April 7	VII
A	1475	March 26	VIII	E	1505	March 23	VIII
G F	1476	April 14	IX	D	1506	April 12	IX
E	1477	April 6	X	C	1507	April 4	X
D	1478	March 22	XI	B A	1508	April 23	XI
C	1479	April 11	XII	G	1509	April 8	XII
B A	1480	April 2	XIII	F	1510	March 31	XIII
G	1481	April 22	XIV	E	1511	April 20	XIV
F	1482	April 7	XV	D C	1512	April 11	XV.
E	1483	March 30	I	B	1513	March 27	I
D C	1484	April 18.	II	A	1514	April 16	II
B	1485	April 3	III	G	1515	April 8	III
A	1486	March 26	IV	F E	1516	March 23	IV
G	1487	April 15	V	D	1517	April 12	V
F E	1488	April 6	VI	C	1518	April 4	VI
D	1489	April 19	VII	B	1519	April 24	VII
C	1490	April 11	VIII	A G	1520	April 8	VIII
B	1491	April 3	IX	F	1521	March 31	IX
A G	1492	April 22	X	E	1522	April 20	X
F	1493	April 7	XI	D	1523	April 5.	XI
E	1494	March 30	XII	C B	1524	March 27	XII
D	1495	April 19	XIII	A	1525	April 16	XIII
C B	1496	April 3	XIV	G	1526	April 1	XIV.
A	1497	March 26	XV	F	1527	April 21	XV.
G	1498	April 15	I	E D	1528	April 12	I
F	1499	March 31	II	C	1529	March 28	II

[1470 to 1529.]

TABLE K. — *continued.*

Dominical Letters	Year.	Easter Day	Indication	Dominical Letters	Year.	Easter Day	Indication.
B	1530	April 17	III	G F	1560	April 14	III
A	1531	April 9	IV	E	1561	April 6	IV
G F	1532	March 31	V	D	1562	March 29	V
E	1533	April 13.	VI	C	1563	April 11	VI
D	1534	April 5	VII	B A	1564	April 2	VII
C	1535	March 28	VIII	G	1565	April 22	VIII
B A	1536	April 16	IX	F	1566	April 14	IX.
G	1537	April 1	X	E	1567	March 30	X
F	1538	April 21	XI	D C	1568	April 18	XI
E	1539	April 6	XII	B	1569	April 10	XII
D C	1540	March 28	XIII	A	1570	March 26	XIII
B	1541	April 17	XIV	G	1571	April 15	XIV
A	1542	April 9	XV	F E	1572	April 6	XV
G	1543	March 25	I	D	1573	March 22	I
F E	1544	April 13	II	C	1574	April 11	II
D	1545	April 5	III	B	1575	April 3	III
C	1546	April 25	IV	A G	1576	April 22	IV
B	1547	April 10	V	F	1577	April 7	V
A G	1548	April 1	VI	E	1578	March 30	VI
F	1549	April 21	VII	D	1579	April 19	VII
E	1550	April 6	VIII	C B	1580	April 9	VIII
D	1551	March 29	IX	A	1581	March 26	IX
C B	1552	April 17	X	G	1582	April 15	X
A	1553	April 2	XI				
G	1554	March 25	XII				
F	1555	April 14	XIII				
E D	1556	April 5	XIV				
C	1557	April 18	XV.				
B	1558	April 10	I				
A	1559	March 26	II				

[1530 to 1582.]

TABLE K—*continued*

Old Style		Years	NEW STYLE		Indic- tion.
Dominical Letters.	Easter Day		Dominical Letters	Easter Day	
F	March 31	1583	B	April 10	XI
E D	April 19	1584	A G	April 1	XII
C	April 11	1585	F	April 21	XIII
B	April 3	1586	E	April 6	XIV
A	April 16	1587	D	March 29	XV
G F	April 7	1588	C B	April 17	I
E	March 30	1589	A	April 2	II
D	April 19	1590	G	April 22	III
C	April 4	1591	F	April 14	IV
B A	March 26	1592	E D	March 29.	V
G	April 15	1593	C	April 18	VI
F	March 31	1594	B	April 10	VII
E	April 20	1595	A	March 26	VIII
D C	April 11	1596	G F	April 14	IX
B	March 27	1597	E	April 6	X
A	April 16	1598	D	March 22	XI
G	April 8	1599	C	April 11.	XII
F E	March 23	1600	B A	April 2	XIII
D	April 12.	1601	G	April 22	XIV
C	April 4	1602	F	April 7	XV
B	April 24	1603	E	March 30	I
A G	April 8	1604	D C	April 18	II
F	March 31	1605	B	April 10	III
E	April 20	1606	A	March 26	IV
D	April 5	1607	G	April 15	V
C B	March 27	1608	F E	April 6	VI
A	April 16	1609	D	April 19	VII
G	April 8	1610	C	April 11	VIII
F	March 24	1611	B	April 3	IX
E D	April 12	1612	A G	April 22	X.
C	April 4.	1613	F	April 7	XI
B	April 24	1614	E	March 30	XII

[1583 to 1614.]

TABLE K — *continued*

OLD STYLE.		Years	NEW STYLE.		Indiction
Dominical Letters	Easter Day		Dominical Letters	Easter Day	
A	April 9	1615	D	April 19	XIII
G F	March 31	1616	C B	April 9	XIV
E	April 20	1617	A	March 26	XV
D	April 5	1618	G	April 15	I
C	March 28	1619	F	March 31.	II
		•			
B A	April 16	1620	E D	April 19	III
G	April 1	1621	C	April 11	IV
F	April 21	1622	B	March 27	V
E	April 13	1623	A	April 16	VI
D C	March 28	1624	G F	April 7	VII
B	April 17	1625	E	March 30	VIII
A	April 9	1626	D	April 12	IX
G	March 25	1627	C	April 4	X
F E	April 13	1628	B A	April 23	XI
D	April 5	1629	G	April 15	XII.
C	March 28	1630	F	March 31	XIII
B	April 10	1631	E	April 20	XIV
A G	April 1	1632	D C	April 11	XV
F	April 21.	1633	B	March 27	I
E	April 6.	1634	A	April 16	II
D	March 29.	1635	G	April 8	III
C B	April 17	1636	F E	March 23	IV
A	April 9	1637	D	April 12	V
G	March 25	1638	C	April 4	VI
F	April 14	1639	B	April 24	VII
E D	April 5	1640	A G	April 8	VIII
C	April 25	1641	F	March 31.	IX
B	April 10	1642	E	April 20	X
A	April 2	1643	D	April 5	XI
G F	April 21	1644	C B	March 27	XII

[1615 to 1644.]

TABLE K — *continued.*

OLD STYLE.		Years	NEW STYLE.		Indic- tion.
Dominical Letters.	Easter Day		Dominical Letters.	Easter Day	
E	April 6	1645	A	April 16	XIII
D	March 29	1646	G	April 1	XIV
C	April 18.	1647	F	April 21	XV
B A	April 2	1648	E D	April 12.	I
G	March 25	1649	C	April 4.	II
F	April 14.	1650	B	April 17.	III
E	March 30	1651	A	April 9	IV
D C	April 18.	1652	G F	March 31.	V
B	April 10	1653	E	April 13	VI
A	March 26	1654	D	April 5	VII
G	April 15	1655	C	March 28	VIII
F E	April 6	1656	B A	April 16.	IX
D	March 29	1657	G	April 1	X
C	April 11.	1658	F	April 21.	XI
B	April 3	1659	E	April 13.	XII
A G	April 22	1660	D C	March 28.	XIII
F	April 14	1661	B	April 17	XIV
E	March 30	1662	A	April 9	XV.
D	April 19	1663	G	March 25.	I
C B	April 10.	1664	F E	April 13	II
A	March 26	1665	D	April 5	III
G	April 15	1666	C	April 25	IV
F	April 7	1667	B	April 10	V
E D	March 22.	1668	A G	April 1	VI
C	April 11.	1669	F	April 21.	VII
B	April 3	1670	E	April 6.	VIII
A	April 23	1671	D	March 29.	IX.
G F	April 7	1672	C B	April 17.	X
E	March 30	1673	A	April 2.	XI
D	April 19	1674	G	March 25.	XII.

[1645 to 1674.]

TABLE K — *continued.*

Old Style		Years	NEW STYLE		Indic- tion
Dominical Letters.	Easter Day		Dominical Letters	Easter Day	
C	April 4	1675	F	April 14	XIII
B A	March 26	1676	E D	April 5	XIV
G	April 15	1677	C	April 18	XV
F	March 31	1678	B	April 10	I
E	April 20	1679	A	April 2	II
D C	April 11	1680	G F	April 21.	III
B	April 3	1681	E	April 6	IV
A	April 16	1682	D	March 29	V
G	April 8	1683	C	April 18	VI
F E	March 30.	1684	B A	April 2	VII
D	April 19	1685	G	April 22	VIII
C	April 4	1686	F	April 14	IX
B	March 27	1687	E	March 30	X
A G	April 15	1688	D C	April 18	XI
F	March 31.	1689	B	April 10	XII
E	April 20	1690	A	March 26	XIII
D	April 12	1691	G	April 15	XIV
C B	March 27	1692	F E	April 6	XV
A	April 16	1693	D	March 22	I
G	April 8	1694	C	April 11	II
F	March 24	1695	B	April 3	III
E D	April 12.	1696	A G	April 22.	IV
C	April 4	1697	F	April 7	V
B	April 24	1698	E	March 30	VI
A	April 9	1699	D	April 19	VII
G F	March 31.	1700	C	April 11.	VIII
E	April 20.	1701	B	March 27	IX
D	April 5.	1702	A	April 16	X
C	March 28.	1703	G	April 8	XI
B A	April 16.	1704	F E	March 23.	XII

[1675 to 1704.]

TABLE K — *continued.*

Old Style.		Years	NEW STYLE		Indic- tion
Dominical Letters	Easter Day		Dominical Letters	Easter Day	
G	April 8	1705	D	April 12	XIII
F	March 24	1706	C	April 4	XIV
E	April 13	1707	B	April 24	XV
D C	April 4	1708	A G	April 8	I
B	April 24	1709	F	March 31	II
A	April 9	1710	E	April 20	III
G	April 1	1711	D	April 5	IV
F E	April 20	1712	C B	March 27.	V
D	April 5	1713	A	April 16.	VI
C	March 28	1714	G	April 1	VII
B	April 17	1715	F	April 21	VIII
A G	April 1	1716	E D	April 12	IX
F	April 21	1717	C	March 28.	X
E	April 13	1718	B	April 17	XI
D	March 29	1719	A	April 9	XII
C B	April 17	1720	G F	March 31	XIII
A	April 9	1721	E	April 13	XIV
G	March 25	1722	D	April 5	XV
F	April 14	1723	C •	March 28	I
E D	April 5.	1724	B A	April 16	II.
C	March 28	1725	G	April 1	III
B	April 10	1726	F	April 21	IV.
A	April 2	1727	E	April 13	V
G F	April 21	1728	D C	March 28.	VI
E	April 6	1729	B	April 17	VII
D	March 29	1730	A	April 9	VIII
C	April 18	1731	G	March 25	IX
B A	April 9	1732	F E	April 13	X
G	March 25	1733	D	April 5	XI
F	April 14	1734	C	April 25.	XII.

[1705 to 1734.]

TABLE K — *continued*

OLD STYLE.		Years	NEW STYLE.		Indic- tion
Dominical Letters	Easter Day		Dominical Letters	Easter Day	
E	April 6	1735	B	April 10	XIII
D C	April 25	1736	A G	April 1	XIV
B	April 10	1737	F	April 21	XV
A	April 2	1738	E	April 6	I
G	April 22	1739	D	March 29	II
F E	April 6	1740	C B	April 17	III
D	March 29	1741	A	April 2	IV
C	April 18	1742	G	March 25	V
B	April 3	1743	F	April 14	VI
A G	March 25	1744	E D	April 5	VII
F	April 14	1745	C	April 18	VIII
E	March 30	1746	B	April 10	IX
D	April 19	1747	A	April 2	X
C B	April 10	1748	G F	April 14	XI
A	March 26	1749	E	April 6,	XII
G	April 15	1750	D	March 29.	XIII
F	April 7	1751	C	April 11	XIV
To Sept 2, ED on and from Sept 3 A*	March 29	1752	B A	April 2	XV.

[1735 to 1752.]

* To prevent the possibility of mistake, the following explanation is added — For the year 1752

E is the Dominical Letter from Jan 1 to Feb 29
 D March 1 to Sept. 2.
 A Sept. 3 to Dec 31

The third Dominical Letter arose from the alteration of the style on the 3rd of Sept. 1752. *Vide* p 37 ante

TABLE K—*continued*

NEW STYLL							
Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day	Indic- tion	Dominical Letters.	Years	Easter Day	Indic- tion
				B A	1780	March 26	XIII
				G	1781	April 15	XIV
				F	1782	March 31	XV
G	1753	April 22	I	E	1783	April 20	I
F	1754	April 14	II	D C	1784	April 11	II
E	1755	March 30	III	B	1785	March 27	III
D C	1756	April 18	IV	A	1786	April 16.	IV
B	1757	April 10	V	G	1787	April 8	V
A	1758	March 26	VI	F E	1788	March 29	VI
G	1759	April 15	VII	D	1789	April 12	VII
F E	1760	April 6	VIII	C	1790	April 4	VIII
D	1761	March 22	IX	B	1791	April 24	IX
C	1762	April 11	X	A G	1792	April 8	X
B	1763	April 3	XI	F	1793	March 31	XI
A G	1764	April 22	XII	E	1794	April 20	XII
F	1765	April 7	XIII	D	1795	April 5	XIII
E	1766	March 30	XIV	C B	1796	March 27	XIV
D	1767	April 19	XV	A	1797	April 16	XV
C B	1768	April 3	I	G	1798	April 8	I
A	1769	March 26	II	F	1799	March 24	II
G	1770	April 15	III	E	1800	April 13	III
F	1771	March 31	IV	D	1801	April 5	IV
E D	1772	April 19.	V	C	1802	April 18	V
C	1773	April 11	VI	B	1803	April 10	VI
B	1774	April 3	VII	A G	1804	April 1	VII
A	1775	April 16	VIII	F	1805	April 14.	VIII
G F	1776	April 7	IX	E	1806	April 6	IX
E	1777	March 30	X	D	1807	March 29	X
D	1778	April 19.	XI	C B	1808	April 17	XI
C	1779	April 4.	XII	A	1809	April 2.	XII

[1753 to 1809.]

TABLE K — *continued*

NEW STYLE							
Dominical Letters	Years	Easter Day	Indic tion.	Dominical Letters.	Years	Easter Day	Indic tion
G	1810	April 22	XIII	E D	1840	April 19	XIII
F	1811	April 14	XIV	C	1841	April 11	XIV
E D	1812	March 29	XV	B	1842	March 27	XV
C	1813	April 18	I	A	1843	April 16	I
B	1814	April 10	II	G F	1844	April 7	II
A	1815	March 26	III	E	1845	March 23	III
G F	1816	April 14	IV	D	1846	April 12	IV
E	1817	April 6	V	C	1847	April 4	V
D	1818	March 22	VI	B A	1848	April 23	VI
C	1819	April 11	VII	G	1849	April 8	VII
B A	1820	April 2	VIII	F	1850	March 31	VIII
G	1821	April 22	IX	E	1851	April 20	IX
F	1822	April 7	X	D C	1852	April 11	X
E	1823	March 30	XI	B	1853	March 27	XI
D C	1824	April 18	XII	A	1854	April 16	XII
B	1825	April 3	XIII	G	1855	April 8	XIII
A	1826	March 26	XIV	E	1856	March 23	XIV
G	1827	April 15	XV	D	1857	April 12	XV
F E	1828	April 6	I	C	1858	April 4	I
D	1829	April 19	II	B	1859	April 24	II
C	1830	April 11.	III	A G	1860	April 8	III
B	1831	April 3	IV.	F	1861	March 31	IV
A G	1832	April 22.	V	E	1862	April 20	V
F	1833	April 7	VI	D	1863	April 5	VI
E	1834	March 30	VII	C B	1864	March 27	VII
D	1835	April 19	VIII	A	1865	April 16	VIII.
C B	1836	April 3	IX.	G	1866	April 1	IX
A	1837	March 26	X	F	1867	April 21	X
G	1838	April 15	XI	E D	1868	April 12	XI
F	1839	March 31.	XII	C	1869	March 28	XII

[1810 to 1869.]

TABLE K — *continued*

NEW STYLE.							
Dominical Letters	Years.	Easter Day	Indic-tion	Dominical Letters.	Years	Easter Day	Indic-tion
B	1870	April 17	XIII	G	1900	April 15	XIII
A	1871	April 9	XIV	F	1901	April 7	XIV
G F	1872	March 31	XV	E	1902	March 30	XV.
E	1873	April 13	I	D	1903	April 12	I
D	1874	April 5	II	C B	1904	April 3	II
C	1875	March 28	III	A	1905	April 23	III
B A	1876	April 16	IV	G	1906	April 15	IV
G	1877	April 1	V	F	1907	March 31	V
F	1878	April 21	VI	E D	1908	April 19	VI
E	1879	April 13	VII	C	1909	April 11	VII
D C	1880	March 28	VIII	B	1910	March 27	VIII
B	1881	April 17	IX	A	1911	April 16	IX
A	1882	April 9	X	G F	1912	April 7	X
G	1883	March 25	XI	E	1913	March 23	XI
F E	1884	April 13	XII	D	1914	April 12	XII
D	1885	April 5	XIII	C	1915	April 4	XIII
C	1886	April 25	XIV	B A	1916	April 23	XIV
B	1887	April 10	XV	G	1917	April 8	XV
A G	1888	April 1	I	F	1918	March 31	I
F	1889	April 21	II	E	1919	April 20	II
E	1890	April 6	III	D C	1920	April 4	III
D	1891	March 29	IV	B	1921	March 27	IV
C B	1892	April 17	V	A	1922	April 16	V
A	1893	April 2	VI	G	1923	April 1	VI
G	1894	March 25	VII	F E	1924	April 20	VII
F	1895	April 14	VIII	D	1925	April 12	VIII
E D	1896	April 5	IX	C	1926	April 4	IX
C	1897	April 18	X	B	1927	April 17.	X
B	1898	April 10	XI	A G	1928	April 8	XI
A	1899	April 2	XII	F	1929	March 31.	XII

[1870 to 1929.]

TABLE K—continued.

NEW STYLE.							
Dominical Letters	Years.	Easter Day	Indiction	Dominical Letters	Years.	Easter Day	Indiction.
E	1930	April 20	XIII	C B	1960	April 17	XIII
D	1931	April 5	XIV	A	1961	April 2	XIV
C B	1932	March 27	XV	G	1962	April 22	XV
A	1933	April 16	I	F	1963	April 14	I
G	1934	April 1	II	E D	1964	March 29.	II
F	1935	April 21	III	C	1965	April 18	III
E D	1936	April 12	IV	B	1966	April 10	IV
C	1937	March 28	V	A	1967	March 26	V
B	1938	April 17	VI	G F	1968	April 14	VI
A	1939	April 9	VII	E	1969	April 6	VII
G F	1940	March 24	VIII	D	1970	March 29	VIII
E	1941	April 13	IX	C	1971	April 11	IX
D	1942	April 5	X	B A	1972	April 2	X
C	1943	April 25	XI	G	1973	April 22	XI
B A	1944	April 9	XII	F	1974	April 14	XII
G	1945	April 1	XIII	E	1975	March 30	XIII
F	1946	April 21	XIV	D C	1976	April 18	XIV
E	1947	April 6	XV	B	1977	April 10	XV
D C	1948	March 28	I	A	1978	March 26	I
B	1949	April 17	II	G	1979	April 15	II
A	1950	April 9	III	F E	1980	April 6	III
G	1951	March 25	IV	D	1981	April 19	IV
F E	1952	April 13	V	C	1982	April 11.	V
D	1953	April 5	VI	B	1983	April 3	VI
C	1954	April 18	VII	A G	1984	April 22	VII
B	1955	April 10	VIII	F	1985	April 7	VIII
A G	1956	April 1	IX	E	1986	March 30	IX
F	1957	April 21	X	D	1987	April 19	X
E	1958	April 6	XI	C B	1988	April 3	XI.
D	1959	March 29	XII	A	1989	March 26	XII

[1930 to 1989.]

TABLE K — *continued.*

NEW STYLE.							
Dominical Letters	Years.	Easter Day	Indiction	Dominical Letters	Years.	Easter Day	Indiction.
G	1990	April 15	XIII	A	1995	April 16	III.
F	1991	March 31	XIV	G F	1996	April 7	IV
E D	1992	April 19	XV	E	1997	March 30	V
C	1993	April 11	I	D	1998	April 12	VI
B	1994	April 3	II	C	1999	April 4	VII

[1990 to 1999.]

TABLE L.

SHOWING THE DAY OF THE MONTH, IN COMMON YEARS, ON WHICH ALL THE PRINCIPAL MOVEABLE FEASTS OCCUR, WHEN EASTER DAY IS KNOWN.

EASTER DAY	Septua gesima Sunday	Sexa gesima Sunday	Quinquagesima or Shrove Sun day	Shrove Tuesday	Ash Wed- nesday or 1st Day of Lent	Mid Lent Sunday	Passion or Carle Sunday	Palm Sunday
MAR 22	Jan 18	Jan. 25	Feb 1	Feb 3	Feb 4	Mar 1	Mar 8	Mar 15
23	19	26	2	4	5	2	9	16
24	20	27	3	5	6	3	10	17
25	21	28	4	6	7	4	11	18
26	22	29	5	7	8	5	12	19
27	23	30	6	8	9	6	13	20
28	24	31	7	9	10	7	14	21
29	25	Feb 1	8	10	11	8	15	22
30	26	2	9	11	12	9	16	23
31	27	3	10	12	13	10	17	24
APRIL 1	28	4	11	13	14	11	18	25
2	29	5	12	14	15	12	19	26
3	30	6	13	15	16	13	20	27
4	31	7	14	16	17	14	21	28
5	Feb 1	8	15	17	18	15	22	29
6	2	9	16	18	19	16	23	30
7	3	10	17	19	20	17	24	31
8	4	11	18	20	21	18	25	April 1
9	5	12	19	21	22	19	26	2
10	6	13	20	22	23	20	27	3
11	7	14	21	23	24	21	28	4
12	8	15	22	24	25	22	29	5
13	9	16	23	25	26	23	30	6
14	10	17	24	26	27	24	31	7
15	11	18	25	27	28	25	April 1	8
16	12	19	26	28	Mar 1	26	2	9
17	13	20	27	Mar 1	2	27	3	10
18	14	21	28	2	3	28	4	11
19	15	22	Mar 1	3	4	29	5	12
20	16	23	2	4	5	30	6	13
21	17	24	3	5	6	31	7	14
22	18	25	4	6	7	April 1	8	15
23	19	26	5	7	8	2	9	16
24	20	27	6	8	9	3	10	17
25	21	28	7	9	10	4	11	18
EASTER DAY	Septua gesima Sunday	Sexa gesima Sunday	Quinquagesima or Shrove Sun day	Shrove Tuesday	Ash Wed nesday, or 1st Day of Lent	Mid Lent Sunday	Passion or Carle Sunday	Palm Sunday

In Leap years one day is to be added to the dates of all Festivals in this Table which occur in the months of January and February See Table M p. 81.

TABLE L — *continued.*

EASTER DAY	Good Friday	Low Sunday	Rogation Sunday	Ascension Day or Holy Thursday	Pentecost, or Whitsunday	Trinity Sunday	Corpus Christi	Advent Sunday
MAR 22	Mar 20	Mar 29	April 26	April 30	May 10	May 17	May 21	Nov 29
23	21	30	27	May 1	11	18	22	30
24	22	31	28	2	12	19	23	Dec 1
25	23	April 1	29	3	13	20	24	2
26	24	2	30	4	14	21	25	3
27	25	3	May 1	5	15	22	26	Nov 27
28	26	4	2	6	16	23	27	28
29	27	5	3	7	17	24	28	29
30	28	6	4	8	18	25	29	30
31	29	7	5	9	19	26	30	Dec 1
APRIL 1	30	8	6	10	20	27	31	2
2	31	9	7	11	21	28	June 1	3
3	April 1	10	8	12	22	29	2	Nov 27
4	2	11	9	13	23	30	3	28
5	3	12	10	14	24	31	4	29
6	4	13	11	15	25	June 1	5	30
7	5	14	12	16	26	2	6	Dec 1
8	6	15	13	17	27	3	7	2
9	7	16	14	18	28	4	8	3
10	8	17	15	19	29	5	9	Nov 27
11	9	18	16	20	30	6	10	28
12	10	19	17	21	31	7	11	29
13	11	20	18	22	June 1	8	12	30
14	12	21	19	23	2	9	13	Dec 1
15	13	22	20	24	3	10	14	2
16	14	23	21	25	4	11	15	3
17	15	24	22	26	5	12	16	Nov 27
18	16	25	23	27	6	13	17	28
19	17	26	24	28	7	14	18	29
20	18	27	25	29	8	15	19	30
21	19	28	26	30	9	16	20	Dec 1
22	20	29	27	31	10	17	21	2
23	21	30	28	June 1	11	18	22	3
24	22	May 1	29	2	12	19	23	Nov 27
25	23	2	30	3	13	20	24	28
EASTER DAY	Good Friday	Low Sunday	Rogation Sunday	Ascension Day or Holy Thursday	Pentecost or Whitsunday	Trinity Sunday	Corpus Christi	Advent Sunday

TABLE M.

SHOWING ON WHAT DAYS SEPTUAGESIMA, SEXAGESIMA, AND SHROVE (OR QUINQUAGESIMA) SUNDAYS, SHROVE TUESDAY AND ASH WEDNESDAY, FALL IN LEAP OR BISSEXTILE YEARS

EASTER DAY	Septuagesima Sunday	Sexagesima Sunday	Shrove Sunday	Shrove Tuesday	Ash Wednesday
MAR 22	Jan 19	Jan 26	Feb 2	Feb 4	Feb 5
23	20	27	3	5	6
24	21	28	4	6	7
25	22	29	5	7	8
26	23	30	6	8	9
27	24	31	7	9	10
28	25	Feb 1	8	10	11
29	26	2	9	11	12
30	27	3	10	12	13
31	28	4	11	13	14
APRIL 1	29	5	12	14	15
2	30	6	13	15	16
3	31	7	14	16	17
4	Feb 1	8	15	17	18
5	2	9	16	18	19
6	3	10	17	19	20
7	4	11	18	20	21
8	5	12	19	21	22
9	6	13	20	22	23
10	7	14	21	23	24
11	8	15	22	24	25
12	9	16	23	25	26
13	10	17	24	26	27
14	11	18	25	27	28
15	12	19	26	28	29
16	13	20	27	29	Mar 1
17	14	21	28	Mar 1	2
18	15	22	29	2	3
19	16	23	Mar 1	3	4
20	17	24	2	4	5
21	18	25	3	5	6
22	19	26	4	6	7
23	20	27	5	7	8
24	21	28	6	8	9
25	22	29	7	9	10
EASTER DAY	Septuagesima Sunday	Sexagesima Sunday	Shrove Sunday	Shrove Tuesday	Ash Wednesday

TABLE N.

PERPETUAL LUNAR CALENDAR *

THIS Table exhibits at one view, for all periods, and adapted to both styles, the NEW MOON of each month, and her entire course, the PASCHAL TERM, and EASTER of each year

In the *Old Style* the commencement of each Moon is indicated by the Golden Number. The nineteen years, of which the Golden Number or Cycle of nineteen years is composed, answers to the nineteen days of each month, whereon it was formerly supposed the new Moons could only occur. In this Table an O is placed opposite the days to which the Golden Number does not apply

To discover on what day of the month the New Moon happened in any year, *Old Style*, ascertain from Table A, the Golden Number (or Prime) for that year, and see what day of this month is parallel thereto in this Table

EXAMPLE — Required the days of the New Moon for the year 1510. Seek for the Golden Number for 1510 in Table A, where it will be found to be X, then look for that number in the column marked “Golden Number,” in this Table, for any particular month or months, when it will be seen that, in 1510, the New Moon occurred on the 14th of January, the 12th of February, the 14th of March, the 12th of April, the 12th of May, the 10th of June, the 10th of July, the 8th of August, the 7th of September, the 6th of

* From “L’Art de vérifier les Dates”

October, the 5th of November, and on the 4th of December

To the Golden Number, which was used for ascertaining when the NEW MOONS occurred, for the *Old Style*, EPACTS have succeeded for the *New*. In this Table these Epacts are placed opposite to the days of each month, in retrograde order, from number thirty, indicated by an *, to the number one. They then recommence with the asterisk, as far as number I, from which they proceed, in retrograde order, from the 1st of January to the last of December, in such form, that, unlike the Golden Number, there is no day of the year which is not marked by at least one Epact.

To know on what day of any month the New Moon happens in any year, *New Style*, &c, since 1582, ascertain from Table F, the Epact for the year in question, and the day of each month parallel to that number in this Table is the day of the New Moon in that month.

It is necessary, however, to remember, that, most frequently, the New Moon occurs two, and sometimes three days, and sometimes one day, before the day marked by the Epact, and that it rarely falls on the day indicated. For this reason, two Epacts are often assigned to one day in this Lunar Calendar, of which the following is the explanation — The Epact 25, in Arabic cyphers, placed opposite to another Epact, in Roman figures, on the 6th of January, the 4th of February, the 6th of March, the 4th of April, the 4th of May, the 2nd of June, the 2nd and 31st of July, the 30th of August, the 28th of September, the 28th of October, the 26th of November, and the 26th of December, are inserted, to indicate that, in certain years the New Moons differ slightly from the day marked by the Epact in Roman numerals, with the view of causing the lunar year to accord better with the solar year. The years when the Epact 25, in Arabic cyphers, is to be used, are when the Epact answers to a Golden

Number which is *above* 11, as is the case with the eight last years of the Cycle of nineteen years. But if the Epact 25 answers to a Golden Number *below* 12, as is the case with the eleven first years of the Cycle of nineteen years, then the Epact XXV, in Roman numerals, is to be used, and never the other, which does not come into use until after the year 1900. Thus, there are two Epacts opposite the 31st of December, the Epact 19, in Arabic figures, and the Epact XX, in Roman figures. The first serves for years which agree with the Golden Number 19, which happened for the last time in the year 1690, and will not again occur until the year 8500. The second serves for all years wherein this agreement does not occur, therefore, the Epacts XXV and XXIV, both in Roman numerals, are placed opposite to the 5th of February, the 5th of April, the 3rd of June, the 1st of August, the 29th of September, and the 27th of November. They are doubled, for two reasons. The first is, that, if thirty Epacts followed each other twelve times without any being doubled, they would answer to 360 days, but the common lunar year contains only 354 days, so that, to prevent the number of Epacts surpassing the number of 354 days of the common lunar year, it was necessary to double six of those Epacts. By means of these six double Epacts, the thirty, repeated twice, brings us only to the 20th of December inclusive, instead of to the 26th of that month, as would have been the case if some of them had not been doubled. But it is necessary that it should only bring us to the 20th of December, in order that eleven days should remain before the end of that month, that is to say, as many days as the lunar year is less than the solar, which always ends on the 31st of December. These eleven last days of December are marked with the same Epacts as the eleven first days of January, and when the New Moon happens on one of the last days of December, she is always exactly indicated by the Epact which corresponds with that day.

The second reason why there are six double Epacts, — or, to speak more properly, why these double Epacts are placed opposite to the 5th of February, the 5th of April, the 3rd of June, the 1st of August, the 29th of September, and the 27th of November, — is, that the full moons, or of thirty days, and the moons which the French term "*les lunes caves*" * which have only twenty-nine, succeed each other alternately. In fact, these two Epacts, XXV. and XXIV, thus placed opposite each other on the days alluded to, cause all the Epacts which follow them to advance one day, and, in so advancing, create that succession of full moons and of moons "*caves*" This is more easily shown by an example. For the year 1785, the Epact was XVIII, that being the moon's age on the 31st of December, 1784. When the Epact is XVIII, this Table shows that New Moons happen on the 13th of January, the 11th of February, the 13th of March, the 11th of April, the 11th of May, the 9th of June, the 9th of July, the 7th of August, the 6th of September, the 5th of October, the 4th of November, and on the 3rd of December. By counting the days of these lunations, it will be seen that that of January is thirty days, that of February twenty-nine, that of March thirty, that of April twenty-nine, and so the others, always one of thirty, and the other of twenty-nine, succeeding each other alternately until the end of the year.

It is material to recollect, in these calculations, that the moon or lunation of a month, is not that which begins, but that which ends in that month. The moon of January, in 1785, for instance, is not that which began on 13th of that month in the year 1785, but that which ends on the 12th of the same month, and which began on the 14th of December, 1784. From the 14th of December to the 12th of January inclusive, are 30 days,

* Strauchius says, "Some months are called *Pleni*, others *Cavi*. The *Pleni* are those that consist of thirty days, the *Cavi* of twenty nine, and these two in the Lunar or Lunar Solar year are placed alternately by reason of the appendage of twelve hours, which being omitted in one month and doubled in the other make twenty four."

so that the moon of January is a full moon, or of 30 days. From the 13th of January to the 10th of February inclusive, are 29 days, so that the moon of February is a moon "cave," or of 29 days. From the 11th of February to the 12th of March inclusive, are 30 days; and from the 13th of March to the 10th of April, always inclusive, are 29 days. These are the two moons one of which is full and the other "cave," the first of March, the second of April. In continuing the same calculation to the month of December, a full moon will be found for May, a "cave" for June, a full in July, a "cave" in August, a full in September, a "cave" in October, a full in November, and a "cave" in December, which ends on the 2nd of that month. But that which begins on the 3rd, ought to end on the 31st of the same month, and not on the 1st of January following, inasmuch as the Golden Number for 1785 is 19, so that the last moon ought only to contain 29 days. Those full and "cave" moons which follow alternately, are not so exactly indicated by the Epacts of the New Calendar, and therefore the Epacts XXV and XXVI are placed opposite each other on the days which have been mentioned.

It only remains to notice the agreement or correspondence of the Epacts of the New Calendar with the Golden Number or the different years of the Cycle of nineteen years. From the reformation of the Calendar, in 1582, until the year 1700 exclusive, the Epact I answered to the Golden Number I, the Epact XII to the Golden Number II, and the others in the same order, from 1596 to 1691 included. From and including 1700 to 1899 inclusive the Epact XXX indicated by an *, answers to the Golden Number I, the Epact XI to the Golden Number II, and so the remainder from 1710 to 1899 included. If the former correspondence between the Epact and Golden Number still subsisted, X would have been reckoned for the Epact X being always reckoned opposite to the Golden Number X, as was the case each time when the Golden Number X occurred from 1582 to 1700. But in 1700

on account of the new arrangement of the Epacts with the Golden Numbers, the Epact IX was placed opposite to the Golden Number X, and the said Epact IX indicated the new moons of each month one day later than they would have been given by the Epact X this would have given the new moon on the 21st of January, 19th of February, &c, the Epact XI gave them on the 22nd of January, 20th of February, and so on,—the Epact IX always indicating them one day later than the Epact X

In 1900, another change will take place in the agreement between the Epacts and the Golden Number In that year the Epact XXIX will answer to the Golden Number I, in the following year the Epact X will answer to the Golden Number II, and the others in the same manner, which will continue until the year 2200 These alterations are made with the intention of causing the lunar year to agree as nearly as possible with the solar year, and at the same time so to mark Easter, that it may never be celebrated on the 14th of the moon, but on the Sunday after the 14th

PASCHAL TERM

In this Perpetual Lunar Calendar, an additional column is assigned to the months of March and April, which is appropriated to the PASCHAL TERM This term, which always occurs between the 8th of March and the 5th of April, both inclusive, indicates the day of those months on which the 14th of the Paschal Moon falls, and is shown by the Golden Number or by the Epact of a year, after the 7th of March

For example, the Golden Number XVI and Epact XXIII, which are found in this Table opposite the 8th of March, show that the New Moon happened on that day, and likewise show that the 14th of that Paschal Moon falls on the 21st of the same month From the 8th to the 21st, both included, being in fact 14 days.

It is only requisite to recollect, that, before the year 1582, the Epacts were not used in ascertaining the Paschal Term they, therefore, apply subsequently to that year, and only to the New Calendar Antecedent to the year 1582, and in the Old Calendar, the Paschal Term was ascertained by the Golden Number Although Easter may happen on thirty-five different days, namely, from the 22nd of March to the 25th April, both inclusive, the Paschal Term, or the 14th of the Easter Moon, can fall only on one of twenty-nine days, of which the first is the 21st of March, and the last the 18th of April The reason is easily explained Different Easters may have the same Paschal Term depending upon the different days of the week on which it falls, for instance, Easters which occur on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of March, may each have its term on the 21st of March, according to the day of the week in which that day happens If the 21st of March is on Sunday, Easter is the Sunday following, the 28th of that month, if this Paschal Term (21st of March) falls on a Monday, the 27th of March will be Easter-day, and so with the others It is for the same reason that the 18th of April is the last of the Paschal Term, for, since seven different Easters may have the same Paschal Term, it follows that the 18th of April must be common to the seven latest Easters, and consequently the last of all

Paschal Term being known, it shows when Easter falls, by means of the Dominical Letter which immediately follows, from that letter belonging to the year of this term Thus, Easter fell on the 27th of March, 1785, because the letter B (the Dominical Letter of that year) shows that the 27th of March is the first Sunday after the 26th of that month, the Epoch of the Paschal Term.

The following Rule for finding Easter, independently of all tables, for any year after the commencement of the Gregorian Calendar, or at least after A D 1600, is taken from Delambre's *Histoire de L'Astronomie Moderne*, vol 1 p 25. The part in Italics contains additions to

the Rule, for very distant years. The letter at the beginning of each article stands for the result of that article in the succeeding steps

Rule	EXAMPLE	The year 1833
(a) Add 1 to the given year	1834	
(b) Divide the given year by 4, and keep the quotient only	4)1833(quotient 458, remainder 1, which reject	
(c) Take 16 from the number of centuries in the given year, divide by 4, and keep the quotient only	<i>Evidently gives nothing till the year 2000, in which case</i> $\begin{array}{r} 20-16 \\ \underline{\quad} 4 \end{array}$ is 1	
(d) Take 16 from the number of centuries in the given year	18-16 = 2	
(e) Add together (a), (b), and (c), and subtract (d)		$\begin{array}{r} 1834 \\ 458 \\ \underline{\quad} 0 \\ 2292 \\ 2 \text{ Subtract} \\ \underline{\quad} 2290 \end{array}$
(f) Divide (e) by 7, keeping the remainder only	7)2290 327 remainder 1	
(g) Subtract (f) from 7 this is the number of the Dominical Letter	$\begin{array}{r} 7-1 = 6 \\ \text{A B C D E F G} \\ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \\ \text{Dominical Letter F} \end{array}$	
(h) Divide (a) by 19, the remainder is the Golden Number, or 19 is the Golden Number, if the remainder be nothing	$\begin{array}{r} 19)1834(96 \\ \underline{\quad} 171 \\ 124 \\ \underline{\quad} 114 \end{array}$	
	10 Golden Number 10	

(i) From the number of centuries in the given year subtract 17, divide by 25, and keep the quotient only. This gives nothing till A D 4200

(k) Subtract 15 and (i) from the number of centuries, divide by 3, and keep the quotient

$$\frac{18-15-0}{3} = 1$$

(l) To (k) add ten times the next less number, divide by 30, and keep the remainder

(k) is 10
Ten times next less number } 90

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \overline{)100} \end{array}$$

3 rem 10

(m) To (l) add (k) and (c), and take away (d) the result is the Epact, when the change directed below has been made, if necessary

10 (l)
1 (k)
0 (c)
—
11
2 (d)
—
9 the Epact

Having found (m)

If it be 24, change it into 25,

If it be 25, change it into 26, whenever the Golden Number is greater than 11

When the Epact (m) is 23, or less than 23	When the Epact is greater than 23
---	-----------------------------------

(n) Subtract the Epact from 45—9=36 45	(n) Subtract the Epact from 75
---	--------------------------------

(o) Subtract the Epact from 27, divide by 7, and take the remainder $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 7 \overline{)27} \end{array}$ 2 rem 4	(o) Subtract the Epact from 57, divide by 7, and take the remainder $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ 7 \overline{)57} \end{array}$
--	--

(p) To (n) add the Do- 36 (n)
 minical Number*, and take 6 Dominical Number (g)
 away (o)

—
 42
 4 (o)

—
 38
 31

The result is the day of —
 March, or, if greater than 31, 7th of April is Easter Day
 subtract 31, and the result is 1833
 the day of April, on which
 Easter falls

To find the difference between the Old and New Styles,
 add together 10 and (d), and subtract (c), or, till the year
 A D 2000, simply add together 10 and (d) Thus, for 1833,
 there is a difference of 12 days

* If (o) be greater than the Dominical Number (g), add 7
 to the Dominical Number, before using it in this step

JANUARY				MARCH				
Days of Month	Golden Numbers	Dominical Letters	Ephact	Days of Month	Golden Numbers	Dominical Letters	Ephact	Lunar Term
1	III	A	*	1	III	D	*	
2	O	B	XXIX	2	O	I	XXIX	
3	XL	C	XXVIII	3	XI	I	XXVIII	
4	O	D	XXVII	4	O	G	XXVII	
5	XIX	L	XXVI	5	XIX	A	XXVI	
6	VIII	F	25 XXV	6	VIII	B	25 XXV	
7	O	G	XXIV	7	O	C	XXIV	
8	XVI	A	XXIII	8	XL	D	XXIII	Mar 21
9	V	B	XXII	9	V	E	XXII	22
10	O	C	XXI	10	O	I	XXI	23
11	XIII	D	XX	11	XIII	G	XX	24
12	II	E	XIX	12	II	A	XIX	25
13	O	F	XVIII	13	O	B	XVIII	26
14	X	G	XVII	14	X	C	XVII	27
15	O	A	XVI	15	O	D	XVI	28
16	XVIII	B	XV	16	XVIII	F	XV	29
17	II	C	XIV	17	II	I	XIV	30
18	O	D	XIII	18	O	G	XIII	1
19	XV	E	XII	19	XV	A	XII	Apr 2
20	IV	F	XI	20	IV	B	XI	3
21	O	G	X	21	O	C	X	4
22	XII	A	IX	22	XII	D	IX	5
23	I	B	VIII	23	I	E	VIII	6
24	O	C	VII	24	O	I	VII	7
25	IX	D	VI	25	IX	G	VI	8
26	O	E	V	26	O	A	V	9
27	XVII	F	IV	27	XVII	B	IV	10
28	VI	G	III	28	VI	C	III	11
29	O	A	II	29	O	D	II	12
30	XIV	B	I	30	XIV	E	I	13
31	III	C	*	31	III	I	*	

FEBRUARY				APRIL				
Days of Month	Golden Numbers	Dominical Letters	Ephact	Days of Month	Golden Numbers	Dominical Letters	Ephact	Lunar Term
1	O	D	XXIX	1	O	G	XXIX	Apr 14
2	XI	F	XXVIII	2	XI	A	XXVIII	15
3	XIX	F	XXVII	3	O	B	XXVII	16
4	VIII	G	25 XXVI	4	XIX	C	25 XXVI	17
5	O	A	XXV XXIV	5	VIII	D	XXV XXIV	18
6	XVI	B	XXIII	6	XVI	L	XXIII	
7	V	C	XXII	7	V	F	XXII	
8	O	D	XXI	8	O	G	XXI	
9	XIII	L	XX	9	XIII	A	XX	
10	II	E	XIX	10	II	B	XIX	
11	O	F	XVIII	11	O	C	XVIII	
12	X	G	XVII	12	X	D	XVII	
13	O	A	XVI	13	O	E	XVI	
14	XVIII	B	XV	14	XVIII	I	XV	
15	VII	C	XIV	15	VII	G	XIV	
16	O	D	XIII	16	O	A	XIII	
17	XV	E	XII	17	XV	B	XII	
18	IV	F	XI	18	IV	C	XI	
19	O	G	X	19	O	D	X	
20	XII	A	IX	20	XII	I	IX	
21	I	B	VIII	21	I	F	VIII	
22	O	C	VII	22	O	G	VII	
23	IX	D	VI	23	IX	A	VI	
24	O	E	V	24	O	B	V	
25	XVII	F	IV	25	XVII	C	IV	
26	VI	G	III	26	VI	D	III	
27	O	A	II	27	O	E	II	
28	XIV	B	I	28	XIV	F	I	
				29	III	G	*	
				30	O	A	XXIX	

MAY				JULY			
Days of Month	Golden Numbers	Dominical Letter	Epact	Days of Month	Golden Number	Dominical Letter	Epact
1	XL	B	XXVIII	1	XIX	G	XXVI
2	O	C	XXVII	2	VIII	A	2, XXV
3	XIX	D	XXVI	3	O	B	XXIV
4	VIII	L	25 XXV	4	XVI	C	XXIII
5	O	I	XXIV	5	V	D	XXII
6	XVI	G	XXIII	6	O	I	XXI
7	V	A	XXII	7	VIII	I	XX
8	O	B	XXI	8	II	G	XIX
9	XIII	C	XX	9	O	A	XVIII
10	II	D	XIX	10	X	B	XVII
11	O	L	XVIII	11	O	C	XVI
12	X	I	XVII	12	XVIII	D	XV
13	O	G	XVI	13	VII	F	XIV
14	XVIII	A	XV	14	O	F	XIII
15	VII	B	XIV	15	XV	G	XII
16	O	C	XIII	16	IV	A	XI
17	XV	D	XII	17	O	B	X
18	IV	I	XI	18	XII	C	IX
19	O	I	X	19	I	D	VIII
20	XII	G	IX	20	O	I	VII
21	I	A	XIII	21	IX	I	VI
22	O	B	XII	22	O	G	V
23	IX	C	XI	23	XVII	A	IV
24	O	D	X	24	VI	B	III
25	XVII	I	IV	25	O	C	II
26	VI	I	III	26	XIV	D	I
27	O	G	II	27	III	I	*
28	XIV	A	I	28	O	I	XXIX
29	III	B	*	29	XI	G	XXVIII
30	O	C	XXIX	30	X	A	XXVII
31	XI	D	XXVIII	31	O	B	2, XXV

JUNE				AUGUST			
Days of Month	Golden Numbers	Dominical Letter	Epact	Days of Month	Golden Number	Dominical Letter	Epact
1	O	I	XXII	1	XIII	C	XXV XXXI
2	XIX	F	XXI	2	XVI	D	XXIII
3	VIII	G	XX	3	V	I	XXII
4	XVI	A	XXIX XXIV	4	O	I	XXI
5	V	B	XXVIII	5	XIII	G	XX
6	O	C	XXVII	6	II	A	XIX
7	XIII	D	XXVI	7	O	B	XXVIII
8	II	F	XXV	8	X	C	XXVII
9	O	I	XXIV	9	O	D	XXVI
10	X	G	XXIII	10	XVIII	I	XV
11	O	A	XXII	11	VII	I	XIV
12	XVIII	B	XXI	12	O	G	XIII
13	VII	C	XX	13	XV	A	XXII
14	O	D	XXIX	14	IV	B	XXI
15	XV	I	XXVIII	15	O	C	X
16	V	I	XXVII	16	XII	D	IX
17	O	G	XXVI	17	I	F	VIII
18	XII	A	XXV	18	O	I	VII
19	I	B	XXIV	19	IX	G	VI
20	O	C	XXIII	20	O	A	V
21	IX	D	XXII	21	XVII	B	IV
22	O	I	XXI	22	VI	C	III
23	XVII	F	XX	23	O	D	II
24	VI	G	XIX	24	XIV	I	I
25	O	A	XX	25	III	I	*
26	XIV	B	I	26	O	G	XXIX
27	III	C	*	27	XI	A	XXVIII
28	O	D	XXIX	28	X	B	XXVII
29	XI	F	XXVIII	29	O	C	XXVI
30	O	F	XXVII	30	VIII	D	2, XXV
				31	O	L	XXIV

SEPTEMBER				NOVEMBER			
Days of Month	Golden Numbers	Dominical Letters	Epect	Days of Month	Golden Numbers	Dominical Letter	Epect
1	XVI	I	XXIII	1	O	D	XXI
2	V	G	XXII	2	XXIII	I	XX
3	O	A	XXI	3	II	E	XXIX
4	XXIII	B	XX	4	O	G	XXVIII
5	II	C	XX	5	X	A	XXVII
6	O	D	XXVIII	6	O	B	XXVI
7	X	L	XXVII	7	XXVIII	C	XXV
8	O	I	XXVI	8	VII	D	XXIV
9	XXVIII	G	XXV	9	O	I	XXIII
10	VII	A	XXIV	10	XV	I	XXII
11	O	B	XXIII	11	IV	G	XXI
12	XX	C	XXII	12	O	A	X
13	IV	D	XXI	13	XXII	B	IX
14	O	I	X	14	I	C	XXIII
15	XXII	I	IX	15	O	D	XXII
16	I	G	XXIII	16	IX	E	XXI
17	O	A	VII	17	O	F	V
18	IX	B	VI	18	XXII	G	IV
19	O	C	V	19	VI	A	III
20	XXVII	D	IV	20	O	P	II
21	VI	L	III	21	XXIV	C	I
22	O	F	II	22	III	D	*
23	XXIV	G	I	23	O	F	XXIX
24	II	A	*	24	XX	J	XXVIII
25	O	B	XXIX	25	XXIX	G	XXVII
26	XX	C	XXVIII	26	O	A	XXVI
27	XXIX	D	XXVII	27	VIII	B	XXV
28	O	I	XXVI	28	O	C	XXIV
29	VIII	I	XXV	29	XXVI	D	XXIII
30	O	G	XXIII	30	V	F	XXII

OCTOBER				DECEMBER			
Days of Month	Golden Numbers	Dominical Letters	Epect	Days of Month	Golden Numbers	Dominical Letter	Epect
1	XVI	A	XXII	1	XXIII	F	XX
2	V	B	XXI	2	II	G	XXIX
3	XXIII	C	XX	3	O	A	XXVIII
4	II	D	XXIX	4	X	B	XXVII
5	O	L	XXVIII	5	O	C	XXVI
6	X	I	XXVII	6	XXVIII	D	XXV
7	O	G	XXVI	7	VII	I	XXIV
8	XXVIII	A	XXV	8	O	I	XXIII
9	VII	B	XXIV	9	XV	G	XXII
10	O	C	XXIII	10	IV	A	XXI
11	XX	D	XXII	11	O	B	X
12	IV	E	XXI	12	XXII	C	IX
13	O	F	X	13	I	D	VIII
14	XXII	G	IX	14	O	I	VII
15	I	A	VIII	15	IX	G	VI
16	O	B	VII	16	O	A	V
17	IX	C	VI	17	XXVII	B	IV
18	O	D	V	18	VI	C	III
19	XXVII	E	IV	19	O	C	II
20	VI	F	III	20	XXIV	D	I
21	O	G	II	21	III	L	*
22	XXIV	A	I	22	O	F	XXIX
23	II	B	*	23	XXI	G	XXVIII
24	O	C	XXIX	24	XXIX	A	XXVII
25	XX	D	XXVIII	25	O	B	XXVI
26	XXIX	E	XXVII	26	VIII	C	XXV
27	O	F	XXVI	27	O	D	XXIV
28	VIII	G	XXV	28	XXVI	E	XXIII
29	O	A	XXIV	29	V	F	XXII
30	XVI	B	XXIII	30	O	G	XXI
31	V	C	XXII	31	XXIII	A	XX

THE ROMAN AND CHURCH CALENDAR

It was the usual practice, for several centuries, to date ecclesiastical and most foreign instruments by Nones, Calends, and Ides, while other records and private documents were generally dated by the festivals of the Christian church, namely, on or from the day on which a particular Saint was commemorated, on which the church performed a particular service, or which was dedicated to some peculiar purpose. Of the Roman Calendar, as used by the Romans, an explanation has been given in a former page*, but it is necessary to notice the variations which prevailed from that usage, when the Nones, Ides, and Calends were adopted for dating events or instruments in the middle and lower ages.

Though the CALENDS were generally considered the first day of a month, the term was sometimes used for the first day of the *preceding* month, on which the Calends of the ensuing month began to be reckoned. For example it is said, in the Annals published by Lambecius, that Charlemagne, returning from Rome in 774, was at Lauresham "Die Kalendarum Septembris," which was the day of the Translation of St Nazaire in that Abbey. The translation of the reliques of that Saint occurred on a *Sunday*, and in 774 the 1st of September was on a *Thursday*, consequently, "Die Kalendarum Septembris" did not mean the first day of that month, but what the Chronicle of the said Abbey

* Vide page 4 antea

expresses by "In capite Kalendarum Septembrium," *id est*, the "xix Kalendas Septembres," or the 14th of the month of August, which is the first day of that month on which the Calends of September begin to be reckoned, and which, in the year 774, fell on a Sunday *

It is to be particularly observed, that, instead of reckoning the Calends in a *retrograde* order, like the Romans—the days before the Nones, the Ides, and the Calends—they were sometimes reckoned by the writers of charters in *direct* order. Thus, instead of calling the 14th of January "xix Kalendas Februarii," they termed it "prima die Kalendarum Februarii," and the following day "secunda die Kalendarum Februarii" instead of "xviii Kalendas Februarii," &c. In many charters, the days of the Nones, Ides, and Calends are not included in the order of calculation. Another difference from the Roman method of reckoning the Calends, &c. is, that the Romans *included* the days of the Nones, Ides, and Calends, in consequence of which, what they called "xix Kalendas," was sometimes called "xviii Kalendas" in charters. But this practice was not uniform. Although, in the lower ages, the word "Calends" was assigned to the first day of the month, the following days were reckoned in *direct* instead of *retrograde* order, so that sometimes "post Kalend Martii" is used for the 7th of March. Even among the Romans, Calends, Nones, and Ides had not always the same meaning: occasionally they were used in an absolute sense, to indicate the whole time appropriated to Calends, Nones, and Ides, though, most commonly, they signified a particular day *

In some Calendars in the British Museum, of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, "Pridie Idus," or the day before the Ides, is called the *second* Ides, "Pridie Nonas," the *second* Nones, and "Pridie Kalendas," the *second* Calends.

THE CHURCH CALENDAR indicates the days appropriated to the performance of certain services, or to the

* L'ART DE VÉRIFIER LES DATES, tome I. p. 57

commemoration of our Lord, or of such persons as have been canonised, called "Saints' days" The first of these Calendars which are given in this work, is arranged *chronologically*, and contains the fixed Festivals and Saints' days observed or commemorated according to the usages of the church of England anterior to the Revolution To this Calendar*, which is said to have been compiled by an ecclesiastic of the Roman Catholic church, not more distinguished for his piety and virtues than eminent as an historian†, the following remarks are prefixed —

"Very many Saints, whose anniversaries appear as festivals, or as days of observance, or commemoration, in the Roman Calendar, or in the Calendars of the other Continental churches, but whose names do not appear in the English Calendars, are necessarily excluded It is well known, from the Preface to the Common Prayer Book, that the Liturgies of England were divided into the Usages of Salisbury, Hereford, Bangor, York, and Lincoln, besides which, it appears that minor liturgical variations obtained in particular dioceses and churches, especially in the North Of these Liturgies, the Usage of Salisbury was the most generally adopted, and from the Calendars prefixed to the printed Salisbury and York Missals, and to the MS Missals of Durham (Bib Harl 5289) and St Paul's (Bib Harl 2787), the festivals of observance in this Calendar have been collected It would have been desirable to have consulted the Liturgies of Hereford, Bangor, and Lincoln, but they have not yet been discovered, and it is possible that the strict execution of the Statutes of the 3 & 4 Edw VI and 3 Jac I, directing the destruction of 'Popish Books and Reliques of Popery,' may have occasioned the entire loss of these Rituals The Salisbury Missal is a work of common occurrence, but the York Missal is extremely rare, and it is doubtful whether any perfect copy exists, except the one preserved at

* Reprinted from Cooper's "Account of the most important Public Records, 2 vols 1822" — Vol II p 485

† Dr Lingard

Cambridge in the library of St John's College * The Saints' days, whereof the observance was confined to particular churches, or which were only commemorated and not observed, have been inserted from the *English Martyrologie* †, corrected by reference to the History of Venerable Bede, and to Capgrave's *Nova Legenda Anglæ*. These sources have been considered as sufficiently ample and correct for the present purpose, but had it been intended to frame a Calendar with reference to ecclesiastical Antiquities, much farther investigation would have been required."

In a Calendar formed by so high an authority, it has not been thought proper to make any material alterations. Its utility is, however, much less than an *Alphabetical* Catalogue of the Festivals and other Saints' Days, used for dating instruments, and in compiling the one which follows the *Chronological Calendar*, considerable research has been employed, with the view of rendering it as complete as the limits of this work would allow. Many instances were found, in which the Calendars prefixed to Missals and Psalters used in English churches, contained Saints who are omitted in this Chronological Calendar, the names of some of whom occur in records, while, for general historical purposes, the names of the Saints whose festivals were used as epochs in France, Scotland, and Ireland, are scarcely less necessary than those used in England.

The following ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SAINTS, and other FESTIVALS AND HOLYDAYS, comprises all the Saints &c, in the preceding Chronological Catalogue, in the list printed in "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," in Butler's "Lives of the Saints," in Keith's List of Scottish, and in Ware's notices of Irish Saints, as well as in various early Psalters and Missals in the British Museum ‡. The

* *Missale ad Usum Ecclesie Eboracum*, sumptibus Francisci Regnault Parisius, 1535.

† Printed, *Permissu superiorum*, no place mentioned [probably at Douay], 1640.

‡ More particularly the Harleian MSS., 1804 2835 2846 2857 2446 2450 2874 2878 2881 2885, 3181, the Cottonian MSS. Claudius D vi and Vaticanian A ix., and the Arundel MSS., Nos 155 157.

well-known Martyrology of Baronius has, of course, been consulted, but the great number of the Martyrs whom he mentions, rendered it impracticable, even if it were desirable, to include all of them in this list

Where the date only occurs *after* the name, it implies the day on which such Saint is commemorated, or, as it is commonly called, "the Saint's day" If the festival of a Saint be not particularly specified, the date of his death, or, as it is termed, "deposition," or of his martyrdom, is stated In many cases, a Saint is commemorated on different days by different churches, and where the variation has been ascertained, it is noticed by the initials of R, *i e* the *Roman church*, which is in most cases, the day of the festival throughout Europe, L by the *Latins*, which is generally the same as the Catholic church, P the church of *Paris*, and G the *Greek church* Where a local usage has prevailed in commemorating a Saint, it is mentioned at length in the proper place In some Calendars, a Saint is said to be commemorated on a different day from that usually considered as his festival, but where such differences exist, the more numerous authorities have been followed, and in some instances, the variation between two or more authorities, of the same apparent value, is given

Men, whose reputation for piety and virtue has not extended beyond a small territory, have occasionally obtained the honours of sanctity within the immediate sphere of their fame The reputation of many Saints extends throughout their own country, but does not exceed its boundaries, while professions, trades, cities, and monasteries, have each had their tutelary patron, whose festival forms a favourite epoch, among those who have placed themselves under his protection, for dating any document executed within a few days before or after the anniversary of its occurrence It is, therefore, evident, that no Catalogue of Saints can be too extensive in a work intended for the reduction of dates to the present mode of computation, but, as this volume is more particularly

intended for the illustration of English history, it becomes desirable to mark such Saints as have been commemorated in England, distinguishing those whose festivals have been especially appointed. The name of every Saint included in English Rituals is, therefore, printed in *Italics*, or SMALL CAPITALS, according to his eminence in the church. Where there is any variation in commemorating him, the day when his festival has been celebrated in *England*, is also printed in *Italics*.

As a general rule, when the name of a Saint, of whom there are one or more of the same name in the Calendar, occurs in any instrument, it depends chiefly on the country, or part of a country, where the document was executed, which of such Saints is intended, and it is presumed to be a safe plan to infer that the tutelar or favourite Saint of such country or province must be the one alluded to. When there are more than one Saint of the same name in any kingdom or province, it depends, in most cases, upon the nature of the document, which of those Saints is alluded to, for if it be an instrument executed by a chapter of monks, or by a municipal corporation, or by the fraternity of a guild, or if it be connected with any trade, and if either of these associations possessed a *tutelar* Saint of the same name as that of another Saint, it is nearly certain that the members of such communities would select their own patron. This rule, however, will not apply to those universal and pre-eminent objects of veneration, our Blessed Lord, his Mother the Holy Virgin, and the Twelve Apostles, the great events in whose lives, and even the eve, morning, and octaves of whose festivals, are more frequently used for dating ancient muniments, than the day on which a Saint of inferior reputation is commemorated*.

It is believed that no Calendar of Saints has been compiled, which embraces the whole Hagiology of

* Lord Coke says, "The first that is most notorious, and of greatest account, must be supposed to be meant." 2 Inst. 486.

the Catholic church, and even in England, instances can be mentioned, where towns and parishes have derived their names from canonised persons, who are not included in any list of Saints now extant. In the counties wherein those towns and parishes are situated, it is to be expected that the local records, such as chartularies, private deeds, and parish books, will often be found to be dated on the festival of a Saint, whose name may not occur in the following, or perhaps in any other list. Individuals also had their own tutelar Saint, from whom they sometimes derived their baptismal names, which tends to explain why a comparatively obscure Saint is occasionally mentioned in a private deed, in preference to one of more general fame, for he who had adopted St Cyprian as his patron, would not be likely to execute his will, or any other document, on a day within the week of the anniversary of that holy person, and prefer dating it from the feast of St Cosmus and Damian, or of St Thomas of Hereford, or of any other Saint, except, indeed, such of the Apostles, as happened to be commemorated about the same time.

It seems also that the festival of a Saint of general repute in the church, was sometimes preferred to the eve or morrow of a still more remarkable festival, for dating a record, though the Monday, Tuesday, &c before or after such remarkable festival, was commonly used in preference to the anniversary of a Saint of inferior consideration. The parliament which met at Westminster on the 6th of October, 1 Hen IV, 1399, is said to have assembled "on Monday, the feast of St Faith the Virgin*," but the parliament which met on the 30th of September, the feast of St Jerome, in the 4 Hen IV., 1402, is said to have assembled on the morrow of St Michael†. In another instance, however, the 30th of September, 1399, is called both "the morrow of Saint Michael, and the day of Saint Jerome the Doctor"‡.

The absence of a general principle in dating documents, not merely in reference to any two countries, or

* Rot Parl. iii. 415

† Ibid 486

‡ Ibid 415

to any given period, but even to the same country, in the same record, and at the same period, renders an extensive collection of materials for computing dates, and the utmost care in applying them, indispensable to Historical accuracy

For the convenience of reference, all the Moveable Feasts, together with all days to which peculiar names are given, as Hallowmas day, Childermas day, Ember weeks and days, Chare Thursday, Collop Monday, &c, are included in the general *alphabetical* arrangement of Festivals

The Alphabetical Calendar of Saints and Festivals is preceded by a GLOSSARY OF DATES, OR ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NAMES BY WHICH CERTAIN DAYS ARE SOMETIMES INDICATED IN CHRONICLES AND RECORDS This Glossary, of which the greater part has been translated and adapted to this work from "L'Art de verifier les Dates," will be found of great utility, as it will in many instances save the trouble of consulting Ducange and other voluminous and expensive works, even, which is not always the case, if an explanation can be found therein. If the word sought does not appear in this GLOSSARY, it should be looked for in the ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SAINTS' DAYS and FESTIVALS

THE VIGIL or Eve of a Feast, is the day *before* it occurs Thus, the Vigil or Eve of the Feast of St Matthew the Apostle, is the 20th of September If the Feast day falls upon a *Monday*, then the Vigil or Eve is kept upon the *Saturday preceding*

THE MORROW of a Feast, is the day following Thus, the Feast of St Peter ad Vincula is the 1st of August, and the Morrow of that Feast is consequently the 2nd of August

THE OCTAVE or UTAS of each Feast, sometimes called "the Utas day*," is always the *seventh* day after it

* "Wrytyn at Norwych on the Utas day of Peter and Powll." Paston Letters, vol iii p 189

occurs, or the eighth day, if the day of the Festival be included. For example, the Feast of the Epiphany is the 6th of January, and the Octave of the Epiphany is the 13th of that month. Festivals which have Octaves are supposed to be commemorations "per octo dies."

IN THE OCTAVES, means within the seven days next following the day of any Feast.

THE QUINZAINÉ, QUINSIME, QUINDISME, or QUINDENA, is the *fourteenth* day after a Feast day, or the *fifteenth*, if the day of the Festival be included.*

TRES, TRES SEPTIMANÆ, or TROIS SEMAINES†, is that day three weeks.

MENSE, is that day four weeks.

QUINQUE is that day five weeks.

* Thus, in the 8th Henry IV, 1407, in which year Easter day fell on the 27th of March, Parliament is said to have re-assembled on "lundy en la quinzaine de Pasque, cest assavoir le xxv jour d'April" (Rot Parl iii 571), and in the 11th Hen IV, 1410, when Easter day fell on the 23rd of March, Parliament was adjourned on the eve of Palm Sunday, "a la quinzaine de Pasque prochain a venir, cest assavoir le vij jour d'April" (Ibid p 621). Thus, also, the feast of St Hilary is the 13th of January, and the Quinzaine, or Quindisme of St Hilary, is the 27th of January. A different rule appears, however to have prevailed on the Continent, for 'l'Art de vérifier les Dates' states that the Quinzaine of Easter means the eight days preceding, and the eight days following, Easter day, so that if Easter day fell on the 25th of March, the Quinzaine began on the 18th of March, and ended on the 1st of April.

† Sometimes documents are dated from a day after the three weeks of Easter, which is the first of such days as happens after the expiration of that period. Thus, in the 1st Hen V, 1413, in which year Easter day fell on the 23rd of April, the first day of Parliament is described as "Lundy le quinzisme jour de May que feust le Lundy a trois semaines de Pasque." Rot Parl vol. iv p 3.

ROMAN AND CHURCH CALENDAR.

JANUARY		
<i>Calend Jan</i>	- 1	Circumcisio Domini. Medwyn
<i>IV Nonas</i>	2	Oct S Stephani Protom Mille Martyres apud Lachefeld
<i>III Nonas</i>	3	Oct S Johannis Ev Theodoric, R & Mar Genovefa Virg
<i>Prid Non Jan</i>	4	Oct S S Innocentium M M Chroniacus, Conf Rumonus, I p & Conf
<i>Nonæ Jan</i>	- 5	Oct S Thomæ M Dep Edwardi R. & Conf Symeon, Monachus & Conf
<i>VIII Idus</i>	- 6	Epiphania Domini. Petrus, Abb
<i>VII Idus</i>	- 7	Cedde, Ep & Conf Julianus & Maximianus, M M Felix und Ianuarius
<i>VI Idus</i>	- 8	Lucianus, Presb Wulfstanus, Ep & Conf Pega, Vir
<i>V Idus</i>	- 9	Brithwald, Ep & Conf Adrianus, Abb [<i>Dr ducto Christi in Egyptum</i>] Julianus, Mart & Basilissa sponsa ejus
<i>IV Idus</i>	- 10	Paulinus, Lr Sethrid, Vir
<i>III Idus</i>	- 11	Duffus, R & Mar
<i>Prid Idus</i>	- 12	Benedictus Biscop, Abb Alured, Abb & Conf Arcadius
<i>Idus</i>	- 13	OCT EPIPH Remigius Hilarius, Ep Kentigern, Abb & Conf
<i>XIX Cal Feb</i>	14	Felix, Presb Beno, Presb & Conf
<i>XVIII Calend</i>	15	Maurus, Abb Ceonwulf, R & Conf Antonina, Vir & Mar
<i>XVII Calend</i>	16	Marcellus, P & M Henricus, Conf & Er Furseus, Abb & Conf
<i>XVI Calend</i>	17	Sulpitius, Ep & Conf Anthonius, Abb & Conf
<i>XV Calend</i>	18	Prisca, Vir Deicola
<i>XIV Calend</i>	19	Wulstan, Ep & Conf Germanicus, Mar Marius et Martha Canutus, R. & Mar
<i>XIII Calend</i>	20	Oct Hilarii Fabianus & Sebastianus, MM Ricardus, Conf & Lr Eglodius, Mon
<i>XII Calend</i>	21	Agnes, Vir & Mar Frmenburga, Reg & Abb
<i>XI Calend</i>	22	Vincentius, Mar Brithwald, Ep & Conf
<i>X Calend</i>	23	Theorgith, Vir Emerentiana, Vir & Mar
<i>IX Calend</i>	24	Babillus, Ep Timotheus
<i>VIII Calend</i>	25	CONVERSIO S PAULI Boisius, Abb & Conf Itha, Vir Projectus, Mar Cadocus, Ep & Mar
<i>VII Calend</i>	26	Policarpus, Ep & Mar
<i>VI Calend</i>	27	Quind Hilarii Julianus, Ep & Conf Palladius Ep & Conf
<i>V Calend</i>	28	Sexulphus, Ep & Conf
<i>IV Calend</i>	29	Gildas, Conf & Er Serena, Vir Valerius, Ep
<i>III Calend</i>	30	Bathilda, Reg & Vir Gildas
<i>Prid Cal Feb</i>	31	Wilgis Abb & Conf Ignatius, Ep & Mar

FEBRUARY		
<i>Calend Feb</i> -	1	Brigida, Vir
<i>IV Nonas</i> -	2	Purificatio B. V. M. Laurentius, Ep & Conf
<i>III Nonas</i> -	3	<i>Cras Pur</i> Blasius, Ep & Mar Wereburga, Vir
<i>Prid Non Feb</i>	4	Gilbertus, Conf
<i>Nonas Feb</i> -	5	Agatha, Vir & M Johannes, Conf Indractus, Mar
<i>VIII Idus</i> -	6	Vedastus & Amandus, Ep'i Dep Inæ, R & Conf
<i>VII Idus</i> -	7	Angulus, Ep & Mar
<i>VI Idus</i> -	8	Elfreda, Vir & Abb Paulus, Episc.
<i>V Idus</i> -	9	<i>Oci Pur.</i> Telcan, Ep & Conf Appollonia Virg
<i>IV Idus</i> -	10	Scholastica, Vir Wilfridus, Archiep. & Conf Trumwin, Ep & Conf
<i>III Idus</i> -	11	Cedmon Conf Lumphrasia, Virg
<i>Prid Idus</i> -	12	Ethelwald, Ep & Conf [<i>Hic incipiunt aves cantare</i>] Eulaha
<i>Idus Feb</i> -	13	Eormenhilda, Virg Wulfran, Episc
<i>XVI Cal Mar</i>	14	Valentinus, Ep & Mar Conwan, Conf Nectanus, Conf
<i>XV Calend.</i>	15	Oswy, R [<i>Diabolus recessit a Domino</i>] Faustinus & Jovita Sigfrid, Ep
<i>XIV Calend</i>	16	Juliana, Vir & Mar Wulricus, Conf & Er
<i>XIII Calend</i>	17	Finan, Ep & Conf Polichronius, Ep & Mar
<i>XII Calend</i>	18	Simeon, Ep & Mar Translatio S Edwardi, Reg & Mar
<i>XI Calend</i>	19	Acca, Ep & Conf Sabinus & Juliana.
<i>X Calend</i>	20	Mildreda, Vir & Abb
<i>IX Calend.</i>	21	Cymbert, Ep & Conf Sexaginta novem Martyres
<i>VIII Calend.</i>	22	CATHEDRA S. PETRI IN ANTIOCHIA
<i>VII Calend</i>	23	Milburga, Vir & Abb
<i>VI Calend</i>	24	MAIHIAS, AP Ethelbert, R. & Conf Be-rectus, Conf
<i>V Calend</i>	25	Inventio S. Pauli. Furseus, Abb
<i>IV Calend</i>	26	Mildgitha, Vir Alexander, Episc
<i>III Calend</i>	27	Elvius, Ep & Conf Augustinus, Episc
<i>Prid Cal Mar</i>	28	Oswald, Ep & Conf Aydo, Abb & Conf

MARCH

<i>Calend. Mar</i>	-	1	David, Ep	Albinus, Ep & Conf
<i>VI Nonas</i>	-	2	Cedda, Ep	
<i>V Nonas</i>	-	3	Maurinus & Austerius	Winwaloc, Abb
<i>IV Nonas</i>	-	4	Owin, Conf	Adrianus, Mar
<i>III Nonas</i>	-	5	Piramus, Er	Phoca, Eusebius & Perpetuus, M M
<i>Prid Non Mar</i>		6	Cyneburga & Cyneswitha, V V & M M	Tibba, Vir Victor & Victorinus
<i>Nonæ</i>	-	7	Perpetua & Felicitas, V V & M M	Easter- wyn, Abb & Conf Deyfer, Conf Thomas de Aquino
<i>VIII Idus</i>	-	8	Felix, Ep & Conf	
<i>VII Idus</i>	-	9	Bosa, Ep & Conf	Quadraginta milites M M
<i>VI Idus</i>	-	10	Himelin, Erem	Kessoge, Ep
<i>V Idus</i>	-	11	Transl S Oswini, R. & Mar	Quirinus & Candidus.
<i>IV Idus</i>	-	12	Gregorius, Papa.	Brian, R & Mar
<i>III Idus</i>	-	13	Viganius, Conf	Canoch, Conf & Er Theo- dora
<i>Prid. Idus</i>	-	14	Alchrid	R & Mon
<i>Idus</i>	-	15	Aristobulus, Ep & Mar	Fethno, Conf Lon- ginus
<i>XVII Cal Apr</i>		16	Adaman, Conf	Columba, Vir & Mar Hi- larius & Taconus
<i>XVI Calend</i>		17	Patricius, Ep	[<i>Introitus Noë in arcam</i>] Gertruda, Vir
<i>XV Calend</i>		18	Edwardus, R & Mar	Christianus, Ep & Conf
<i>XIV Calend.</i>		19	Alcund, Mar	Joseph Sponsus Mariæ
<i>XIII Calend</i>		20	Dep Sancti Cuthberti, Ep & Conf	Herebert, Er
<i>XII Calend</i>		21	Benedictus, Abb	
<i>XI Calend</i>		22	Heahmund, Ep	Aphrosodius, Ep & Mar
<i>X. Calend</i>		23	Aethilwald, Conf & Er	Finguar, Mar [<i>Adam creatus est</i>] Theodorus, Presb
<i>IX Calend</i>		24	Lanfranc, Archiep & Conf	Agapitus
<i>VIII Calend</i>		25	Annunciatio Domini.	Willielmus, Puer et Mar
<i>VII Calend</i>		26	Alfwold, Ep & Conf	Castor, Mart
<i>VI Calend</i>		27	Resurrectio Domini.	Archibald, Abb & Conf Translatio S Bathildis
<i>V Calend</i>		28	Fremund, Mar	Dorothea, Virg
<i>IV Calend</i>		29	Gundleus, R. & Er	Baldred, Presb & Conf Victorinus, Mar
<i>III Calend</i>		30	Quirinus, Mar	Patronus, Ep.
<i>Prid Cal Apr</i>		31	Transl S Adelmi, Ep & Conf.	

APRIL

<i>Calend Apr</i>	-	1	Lanto, Prior de S Pancratio Theodora, Vir Gilbert, Ep
IV <i>Nonas</i>	-	2	Ebba, Abb & Mar Maria Egyptiaca.
III <i>Nonas</i>	-	3	Ricardus, Ep & Conf
<i>Prid Non Apr</i>	-	4	Ambrosius Ep & Conf Guier, Presb & Er
<i>Nonæ</i>	-	5	Tigernoth, Ep & Conf Martinus
VIII <i>Idus</i>	-	6	Alistan, Ep & Conf Celsus, Ep & Conf Sixtus, Papa & Mar
VII <i>Idus</i>	-	7	Bernacus, Abb & Conf Sigenus, Abb & Conf Euphemia, Vir
VI <i>Idus</i>	-	8	Duvianus, Conf Egesippus & Soc
V <i>Idus</i>	-	9	Gisla & Rictruda, Vir Frithstanus, Ep & Conf Perpetuus, Episc
IV <i>Idus</i>	-	10	Passio Septem Virginum Paternus Mon
III <i>Idus</i>	-	11	Guthlac, Conf & Er
<i>Prid Idus</i>	-	12	Mechtildis, Vir
<i>Idus</i>	-	13	Filfeda Vir Eufemia, Vir
<i>\VIII Cal Martas</i>	-	14	Tiburtius, Valerianus & Maximus, M M Dep Ethelwulf, R
XVII <i>Calend</i>	-	15	Paternus, Ep & Conf Oswaldus, Archiep
XVI <i>Calend</i>	-	16	Isidorus, Conf Transl S Albani, M Magnus, M
XV <i>Calend</i>	-	17	Arnoldus, Episc Anicetus, Episc Stephanus, Abb
XIV <i>Calend</i>	-	18	Oswin, Conf Maydulphus, Er Eleutherius & Antiochus
XIII <i>Calend</i>	-	19	Alpheg Archiep & Mar Leo, Papa. Eadwardus Chitus Anglorum
XII <i>Calend</i>	-	20	Victor, Ep Ceadwald, R. Servanus, Ep
XI <i>Calend</i>	-	21	Anselmus, Can Archiep & Conf Simeon, Ep & Mar
X <i>Calend</i>	-	22	Birstan, Ep & Conf Sotheris, Virg
IX <i>Calend</i>	-	23	Georgius, Mar Etheldred, R & Mar S Tiburciu, Mar
VIII <i>Calend</i>	-	24	Mellitus, Ep & Conf Egbert, Abb & Conf Trans S Wilfridi, Archiep & Conf Inventio S Ivois
VII <i>Calend</i>	-	25	MARCUS, EV <i>Litania Major</i>
VI <i>Calend</i>	-	26	Leofric, Ep & Conf Cletus, Ep & Conf
V <i>Calend</i>	-	27	Anastasius, Papa Walburga, Vir
IV <i>Calend</i>	-	28	Vitalis, Mar
III <i>Calend</i>	-	29	Senanus, Conf & Er Petrus Mediolanensis Paulus, Ep et Con [<i>Egressus Noæ de arca</i>]
<i>Prid Cal Martas</i>	-	30	Dep Erconwaldi, Ep & Conf Dep Mathildæ, R.

MAY

<i>Calend Mart</i>	- 1	PHILIPPUS ET JACOBUS, A A Asaph, I p & Conf
VI Nonas	- 2	Athanasius, I p
V Nonas	- 3	Inventio S. Crucis. Walther, Abb & Conf Alexander, Papa Eventius, Theod
IV Nonas	- 4	Ethelred, R & Conf Quiriacus Fest, coronæ spinæ
III Nonas	- 5	Elfgiva, Reg Scandulus, Mon Gothardus
<i>Prid. Non Maras</i>	- 6	JOHANNES ANTE PORTAM LATINAM Johannes, Ep, Elhef Edward, Ep & Conf
Nonæ	- 7	Johannes de Beverlato
VIII Idus	- 8	Apparitio S Michælis Wiro Conf
VII Idus	- 9	Translatio S Nicholai, Ep Transl S Andree Beatus, Conf
VI Idus	- 10	Gordianus & Epimachus, Mar Trans Bedæ Ven Presb & Conf
V Idus	- 11	Fremund, Mrr & Er Gengulphus Johannes de Bridlington Antonius, Mart
IV Idus	- 12	Nereus Achilleus atq Pancratiæ, M M Remigius, Ep & Conf
III Idus	- 13	Merwina, Vir & Abb Abbenus, Er Gervasius, Conf
<i>Pridie Idus</i>	- 14	Editha, Vir & Abb Midan & Modan, Mon
<i>Idus</i>	- 15	Berethun, Abb & Conf [<i>Lex Moysi data est</i>] Isidorus, Mart S Dymphna, Vir et Mar
XVII Cal Junias	16	Dep S Albani, Mar Brandan, Abb
XVI Calend	17	Carantocus Conf Transl S Bernardi
XV Calend	18	Sewallus, Ep & Conf Dioscorus, Mrr
XIV Calend	19	Dep S Dunstani, Archiep et Conf Potentiana.
XIII Calend	20	Ethelbert, R. & Mar Bernardus Monachus
XII Calend	21	Godric, Er Petrocus, Conf Helena, Reg
XI Calend	22	Dep Henrici VI, R. & Mar Juliana, Vir
X Calend	23	Wilhelmus, Mar Desiderius, Mar
IX Cal Jan	24	Festum Sancti Salvatoris Fugatus & Damianus, L E & C C Transl S Francisci Robertus, Ep & Conf
VIII Calend	25	Dep S Adelmi, Ep Urban, P & Mar
VII Calend	26	AUGUSTINUS ANGLORUM AP Milburga, Vir & Abb
VI Calend	27	Beda, Ven, Presb & Conf
V Calend	28	Germanus, Ep & Con. Theocus, Conf
IV Calend	29	Dubritius, Archiep & Conf
III, Calend	30	Heigna, Vir Felix, Papa & Mart.
<i>Prid Cal Jun</i>	31	Petronilla, sive Pernella, Vir Wulfhilda, Vir & Abb

JUNE

<i>Calend Junæ</i> -	1	Nicomedes, Mar Wistan, R & Mar
<i>IV Nonas</i> -	2	Marcellinus & Petrus, Mar Malcolm III, R & Conf
<i>III Nonas</i> -	3	Pega, Vir [<i>Translatio Episcoporum Dunelm.</i>] Erasmus, Conf
<i>Prid Non Jun</i>	4	Petrocus, Abb & Conf
<i>Nonæ Junæ</i> -	5	Bonifacius, Ep & Mar & Soc
<i>VIII Idus</i> -	6	Gudwalus, Ep & Conf Millo, Archiep
<i>VII Idus</i> -	7	Robertus, Abb Wulfstan, Ep & Conf Transl S Vulstani
<i>VI Idus</i> -	8	Medardus & Gildardus, Conf Wilhelmus, Archiep Ebor
<i>V Idus</i> -	9	Irans Edmundi, R & M Columba, Abb & Conf Primus & Felicianus, M M
<i>IV Idus</i> -	10	Margaretha, Reg Ithamar, Ep & Conf Ivo
<i>III Idus</i> -	11	BARNABAS, AP Egbert, R & Mon
<i>Prudic Idus</i> -	12	Basilides, Cyrinus, Nabor, & Nizarius, M M
<i>Idus</i> -	13	Llerius, Abb & Conf Antonius, de Ord Min
<i>XVIII Cal Jul</i>	14	Basilus, Ep Transl S Brandani, Abb & Conf Dogmael, Er
<i>XVII Calend</i>	15	Vitus, Modestus, atq Crescentius, M M Gadburga, Vir
<i>XVI Calend</i>	16	Transl Sancti Ricardi Leotgar, Ep & Mar Ciricus & Julitta, M M
<i>XV Calend</i>	17	Botolphus, Abb & Conf Quintinus, Martyr
<i>XIV Calend</i>	18	Marcellus & Marcellianus, M M Colmannus, Abb & Conf Jutnaus, Mon
<i>XIII Calend</i>	19	Gervasius & Prothasius Buriens, Vir
<i>XII Calend</i>	20	Translatio S Edwardi, R & M
<i>XI Calend</i>	21	Leufred Ep & Conf Engelmond M
<i>X Calend</i>	22	ALBANUS, PROTOMARIYR ANGLIÆ
<i>IX Calend</i>	23	Etheldreda, Vir
<i>VIII Calend</i>	24	NATHANIEL & JOHANNES BAPT Bartholomæus, Conf & Lr
<i>VII Calend</i>	25	Amphibalus, Ep & Mar Transl S Eligii, Episc Adalbert
<i>VI Calend</i>	26	Johannes & Paulus, Mar
<i>V Calend</i>	27	Crescent, Mar Iovinus, Ep & Conf Johannes, Pres & Conf
<i>IV Calend</i>	28	Leo, Papa & Conf Agatha
<i>III Calend</i>	29	PLIRUS & PAULUS, A A Hugo, Puer & Mar
<i>Prid Cal Julias</i>	30	COMMEMORATIO SCI PAULI Deus dedit, Ep & Conf Cybtacus, Presb

JULY

<i>Calend Julæ</i>	- 1	Oct S Johannis Bapt. Julus & Aaron, Mar
<i>VI Nonas</i>	- 2	Visitation B. V. M. Deposito S Swithini, Ep Processus et Martinianus, M M Oudocus, Ep & Conf
<i>V Nonas</i>	- 3	Anselm, Archiep & Conf Transl S Thomæ Apost
<i>IV Nonas</i>	- 4	Translatio & Ordinatio S Martini Odo, Ep & Conf
<i>III Nonas</i>	- 5	Modwena, Vir & Abb
<i>Pridie Nonas</i>	- 6	Oct Ap Petri & Pauli Sexburga, Reg & Abb
<i>Nonæ Julæ</i>	- 7	Transl S Thomæ, Mar Hedda Ep & Conf Marina & Ethelburga, V V Willibald
<i>VIII Idus</i>	- 8	Dep Edgari, R Dep Grimbold, Abb & Conf Withburga Vir
<i>VII Idus</i>	- 9	Ethelburga, Reg & Abb Tverilda, Vir Cyrilus, Episc
<i>VI Idus</i>	- 10	Septem Fratres Martyres
<i>V Idus</i>	- 11	Transl S Benedicti Ab
<i>IV Idus</i>	- 12	Juanus Abb & Conf Nabor & Felix huius Abb
<i>III Idus</i>	- 13	Dep S Mildredæ, Vir Margrita, Vir
<i>Pridie Idus</i>	- 14	Marcellinus, sive Marchelin Presb & Conf
<i>Idus</i>	- 15	Trans S Swythini Ladgitha, Reg [Divisione Apostolorum]
<i>XVII Cal Aug</i>	- 16	Transl S Osmundi
<i>XVI Calend</i>	- 17	Knecht, R & Mar
<i>XV Calend</i>	- 18	Arnulphus, Ep & Mar Eadburga, Vir
<i>XIV Calend</i>	- 19	Diman, Conf Arsenius Abb Rufinus & Justinus
<i>13. Calend</i>	- 20	Margaretha, Vir & Mar Ethelswytha, Reg
<i>XII Calend</i>	- 21	Praxedes, Vir
<i>XI Calend</i>	- 22	Maria Magdalena Wandregisilus, Abb
<i>X Calend</i>	- 23	Apolinaris, Ep & Mar Vodinus, Archiep & Mar
<i>IX Calend</i>	- 24	Christina, Vir & Mar Rufinus & Ulfadius, M M
<i>VIII Calend</i>	- 25	JACOPUS, AP Christophorus et Cucuphatius, M M
<i>VII Calend</i>	- 26	ANNA, MAIFR MARIE
<i>VI Calend</i>	- 27	Septem Dormientes Josephus ab Arimathæa Mirtha Vir
<i>V Calend</i>	- 28	Simson, Ep Pantaleo
<i>IV Calend</i>	- 29	Felix & Faustus, M M Ethelwin, Ep & Conf Simplicius, Beatrix
<i>III Calend</i>	- 30	Abdon & Sennes, M M Iatwyn, Archiep & Conf
<i>Pridie Cal Aug</i>	- 31	Germanus, Ep & Conf Neot, Presb & Conf

AUGUST

<i>Cal Augustæ</i>	-	1	FESTUM S PETRI AD VINCULA Ethelwold, Ep & Conf Michihen
IV <i>Nonas</i>	-	2	Stephanus, Papi & Mar Alric Conf & Er Kined Conf & Er
III <i>Nonas</i>	-	3	INVENTIO S SII PHANI PROTOM Waltheof, Abb & Conf Domitius, Conf
<i>Prid Non Aug</i>	-	4	Justinus, Presb Ivo, Ep & Conf
<i>Nonæ Aug</i>	-	5	Oswald, R & Mar Iustum Nivis Mariæ Vir Thomas Mon & Mar
VIII <i>Idus</i>	-	6	Transfiguratio Domini Henricus Blesensis, Ep & Conf Sixtus, P & Mar Felicissimus, Donatus & Agapitus
VII <i>Idus</i>	-	7	Festum Domini Jesu. Donatus, Ep & Mar
VI <i>Idus</i>	-	8	Cyriacus, Mir Faganus, Conf Oct S Petri Briocu, Ep
V <i>Idus</i>	-	9	Romanus, Mar Hugo, Ep & Conf
IV <i>Idus</i>	-	10	Laurentius, Mar Mideus, Ep & Conf Henricus Rex
III <i>Idus</i>	-	11	Iyburcius, Mar Gilbertus Ep & Conf
<i>Pridic Idus</i>	-	12	Stephanus, Ep Lond & Conf Coganus, Abb & Conf Clara Vir Alcumus Conf
<i>Idus</i>	-	13	Hypolitus, Mar cum Sociis Wigbertus, Pres & Conf
XIX <i>Cal Sept</i>		14	Fusebius, Presb Werenfridus, Conf
XVIII <i>Calend</i>		15	Assumptio B. Mariæ. Margurtha, Priorissa
XVII <i>Calend</i>		16	Arnulphus Episc Rochus Alexander, Conf
XVI <i>Calend</i>		17	OCT S LAUR Thomas, Conf
XV <i>Calend</i>		18	Agapitus, Mar Helena Rē
XIV <i>Calend</i>		19	Magnus, Mar Ludovicus, Episc Chintancus, R & Mar
XIII <i>Calend</i>		20	Owin, R & Mir Philibertus, Abb
XII <i>Calend</i>		21	Iraticus Regis Arwaldi, M M Privatus, Ep Bernidus
XI <i>Calend</i>		22	OCT ASSUMP Arnulphus, Conf & Er Timotheu, Ep & Conf Simphorianus & Proterius, Mar
X <i>Calend</i>		23	Timothus & Appollinaris, Mir Justinianus, Mon & Mar
IX <i>Calend</i>		24	BARIHOIOMÆUS, AP Alicia Audoenus, Ep & Conf
VIII <i>Calend</i>		25	Dep S Lbbe, Vir & Abb Hilda, Vir Beda, Vir Gensius Mar Iudovicus, Rex
VII <i>Calend</i>		26	Bregwin, Ep & Conf Pandwina, Vir Severinus, Conf
VI <i>Calend</i>		27	Ruphus, Mar Decumanus, Ep & Mar
V <i>Calend</i>		28	Augustus, Ep & Doct Regulus, Abb & Conf Hericus
IV <i>Calend</i>		29	DI COLI ALIO S JOHANNIS BAPT Sebba, R & Conf Sabina
III <i>Calend</i>		30	Felix et Adauctus Mir Transl S Guthlici
<i>Prid Cal Sept</i>		31	Guthberga, Vir Aidan, Ep & Conf Paulinus, Episc & Conf

SEPTEMBER

<i>Calend Sept</i>	1	Igidius, Abb Elphegius Calvus, Ep & Conf Priscus
IV Nonas -	2	Adrian, Abb & Conf Antoninus, Mar
III Nonas -	3	Ordinatio B Gregori
<i>Prud Non Sept</i>	4	Transl S Cuthberti
<i>Nonas Sept</i>	5	Bertinus, Abb Altho, Abb
VIII Idus *	6	Transl S Augustini, Archiep & Ap Eugenius, Pontif
VII Idus -	7	Transl S Dunstan, Ep & Conf Evencius, Ep & Conf Ieofgar, Ep & Conf
VI Idus -	8	Nativitas B. V. Mariæ. Ethelburgi, R Adrianus, Mar
V Idus -	9	Gorgonius Mar Qucran, Abb & Conf Andomar, Ep
IV Idus -	10	Transl S Athelwoldi, Ep Silvius, Episc Otgerus, Diac & Con Linianus Ep
III Idus -	11	Prothus & Hyacinthus M M Bathcr, Abb & Conf Oct S Cuthberti
<i>Prud Idus</i>	12	Finswitha, Vir & Abb Maximinus, Ep Martinus, Ep
<i>Iaus Sept</i>	13	Maurius, Ep
XVIII Cal Oct	14	Exaltatio Scæ Crucis Cornelius & Cyprianus, M M
XVI Calend	15	Oct. Nativitatis B V M Nichomedes
XVI Calend	16	Editha, Vir Nimanus, Ep & Conf Euphemia Iucianus & Geminianus, MM Egidius, Abb
XV Calend	17	Lambertus, Ep & Mar Stephanus & So crates, M
XIV Calend	18	Victor & Corona. Transl S Winoci, Abb
XIII Calend	19	Theodorus, Archiep & Conf Januarius, Mar
XII Calend	20	Fustichius Vigila Hereswitha, Reg
XI Calend	21	MATTHÆUS AP ET F V Edilhun, Conf Laudus
X Calend.	22	Mauricius Mar & Soc Cwenburga, Vir Hygaldus, Abb & Conf
IX Calend	23	Teclt, Vir Alfwold, R & Mar Lefrona, Abb & Mar
VIII Calend	24	Concept Johan Baptist Andochius, Mar Transl S Wuncbaldi, Abb
VII Calend	25	Firminus, Ep & Mar Ceolfred, Abb
VI Calend	26	Cyprianus & Justina, Vir & Mar Elvanus, Ep & Conf
V Calend	27	Cosmus & Damianus, Mar Sigebert, R & Mar
IV Calend	28	Exuperius, Ep Leoba, Abb
III Calend	29	MICHAEL, ARCH Rogerus, Ep & Conf
<i>Prud Cal Oct</i>	30	Hieronymus, Presb Honorius, Archiep & Conf

OCTOBER.

<i>Calend Octob</i>	- 1	Remigius Germanus, Vedastus, & Bavo, E E. Mehorus, Mar
<i>VI Nonas</i>	- 2	Leodigarius, Ep & Mar S Thomas Herefordensis, Ep & Conf
<i>V Nonas</i>	- 3	Candidus, Mar Ewaldi Fratres, et Mar Gerardus, Abb
<i>IV Nonas</i>	- 4	Edwin, R & Mir Franciscus, Conf
<i>III Nonas</i>	- 5	Cornwallinus, Abb & Conf Appollinaris, Mar
<i>Prid Non Oct</i>	- 6	Fides, Vir & Mar Cominus, Abb
<i>Nonæ Octob</i>	- 7	Marcus Pa Marcellus & Apuleius Ositha Reg & Mar Transl S Hugonis, Ep & Conf
<i>VIII Idus</i>	- 8	Kcyna, Vir Pelagia Symeon Justus Transl S Oswaldi
<i>VII Idus</i>	- 9	Dionysius, Rusticus, & Eleutherius M M Dep Roberti Grosse-teste, Ep & Conf
<i>VI Idus</i>	- 10	Gercon, Mar cum Sociis Paulinus, Ep & Conf Joh de Brydington Conf
<i>V Idus</i>	- 11	Nicarius, Ep & Mar Ethelburga, Abb Camicus, Abb & Conf
<i>IV Idus</i>	- 12	Dep S Wilfridi, Arch & Conf Alburga Vir de Berkyng
<i>III Idus</i>	- 13	Translatio S Edwardi R & Conf Gilbertus de Sempringham, Conf (<i>Quindena Michael</i>)
<i>Pridie Idus</i>	- 14	Celstus, Papa & Mar
<i>Idus</i>	- 15	Wulfrun, Ep Frans S Oswaldi, Ep & Conf
<i>XVII Cal Nov</i>	- 16	S Michael in Monte Iumba
<i>XVI Calend</i>	- 17	Transl S Etheldreda, Vir Ethelberht & Ethelred, Mar
<i>XV Calend.</i>	- 18	IUCAS, LV Fithbyn, Abb & Conf Justus
<i>XIV Calend</i>	- 19	Irdeswitha, Vir & Reg [<i>Iustum Reliquiar Icc Flor</i>]
<i>XIII Calend</i>	- 20	Austreberta Vir Cenred et Offa, RR Wendelinus, Abb
<i>XII Calend</i>	- 21	Undecim Milia Virgines Hilarion, Abb & Conf
<i>XI Calend.</i>	- 22	Maria Salome Cordula, Vir & Mar
<i>X Calend</i>	- 23	Rominus, Archiep & Conf Severinus, Ep Syra, Vir
<i>IX Calend</i>	- 24	Maglorius, Episc & Conf
<i>VIII Calend</i>	- 25	Crispinus & Crispinianus Transl S Joh de Beverlaco
<i>VII Calend</i>	- 26	Fata, Ep & Conf Fvristus, Papa
<i>VI Calend.</i>	- 27	Iadsinus Ep & Conf Florentius, Papa.
<i>V Calend</i>	- 28	SIMON & JUDAS, A A Dep Alfredi, R.
<i>IV Calend</i>	- 29	Llfeda, Vir & Abb Narcissus, Ep
<i>III Calend</i>	- 30	Igelnoth, Archiep & Conf Germanus de Capua
<i>Prid Cal Nov</i>	- 31	Quintinus, Mar Foillanus, Ep & Mar

NOVEMBER

<i>Calend Nov</i>	-	1	Festum omnium Sanctorum.
IV <i>Nonas</i>	-	2	COMMEMORATIO ANIMARUM Rum wold Iustachius & Soc
III <i>Nonas</i>	-	3	Wenefred, Vir & Mar Benignus, Ep & Conf
<i>Præd Non Nov</i>		4	Dubritius, Archiep & Conf Amantius
<i>Nonæ Nov</i>	-	5	Ictus Malichias, Ep & Conf
VIII <i>Idus</i>	-	6	Iconardus, Abb
VII <i>Idus</i>	-	7	Willebrod, Archiep
VI <i>Idus</i>	-	8	Quatuor Coronati Martyres
V <i>Idus</i>	-	9	Iheodorus, Mar Kebius, Ep & Conf Cou- gilla, Abb
IV <i>Idus</i>	-	10	Justus, Ep & Conf
III <i>Idus</i>	-	11	Mutinus Iuronensis, Ep & Conf Menna, Mir
<i>Præd Idus</i>	-	12	Martinus, P & Conf Paternus, Mir
<i>Idus Nov</i>	-	13	Bricius Ep & Conf
XVIII <i>Cal Dec</i>		14	Irmsl & Leconwaldi, Ep & Conf
XVII <i>Calend</i>		15	Machutus, Ep & Conf
XVI <i>Calend</i>		16	Edmundus, Archiep
XV <i>Calend</i>		17	Hugo, Ep & Conf Anianus, Ep & Conf Hilda, Vir
XIV <i>Calend</i>		18	Oet S Martini
XIII <i>Calend</i>		19	Irmenburga, Abb Elizabetha, Matrona
XII <i>Calend</i>		20	Edmund, h Humbert, Ep & Mir
XI <i>Calend</i>		21	Presentatio V. Mariæ. Columbanus, Abbas
X <i>Calend</i>		22	Cecilia, Vir & Mar Bega, Vir
IX <i>Calend</i>		23	Clemens Papa & Mar Motiferus, Conf Fe- licitas, Mir
VIII <i>Calend</i>		24	Chrysogonus Mar Christina, Vir & Abb
VII <i>Calend</i>		25	Catherina, Vir & Mar Alnoth, Fr & Mar
VI <i>Calend</i>		26	Linus, Papa & Mir
V <i>Calend</i>		27	Agricola & Vitalis Oda, Vir Daniel, Ep
IV <i>Calend</i>		28	Edwold, Conf & Fr Blaunacus, Mar Rufus, Mir Eadwinus, Ep & Conf
III <i>Calend</i>		29	Saturninus & Siminnus Baruc, Er Eginoth, Ep & Conf
<i>Præd. Cal Dec</i>		30	ANDREAS, AP Theanus, Archiep & Conf

DECEMBER

<i>Calend. Dec</i>	- 1	Crisanthus & Daria. Agericus, Ep Eligius, Ep & Conf
IV <i>Nonas</i>	- 2	Weeda, Vir & Abb Labanus, Conf
III <i>Nonas</i>	- 3	Lucius, R Birinus, Ep & Conf
<i>Prid. Non Dec</i>	4	Osmund, Ep & Conf Barbara, Virg Benedictus, Abbas
<i>Nonæ Dec</i>	- 5	Eanfleda, Reg & Abb Sabba, Abbas
VIII <i>Idus</i>	- 6	Nicolaus, Ep & Conf Congellus, Abb & Conf
VII <i>Idus</i>	- 7	OC1 S ANDRFÆ, AP Odwaldus, Abb & Conf Gallinus Mon
VI <i>Idus</i>	- 8	Conceptio B. V. Mariæ Agatha, Reg
V <i>Idus</i>	- 9	Fthelgiva, Vir & Abb Cyprianus, Abbas
IV <i>Idus</i>	- 10	Daniel, Ep & Conf Lulaha, Vir & Mar
III <i>Idus</i>	- 11	Damasius, Pa Boisil, Abb
<i>Prid Idus</i>	- 12	Lilfreda, Vir Paulus, Episc
<i>Idus Dec</i>	- 13	Lucia, Vir & Mir Eadburga, Vir & Abb Judocus Conf
XIX <i>Cal Jan.</i>	14	Othra, Vir Edburga, Vir
XVIII <i>Calend.</i>	15	Hilda, Vir & Abb Valerius Episc
XVII <i>Calend</i>	16	Bein, Ep & Conf [O Sapientia] Annanias, Azarias Michael, M M
XVI <i>Calend</i>	17	Tetta, Vir & Abb Lazarus, Ep
XV <i>Calend</i>	18	Gratinius, Episc Winchald, Abb & Conf
XIV <i>Calend</i>	19	Venetia, Vir Macarius, Abb
XIII <i>Calend</i>	20	Comogel, Abb & Conf Juliana, Mar
XII <i>Calend</i>	21	THOMAS, AP Lustachius, Abb & Conf Purgata, Vir
XI <i>Calend</i>	22	Hildelitha Vir & Abb Iriginta Martyres
X <i>Calend</i>	23	Ithwara, Vir & Mar Victoria, Vir
IX <i>Calend</i>	24	Ruthius, Mon & Conf
VIII <i>Calend</i>	25	Patribus Domini.
VII <i>Calend</i>	26	STEPHANUS, PROTOMARTYR Thadeus, Conf & Lr
VI <i>Calend</i>	27	JOHANNES, AP & LVAN
V <i>Calend.</i>	28	INNOCENCIES, M M Transl S Elphegi, Ep & Mar
IV <i>Calend</i>	29	THOMAS, Archiep & Mar
III <i>Calend</i>	30	Fgwinus, Ep & Conf Transl S Jacob
<i>Prid Cal Jan</i>	31	Silvester, Papa & Conf Eternanus, Co f

GLOSSARY OF DATES;

BEING AN

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NAMES BY WHICH CERTAIN DAYS
OF THE WEEK AND MONTH ARE DESIGNATEDIN ANCIENT CHRONICLES, IN CHARTERS,
AND OTHER MUNIMENTS.

A

ABOLUTIONIS Dies, or Dies Jovis absoluti, or Le Jeudi absolu Maunday Thursday
Adam creatus est, 2nd of March
Agorate Dominum The introit* and name of the third Sunday after the Epiphany
Adoration of the Magi The 6th of January *Vide* Epiphany
Ad te levavi The introit and name of the first Sunday of Advent
Animarum dies All Souls' day, the 2nd of November
Anastasis Easter day of the Greeks
Ante diem, or A D, as "Ante diem ix Kalend Martias," which has the same meaning as "ad diem ix Kalend Martias"
Antipascha The second Sunday after Easter amongst the Greeks, which the Catholic Church reckons as the first Sunday after Easter. The week beginning with this Sunday is called "Anti-paschal"
Apocreo The "carême piquant" (or three days which precede Ash Wednesday) of the Greeks: it begins on the Monday of Septuagesima, and ends on the Sunday following (the day of our Exagium), after which meat was not eaten

Apparitio Domini, or Apparitio, only The 6th of January *Vide* Epiphany
Aptie Jour de l'† The Epiphany
Archutridini dies The second Sunday after the Epiphany
Ascensa Domini Now called "Ascensio," Ascension day
Holy Thursday
Ascensio B M V The feast of the Assumption,—so named in the ninth century
Aspicrens à longè The first Sunday of Advent, so named from the response of the first "Nocturn," or night service, appropriated to that Sunday
Aveugle-né The Wednesday in the fourth week of Lent

B

Basileopos, s. e. Ramifera vel Palmifera. Palm Sunday of the Greeks
Baptisterium The name given by the Armenians to the Epiphany
Benedicta The introit and name of Trinity Sunday
Bohordicum, Bouhourdis, Behourdis, or Behourdich A game performed with lances or clubs on the first and second Sundays of Lent. †

* *Introit*—The first two or more words that form the commencement of a mass, which, from being appropriated to a certain Sunday, or other festival, give the name of such commencement or "introit" to those days.

† AC 6 Hen VI 1428 *Fœdera*, x. 387

‡ This expression is thus used in an ancient cartulary of Cambray —

Bordæ, Brandones, Bure, or the Bules The first Sunday in Lent, and the whole of the following week

Brancheria. Palm Sunday

C

Calenes The 25th of December, or Christmas day, in Provence

Canance Thursday in the first week of Lent

Candela Candle A term employed to designate a third portion of the night, which was divided into three Candles In a charter of 1386, the following sentence occurs — *L'exposant s'en allant en sa maison environ heure d'une chandelle de nuit* and in another in 1468, "*en ce faisant le suppliant mist et vacqua tout ledit jour et bien jusqu'à deux chandelles de nuit*"

Candelatio, Candelarii, Candelière, Calamai The 2nd of February

Cantate Domino The introit and name of the fourth Sunday after Easter

Capitulum Palm Sunday

Caput Jejunii Ash Wednesday

Caput Kalendarum, Caput Nonarum, Caput Iduum *Vide* Kalendaræ

Cara cognatio The 22nd of February

Caramentrant, Mardi gras Tuesday before Ash Wednesday (Shrove Tuesday), being the last day of the Carnival

Caramentranum { The beginning of Lent, namely, Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, or the last day of the Carnival

Caresme Lent

Dimanche de demi Mid Lent Sunday

Nouvel Quinquagesima Sunday *Vide* Carnisprivium novum

Caristia The 22nd of February

Carnisprivium, Carnisprivium Sometimes signifies the first days of Lent, and sometimes Septuagesima Sunday, because from that Sunday it was usual to abstain from eating meat especially ecclesiastical persons, monks, and nuns. For which reason this appellation, as well as *Privium* *arum* *Sacerdotum*, is given to it

Carnisprivium novum Quinquagesima Sunday

vetus. The first Sunday in Lent Before the ninth century, in the Latin church they did not begin to fast until the first Sunday in Lent, and they did not, as at present fast on the last four days of the week of Quinquagesima

Inter duo Carnisprivia. The days of Quinquagesima week

Carnivora The Tuesday before Ash Wednesday

La Chandeleuse or Chandeure Candlemas day, the 2nd of February

Chritas Dei The introit of the mass of Saturday of the Ember weeks of Pentecost

Chæretismus, from the Greek Χαιρετισμός Salutation The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, &c the 25th of March

Circumciderunt The introit and name of Septuagesima Sunday

Clausum Paschæ The close of Easter the Sunday after Easter, or the Quasimodo The Sunday following is called "Dominica prima post clausum Paschæ" (which is the second Sunday after Easter), and the succeeding Sundays are similarly named in numerical order

Clausum Pentecostes Trinity Sunday In the Chronicle of Bénédictus, Abbot of Peterborough, it is used for the second Sunday after Pentecost But the second Sunday after Pentecost is usually called "Dominica prima post clausum Pentecostes," — "die Martis proximo post octabas clausum Paschæ" (*Fœdera N. E. l. 235*).

Cineræ *Vide* Dies Cinerum

Clean Lent * Pura Quadragesima "Than foloweth Quadragesima, that is the first Sondaye in *clene Lent*" (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol vii N. S. p. 2) "The first Monday of *clene Lent*" (*Proceedings of the Privy Council*, 12 Hen VI vol iv p. 351) "Die

"Le Dimence premier *Behourds*," and in another place, "Le Samedi après le *Behourdsch*."

* Whenever an instrument is dated on a day "in the first or second &c week of Lent," the weeks are calculated from Ash Wednesday Thus,

Lune in pura Quadragesima " (Fœdera, vol. x 564)
Cœna Domini The Thursday before Good Friday, called also Maunday Thursday, and Shrove Thursday
Commemoratio omnium Fidelium The commemoration of All Souls, the 2nd of November in the Latin church In the Greek church, the Thursday before Pentecost in the church of Milan, from the sixteenth century until 1582 the Monday after the third Sunday of October
Commovisti terram et conturbasti eam Sexagesima Sunday
Compassion of the Virgin, or Our Lady of Pity The 1st day in Passion week
Conceptio B. Mariæ The Conception of the Blessed Virgin, the 8th of December
Council of the Jews The Friday before Palm Sunday
Correction fraternelle The Tuesday of the third week in Lent
Croix (les) noirs, Croces nigræ The Black Crosses The procession on St. Mark's day Joinville, in his Chronicle, calls St. Mark's day the day of the Black Crosses The name of "The Cross" was formerly given to all processions

D

Da pacem. The introit and name of the eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
Dæmon mutus The third Sunday in Lent
Dedicatio Basilicæ Salvatoris The feast of the dedication of the Church of our Saviour, commonly called St. John Lateran The 9th of November
Basilicarum sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli The 20th of November
Deductio Christi in Egyptum The 9th of January
Delun, Deluys Diluns Used for "Lundi," Monday The word "delun" occurs in the will of Baldwin III, Count of Guines,

and "diluns" in a letter of Philip le Bel, in 1306
"Le Demanche d'avant que Dieu fut vendu" The eve of Palm Sunday This expression occurs in a French charter in 1293
Depositio The day of the death of a saint not a martyr
Devenres Vendredi, Friday
Deus in adiutorium The introit and name of the twelfth Sunday after Pentecost
Deus in loco sancto The introit and name of the eleventh Sunday after Pentecost
Deus omnium exauditor est The second response of the first nocturn of the third and following Sundays after Pentecost, until the first Sunday in August
*Deus qui errantibus ** The introit and name of the third Sunday after Easter
Diabolus recessit a Domino The 15th of February
Dict Dominus The introit and name of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth Sundays after Pentecost
Dies Absolutionis Maunday Thursday, the day before Good Friday
— Adoratus Good Friday called also Vendredi Doure
— Egri seu Malt dicti The same as *Dies Egyptiaci*
— Egyptiaci Certain days which were reputed unfortunate, according to an ancient superstition, on which it was considered wrong to be bled, or to commence any undertaking
— Animarum All Souls' day, the 2nd of November
— Atri The days after the nine kalends are called the Black Ides, because on those days the Novices entered
— Burarum. The first Sunday in Lent
— Burdillini The Quinzaine or Behourdich *Vide Bohordicum*
— Calendarum *Vide Kalendæ*
— carnem relinquens. In Hungary Tuesday before Ash Wednesday
— Censorius. The day of the last Judgment.

* Monday in the first week of Lent," is the *first Monday after Ash Wednesday*, "Friday in the second week of Lent," is the *second Friday after Ash Wednesday*, &c. So, also, is the first or second Monday &c. "in Clean Lent" to be reckoned, viz from Quadragesima Sunday

* Wryten at Pastonham haat, the Wednesday next after *Deus qui errantibus* " Paston Letters, vol. i p 4

Dies Cinerum Ash Wednesday
 — **Consecrati** The four days in which the Nativity of Our Lord is commanded to be celebrated
 — **Devoti** Holydays, when the faithful abstain from pious exercises.
 — **Dominicus** The day of our Lord Luster day "Dies Dominicus" and "Dies Dominica" also signify Sunday
 — **Felicitissimus** Easter day
 — **Florum atque Ramorum** Palm Sunday
 — **Focorum** The first Sunday in Lent
 — **Galli** This date is thus mentioned by Ducange, but without any explanation — "Georg Christian Rerum Mogunt to 2 p. 785 Ex Chronico Sant-Albanensi Anno Domini MCCCXCI *Die Galli obit honesta Domina Margareta, &c An D MCCCCLXXXIV ultima Aprilis, obit Emericus de Ingelheim filius*." Probably the Monday or Wednesday before Good Friday the Gospel to be read on which days, contains the denial of our Saviour, by Peter, before the crowing of the cock
 — **Ieiunales** Holy fasts
 — **Iamentationis** The three days of the Holy Week whereon are sung the Lamentations of Jeremiah
 — **Legitimus** The space of twenty four hours
 — **Magnus** The last day of Judgment
 — **Magnus** Easter day
 — **Mandati** Thursday before Easter or Maunday Thursday
 — **Mercoris** Wednesday
 — **Mercurinus** Wednesday, so called in the Statutes of the Cardinal de Foix in 1446
 — **Mysteriorum** Maunday Thursday, amongst the Syrians and other Christians of the East
 — **Natalis** The anniversary of the martyrdom or of the death of a saint, of the accession of a prince, a pope, a bishop, &c
 — **Naturalis** The space of twenty-four hours
 — **Neophytorum** The six days between Easter Sunday and that of Quasimodo.

Dies Osanne } Palm Sunday, or
 — **Palmatum,** } the sixth Sunday in Lent.
Ramorum }
Dies Pingues The flesh days preceding, Ash Wednesday
 — **Rosarum** Among the Hungarians, the 6th of February
 — **S Petri** The day of the chair of St Peter in Cathedra at Antioch, the 22nd of February
 — **Sicri** The days on which it was ordered to abstain from private wars, by P Gregory IX
 — **Sancti** Lent
 — **Sinctus** Sunday
 — **Singulus** The ninth Kalends of April
 — **Scrutini** The days whereon the catechumens destined for baptism were examined There were usually seven examinations first, on Monday or Wednesday in the third week of Lent, the second, on Saturday in that week, and the five others, on the Wednesday and four following days in the fourth week in many churches but in some churches they did not observe the same days, only Wednesday in the fourth week of Lent being universally the days of the great examination, *Dus*, or *Levia magnt scrutini*
 — **Solis** Sunday
 — **Viginti** The twenty days from Christmas to the octave of the Kings * In letters of pardon, in 1122, this expression occurs — "*La veille des Vingt Jours nommés les Petits Rois*"
 — **Vindium**, in German, "*Der grüne Donnerstag*" Holy Thursday, in some ancient German Calendars
Dies Vide Jours
Dilun, Dimar Monday, Tuesday
Vide Delun
Dimanche Behourdich *Vide Bo hordicum*
 — **des Bures** The first Sunday in Lent
 — **de demi Caresme** † Mid Lent Sunday
 — **du mois de Pâque** Quasimodo Sunday
 — **repus**, or **reprus** Passion Sunday, also called "*Repositus*," because on the eve of this Sunday the images of saints were covered.

* The three Kings of Cologne, the adoration of the Magi

† Proceedings of the Privy Council, vol. 1. p 46

Divisio Apostolorum The 15th of July

Dodecameron The name given by the Greeks to the twelve days between Christmas and the Epiphany

Domine, in tua misericordia The introit and name of the first Sunday after Pentecost

Domine, ne longè The introit and name of Palm Sunday

Dominica ad carnes levandas, or tollendas Quinquagesima Sunday

— **ad Palmas** Palm Sunday

— **ante Brandones** Quinquagesima Sunday

— **ante Candelas** The Sunday before Candlemas

— **ante Ictumias** The fifth Sunday after Easter

— **ante Sancti Iuminis** Among the Greeks, the Sunday in the octave of the circumcision, or before the Epiphany

— **aperta** Every Sunday which is not occupied by the service of any Saint, or of an octave

— **Asoti, or Fili Prodigii** In the Greek church, septuagesima Sunday the day on which the Gospel of the prodigal son is read in the Latin church, the Saturday of the second week in Lent

— **Benedicta** Trinity Sunday the first after Pentecost

— **Brindonium, Burarum**

Focorum The first Sunday in Lent *Vide Bore*

— **carne levata, or de carne levanda** is Quinquagesima Sunday with those who begin the fast of Lent on the Wednesday next following that Sunday but it is the first Sunday of Quadragesima with the Milanese, and those who, following their example do not commence the fast until this Sunday

— **Cœci nati** in the Greek church, is the sixth Sunday in Easter, which answers to the fifth Sunday after Easter in the Catholic church At Milan, the Sunday of the "Aveugle-né" is the fourth of Lent By the rest of the Latin church where the Roman ritual is followed, the

Gospel of the "Aveugle né" is read on Wednesday of the fourth week of Lent, which is therefore called the "Wednesday of the Aveugle né"

Dominica Cananeæ The second Sunday of Lent

Dominica de Fontanis Dimanche des Fontaines The fourth Sunday of Lent, in Perche and elsewhere

— **de Lignis arditis** *Vide Bohordicum*

— **duplex** Trinity Sunday, because it is also the first Sunday after Pentecost

— **Jerusalem** The fourth Sunday of Lent

— **in Albis, in Albis depositis, post Albas** Whitsunday, the first Sunday after Easter, the *Quasimodo*

— **in capite** Quadragesima in Bearne, Dimenge Cabee, Quinquagesima Sunday

— **indulgentia** Palm Sunday

— **in Palmis or Dominica in Ramis** Palm Sunday or the sixth Sunday in Lent

— **in Passione Domini** Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent The term is sometimes applied to all the Sundays in Lent

— **Lucæ prima, secunda, &c** In the Greek church, the Sundays after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, because on those days the Gospel of St Luke is read They reckon thirteen, the tenth of which answers to our first Sunday of Advent

— **Lucæ decima quinta, sive Zachari,** is, in the Greek church, the second Sunday after the Epiphany

— **Lucæ decima sexta *** is, in the Greek church, the third Sunday after the Epiphany

— **Mapparium albarum**

The second Sunday after Easter

— **Matthæi prima, secunda, tertia, &c** In the Greek church, the Sundays after Pentecost, because on those days the Gospel of St Matthew is read, the first of these Sundays answers to our first Sunday after Pentecost

— **Mediana** Passion Sunday The week preceding is called "*Hebdomada Mediana*"

* "Sive Publicani et Pharisei," in "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," but in another part of that work "*Dominica Publicani et Pharisei*" is said to be the sixth Sunday after the Epiphany in the Greek church

Dominica mensis Paschæ *Vide*
Mensis Paschalis

— *Misericordiæ* is that
 Sunday which, before the twelfth
 century the Latins called the
 fourth Sunday after Pentecost

— *nova*, *νεοαννισια*,
 amongst the Greeks, the first
 Sunday after Easter *Vide* *Antipascha*

— *Olivarum* } Palm Sun-
 — *Osanna* } day

— *Paralytica* Our third
 Sunday after Easter which the
 Greeks call the fourth

— post *Albas* *Vide* *Dom-*
inica in Albis

— post *iscensum Domini*
 The Sunday in the octave of the
 Ascension

— post *focos*, post *ignes*
 The second Sunday of Lent

— post *intra Iumina* In
 the Greek church, the first Sun-
 day after the Epiphany

— post *Stratus* The first
 Sunday after the 1st of January
 so called from New Year's gifts

— *prima secunda tertia*
ante Natale Domini The se-
 cond, third, and fourth Sundays
 of Advent

— *Osanna* Palm Sunday
 — *Publicani et Pharisæi*

Amongst the Greeks, the sixth
 Sunday after the Epiphany

— *Quadragesima* The first
 Sunday in Lent

— *Quintana*, or *Quintina*
 only The first Sunday of Lent,
 which is the fifth after the *Quin-*
zine of Easter

— *Quadragesima* *Quinqua-*
gesima Sunday

— in *Passione Domini*
 Passion Sunday The fifth Sun-
 day in Lent

— *Reflectionis* Mid Lent
 Sunday

— in *Ramis Palmarum*
 Palm Sunday The sixth Sun-
 day in Lent

— *Resurrectio*, does not
 always signify the Sunday of the
 Resurrection, but is sometimes
 used for every Sunday in the year

Dominica Rogationum Rogation
 Sunday The fifth Sunday after
 Easter.

— *Rosæ* or *de Rosâ*, or
Rosata The fourth Sunday of
 Lent, so called because of the
 benediction bestowed on a golden
 rose on this day by the pope *

— *de Rosâ*, or *de Rosis*

The Sunday in the octave of the
 Ascension, so called because
 roses were then in season or
 because roses were formerly
 strewed in churches where the
 "Stations," or privileged altars,
 at which indulgences were grant-
 ed were placed when the Pope
 officiated

— *Samaritani* The fourth
 Sunday after Easter, called by
 the Greeks the fifth

— *Sancta* or *Sancta* in
Pascha Easter Sunday

— *Sancta Trinitatis* Tri-
 nity Sunday, the first after Pen-
 tecost Sometimes called "*Le*
roi des Dimanches"

— *σταυρου τερασμωματος*, or
σταυρου adoranda *Crucis* Among
 the Greeks, the third Sunday of
 Lent, who, on that day and all
 the following week, kissed the
 Cross

— *de Transfiguratione*
 The second Sunday of Lent, the
 Gospel for which day contains
 the history of the transfiguration
 of our Lord

— *trium Septimanarum*
Paschatis The third Sunday
 after Easter *Vide* *Tris septi-*
manæ Paschæ

— *trium Septimanarum*
Pentecostes The third Sunday
 after Pentecost

— *Tyrophagi* *Quinqua-*
gesima Sunday among the
 Greeks, who give the same name
 to the week preceding, when
 cheese formed the chief part of
 the diet of those who observed
 the fast

— *vacans*, or *vacat* A
 name given by the Latin church
 to the two Sundays between
 Christmas and the Epiphany

* The rose thus consecrated was usually presented to the most distinguished individual then at Rome, but it was occasionally sent to some foreign potentate or other eminent personage. Thus, in 1544, Henry VIII received the consecrated rose, which formed a tree of fine gold, with branches leaves, and flowers, set in a flower-pot of the same material, from the pontiff, Clement VII. It measured one foot in breadth and half a yard in height — *Vide* Hall's Chronicle

Dominica vacantes The Sundays which follow the Saturdays in the Ember weeks, and for which no service was appointed

—, *cenae Domini* The second Sunday after Easter

—, *Vide Dies Dominica*
Dominicum is sometimes used for Dominica

Dominus fortitudo The introit and name of the sixth Sunday after Pentecost

—, *illuminatio mea* The introit and name of the fourth Sunday after Pentecost

Dormitio Sanctæ Mariæ The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the 15th of August. This feast is, in many ancient Calendars, assigned to the 18th of January

Dum Clamarem The introit and name of the tenth Sunday after Pentecost

—, *medium silentium* The Sunday in the octave of Christmas, and the one after the Circumcision, when it falls on the eve of the Kings

E

Ecce Deus adjuvat The introit and name of the ninth Sunday after Pentecost.

Egressus Noë de arcâ. The 29th of April

Epiphani The 2nd of February

Epiphania, Theophania, Epiphanie

The day of the Kings. Amongst the Gauls, it was called Tiph une, Tiphagne, Tiephagne, Tiephanie, &c., which names were also sometimes applied to Christmas day, but vary rarely in modern ages, unless "Noel," i.e. Christmas, was added, as "Tiphaine de Noel." The Epiphany is likewise called *Apparitio*, or Appearance of our Lord when he was made known to man, *Festum Stellæ*, the feast of the Star, the feast of the Kings, of the Adoration of the Magi, of Water changed into Wine at the Marriage of Cana, and the feast of the Baptism of Jesus Christ. These festivals are all celebrated on the same day, the 6th of January, excepting Christmas, which, in the West, is always observed on the 25th of December, but in Egypt and in Greece, it was, in the early ages, cele-

brated, together with the Epiphany, on the 6th of January

Esto mihi The introit of Quinquagesima Sunday

Eutaulis, or **Iutalles**, used in French for octave. Instances occur in the years 1273 and 1348

Exaltatio sanctæ Crucis The 14th of September

Exaudi Domine The introit of the Sunday in the octave of the Ascension, or the sixth Sunday after Easter

Expectatio B Mariæ The feast of the Expectation of the Child-birth of the Blessed Mary at Paris and in other churches the 16th, but in some churches the 18th of December, on which day they sing the first of the anthems, called the O O of Advent

Exsurge, Domine The introit of Sexagesima Sunday

F

Factus est Dominus The introit and name of the second Sunday after Pentecost

Feria ad Angelum The Wednesday of the Ember weeks of Advent because the church sings on that day the Gospel "Missus est"

—, *calida* The festival of St John the Baptist at Froyes

—, *frigida* The festival on the 1st of October at the same place

—, *prima* Sunday

—, *secunda* Monday, "Feria tertia," Tuesday, &c. to "Feria septima," Saturday

—, *secunda major*, or *magna* Holy Monday Monday in Passion Week

—, *tertia major*, or *magna* Holy Tuesday Tuesday in Passion Week

—, *quarta major*, or *magna* Holy Wednesday Wednesday in Passion Week

—, *quinta major*, or *magna* Holy Thursday (Not, as in England, Ascension Day, but Maunday Thursday)

—, *sexta major*, or *magna*. Good Friday

—, *septima major*, or *magna*. Holy Saturday Saturday in Passion Week Easter Eve

—, *magni scrutinii* The Wednesday in the fourth week of Lent, when the examination of the catechumens began, who

were to be baptized eighteen days afterwards

Festa Paschalia The feasts of the Nativity of the Resurrection, and of Pentecost

Festivitas Dominicæ Matris The first of the Annunciation, in the ninth council of Toledo

Festum Animum All Souls' day, the 2nd of November

Apostolorum The feast of all the Apostles In the Latin church, it was celebrated on the 1st of May and in the Greek church on the 30th of June

Archicricium The second Sunday after the Epiphany, so termed because the Gospel of that day relates the miracle at the marriage in Cana

Armorum Christi *Vide*

Festum Coronæ Christi

Asinorum A ceremony formerly celebrated at Rouen on the 25th of December, and at Beauvais on the 14th of January

Azymorum Easter day, properly among the Jews, the feast of unleavened bread

B M Cleophræ Anciently, at Paris, the 25th of May

B M Salome Anciently, at Paris, the 22nd of October

Brancherie *Vide* Branchia

Calendarum Apparently Christmas day, which is still called by the Marseillais, *Calenes* *Vide* *Kalendar*

Campanarum In some French provinces, the 25th of March so called from the custom of ringing numerous bells in honour of the Annunciation

Candelarum, or Candelosæ Candlemas, the 2nd of February

Christi Christmas, according to the Saxon chronicle

de Clavis Domini *Vide*

Festum Coronæ Christi

Conceptionis S Joannis Baptiste At Lamoges, the 20th of September

Coronæ Christi A feast which is celebrated in Germany on Friday after the octave of Easter, or, if that day be occupied by another feast, on the following Friday This feast is now called *Festum Armorum Christi, Instrumentorum Dominicæ Passionis, Hastæ, Clavorum, &c*, *Festum de Coronâ et*

Clavis Domini, de Lancea et Clavis &c

Festum Coronæ Domini The feast of the Reception of the Holy Crown by St Louis, celebrated at Paris on the 12th of August

Divisionis, or de Dispersione Apostolorum when the Apostles separated to preach the Gospel throughout the world The 15th of July, according to most writers, but in some on the 14th of that month

Evangelismi The fifth Sunday after Easter This feast, which is in honour of the sermon of our Saviour, was formerly assigned in most places to the 1st of May

Herbarum The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin

Hypapantes The 2nd of February *Vide* *Hypapanti*

Hypodiaconorum, or Subdiaconorum Feast of the Subdeans In some churches, the first or second, and in others, the 1st day of the year

Instrumentorum Dominicæ Passionis de Lancea Domini &c *Vide* *Festum Coronæ Christi*

Iuminum Candlemas, the 2nd of February In the Greek church, the Epiphany, *Λαγνὴ τῶν Θεωριῶν*

B Mariæ de Nive In the Roman church, the 5th of August

S Martini Bullionis The 4th of July

Occursus The 2nd of February *Vide* *Hypapanti*

Olivarum Palm Sunday

Orthodoxiæ In the Greek church, the second week of Lent, when they commemorated the memory of the Council held on that day at Constantinople in the year 842, after the death of the Emperor Theophilus, for the re-establishment of the holy images

Omnium Sanctorum All Saints' day, the 1st of November In the Greek church, the first Sunday after Pentecost

Ovorum The Saturday next before Shrove Tuesday

Palmarum Palm Sunday

Primitivum The 1st of August

S Petri Epularum The Chair of St Peter of Antioch The 22nd of February

primitiarum The 1st of

August, so called in the Saxon Chronicle

Festum Sancti Regis In Hungary, the feast of the king, St Stephen, who died on the 2nd of September

— **septem Fratrum** The 7th of July, according to a Calendar of Metz

Festum septuaginta duorum Christi Discipulorum The 15th of July In the Greek church, the 4th of January

— **S Simeonis** The 2nd of February

— **Stellæ** The 6th of January

— **Stultorum** The feast of Fools, the first day of the year in many places

— **Translatio Jesu** This expression occurs in the will of Rothbham, Archbishop of York, in 1498, and is the same feast as the Transfiguration, celebrated on the 6th of August, perhaps the word was a clerical error for *transfigurationis*

— **SS Trinitatis** There are two of these feasts, one being the first, the other the last, Sunday after Pentecost The former is called *Trinitas æstivalis*

— **Valektorum** The Sunday after the feast of St Denis

Fete aux Cornets, or le Quirel

S Gentien The 7th of May The eve of the translation of the reliques of St Gentien to the Abbey of Corbie, on which day, after vespers, a number of the inhabitants of Corbie, who held certain portions of land of the Abbey called "quadrelli," (whence in this case the term "quarel,") mounted on horseback, repaired to the gate of the Abbey, each holding a bullock's horn in his hand, which was there filled with wine This custom was therefore called the "fête aux Cornets"

Forensis Sometimes used for *Feria*, as *Forensi III*, *Forensi V*, namely, Tuesday, and Thursday

G

Gaudete in Domino The introit and name of the third Sunday in Advent

Genethiacus dies Constantinopolitane Urbis The dedication of the city of Constantinople, the 11th of May

Grouh The name given by Bede to the months of December and January, from Yule, or Christmas, occurring at this season

Gulæ Augusti August 1st, Lammastide

H

Hebdomada authentica } Holy
— **Crucis** } week.

— **Diacanesima** The week of revival In the Greek church, the first week of Easter

— **duplex** *Vide* Hebdo-

mada Trinitatis
— **Expectationis** The week after the Ascension, in which the expectation of the descent of the Holy Ghost is commemorated

— **Indulgentiæ** The Holy week

— **magna** The Holy week this term is also applied to the week before Pentecost

— **Media Quadragesima** The fourth week of Lent, the week before Passion week

— **Muta** Holy week, because the bells were not rung during the last three days

— **Pœnalis, Pœnosa** La Semaine Pœnuse Holy week

— **sacra** The week before Easter, and also that which precedes Pentecost

— **Trinitatis** The week after Trinity Sunday, also called *Hebdomada duplex*, because it is likewise the week of the first Sunday after Pentecost

Hebdomadæ Græcæ The weeks of the Greeks, like ours, contain seven days, but with this difference, that the Sunday is often the *last* day of *their*, whilst it is the *first* of *our*, week Their week does not always take its name from the Sunday which precedes it, but, at certain periods of the year, from that which follows thus, the first week of Lent in the Greek Calendar is that which precedes the first Sunday of Lent, wherein occurs our Ash Wednesday Passion week is that which *follows* Passion Sunday, Palm week precedes Palm Sunday, the week following is not, however, styled by the Greeks Easter week, but, as with us, Holy week Thus it appears that the quadragesimal weeks of the Greeks do not answer to

those of the Latins, although in number they correspond precisely with ours. The weeks between Easter and Pentecost do not take their names from the Sundays by which they are terminated for instance, the week after the octave of Easter is called by the Greeks, as with us, the second week after Easter, but the Sunday following, which is our second Sunday after Easter, is their third, and so the others, reckoning seven Sundays between Easter and Pentecost, that of Easter included, and as many weeks. After Pentecost they again begin to reckon Sunday as the last day of the week. Nevertheless the Greeks have, with great inconsistency, always like ourselves called Monday the second day of the week, Tuesday the third, &c.

Hypantive Octave

Hypanti, Hypantæ, Hypantæ, from the Greek *ὑπαντή* an Latin Occursus, in French Rencontre. The feast of the presentation of our Saviour in the Temple, where he met Simon and Anna the Prophets. "Iustum Simonis," "Candelariæ," "S. Mariæ Candelariæ," "Candelosa," "Candelarum," "Luminum." Candlemas, commonly, the Purification of the Holy Virgin, celebrated on the 2nd of February.

I

In excelso throno The introit and name of the first Sunday after the Epiphany.

In voluntate tua The introit and name of the twenty first Sunday after Pentecost.

Inclina aurem tuam The introit and name of the fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

Indictum The festival of L'endit, when scholars paid their teachers' fees, &c., established at St Denis, in France, by Charles the Bald. It formerly commenced on Wednesday, in the second week of June. According to Roquefort (*in voce* Landion), it was held on Wednesday before

the feast of St Barnabas, the 11th of June. Pope Urban II being at Angers, in 1096, also established a "Lendit" for the anniversary of his dedication of the church of St Nicolas on Septuagesima Sunday, which fell on the 10th of February in that year.

Introitus Noë in Arcam The 17th of March.

Inventio sanctæ Crucis In the Latin church, the 3rd of May, amongst the Greeks of the middle age, the 6th of March. The Greeks now celebrate this feast with that of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

Invocavit m. The introit and name of the first Sunday in Lent.

Isti sunt dies Passion Sunday, so called from the response of the procession.

J

Jern (S) Décollé The Decollation of St John the Baptist.

Jejunales Dies The holy days of fasting, as Jejunium Quadragesimale, the Lenten fast, Jejunium Paschale the Paschal fast, &c.

Jejunia banniti The great and intense fasts occurring after those Sundays in which "Salus et misericordia" is sung.

temporalia The period of the observance of the four Seasons.

Jejunii (Caput) Ash Wednesday.

Jejunium Dispensationis The eve of the days of celebrating great and solemn fasts.

Vernale, Æstivale, Autumnale, et Hiemale seu Jejunium primi, quarti septimi, et decimi mensis The "Quatuor Tempora," or Ember days. The Ember days at the "four seasons" are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of the first week in Lent*, of Whitsun-week, of the third week in September or after Holy Rood day, the 14th of September, and of the third week in Advent, or

* "Die Sabbati quatuor temporum, primâ Septimanâ Quadragesimæ, videlicet, tercio die mensis Martii, anno Domini mcccxxxv." (Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 17) That is, Saturday, 3rd March, 1435-6.

after St. Lucy's day, the 13th of December. If the 14th of September and the 13th of December fall on a Wednesday, then the Ember days commence on the Wednesday next following. *Vide* Ember days, p. 146 *postea*.

Jeudi, le grand Jeudi, le Jeudi Saint, le Jeudi absolu, called also le Jeudi blanc, because on this Thursday white bread was distributed to the poor, after washing their feet. Maunday Thursday. *Vide* Absolutionis dies.

Jeudi, *magnificet*, or the Thursday of Mulicet, so called in Picardy from the first word of the Collect.

Joannes (S.) Albus The feast of St. John the Baptist on the 24th of June.

Jouler monath December, so called by the Swedes, from the feast of the Nativity.

Jour du Jeune, or the reformed church of Switzerland, is the 7th of September.

— **des Morts** All Souls' day.

— **de pain perdu** Shrove Tuesday.

— **des Roys** The Epiphany.

— **du Saint Sacrament** Corpus Christi day.

Jours nataux The chief feasts of the year. *Vide* Natales.

— **les bons** The holydays of Christmas or of any other great festival.

— **de Communion** (not Jours de Fete), according to the French church of Basle are the first Sundays of February, August, and September.

— **des quatre temps** The Ember days.

— **de Roneysouns or Roissona** Rogation days.

— **les trois de tenebres** The three days next before Easter day.

Jours *Vide* Dies.

Jubilate, omnis terra The introit and name of the third Sunday after Easter.

Judica me The introit and name of Passion Sunday.

Jugement dernier The Monday of the first week in Lent.

Juignet Sometimes used for Juillet, July.

Justus es, Domine The introit and name of the seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost.

K.

Kalendæ, dies Calendarum, or Kalendarum The day of the Calends. This is commonly the first day of the month, and sometimes the first day of the month preceding, on which day the Calends of the month following began to be reckoned. *Vide* pages 4, 92, and 93 *antea*.

Kalenda, or Festum Kalendarum A ridiculous and profane festival, for a long period celebrated at Rome and elsewhere on the 1st of January, which the church, with much difficulty, abolished.

L.

La Femme adultère The Saturday of the third week in Lent.

Latare, or Latire Hierusalem The introit and name of the fourth Sunday of Lent.

Lardarium Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, so called in Limousin, in the twelfth century.

L'Enfant prodigue The Saturday of the second week in Lent.

Le Lazare The Friday in the fourth week of Lent.

Lent *Vide* Caresme Carnipri-vium, &c., p. 117.

Iex Moysi data est The 15th of May.

Litania, Litaniæ This word is often confounded with the Rogations, because the Litaniæ are sung in the processions of the Rogations. To distinguish the Litaniæ of St. Mark's day, the 25th of April, from the Litaniæ of the Rogations, the former have been frequently designated "Litania major," or "Litania Romanæ," and the latter, "Litania minor," or "Litania Gallicana." *Vide* Croix noires.

Lundi, le grand Lundi, the Great Monday or Holy Monday. Monday in Passion week.

M.

Malade de 38 ans The Friday of the first week, or of the Ember weeks of Lent.

Mardi, le grand Mardi, Holy Tuesday. Tuesday in Passion week.

S. Maria ad Nives The 5th of August. *Vide* Festum Mariæ de Nive.

S. Martinus Calidus St. Martin.

Bouillant The 4th of July, the day of his translation
Martior, i. e. martyrs All Saints' day, so called in charters in I anguedoc
Marzache The Annunciation, the 24th of March, so called from this festival occurring in that month
Le mauv us Riche The Thursday of the second week of Lent
Memento mei Formerly the introit of the fourth Sunday of Advent The introit of that Sunday is now "Rorate Cœli"
Mense *Idem* p 103
Mensis intrins, introiens The first six days of the months of thirty-one days, and the first five days of the months of thirty days, thus, "Die xiv intrant Maio," would be the 14th of May *
Mensis extrins, istans, stans, restans The last five days of a month, reckoned in retrograde order, thus, "Actum tertie die exeunt mense Septembris" would be the 25th of that month, beginning with the last day, thus, the 30th one, 29th two, 28th three, 27th four, &c. but "Lertia die exeunte Octobris" would be the 29th, as that month contains thirty-one days *
 — **fanulis** Hay month July
 — **imbrum** Showery month, April
 — **ignus** The great month, i. e. June, so called because it contains the longest days
 — **messium** Harvest month, August
 — **novarum, or imbrum,** April
 — **Paschæ** The month of Easter, the Quinzaine of Easter
 — **purificatorius** February, so called because the feast of the Purification, the end of February, occurs in it
 — **undecimus, duodecimus** With the Romans and with the French, in the tenth century, January and February
Mercuredis Traditiones The Wednesday of the third week of Lent
 — **ens ouien keins** Probably *en ourant Kayesme*, or commencement of Lent, Ash Wednesday
 — **le Grand Mercredi**, Holy

Wednesday Wednesday in Passion week
Mercuris dies Wednesday
Mesonistime With the Greeks, the week of Mid-Lent, which is their fourth quinquagesimal week
Mesopentecoste The name given by the Greeks to the eight days which commence on Wednesday of the fourth week after Easter, and end on the Wednesday of the week following
Miserere mei, Domine The introit and name of the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost
Misericordia Domini The introit and name of the second Sunday after Easter
Missa The feast day of a saint, as "Missa Sancti Joannis," for "Iestum Sancti Joannis"
Missa Domini, Alleluia, Alleluia, Alleluia The Sunday of Quasimodo

N

Natal, or Nativitas Domini The birth of our Lord, the 25th of December, *Feastorum omnium Metropolis*, says St John of Chrysostom
 — **S Mariæ** A festival formerly celebrated in the church on the 1st of January, the most ancient of all the feasts of the Virgin
 — **S Petri in Cathedrâ** The church of St Peter, celebrated at Rome on the 18th of January and at Antioch on the 22nd of February
 — **Natalis, or Natalis dies** The day of the martyrdom or of the death of a saint, but more particularly the former The day of the death of a saint, not being a martyr, is commonly called "Deposito," or the Deposition of a Saint
Natalis The chief feasts of the year — Christmas, Easter Pentecost, and All Saints, sometimes termed "Jours nataux"
Natalis The anniversary of the day of the accession of a distinguished personage to his dignity, as the day when the pope or king ascended the throne
 — **Calix** Holy Thursday
 — **S Joannis Baptistæ** The

* Vide the note in p 31. *antea*.

feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, the 29th of August, as contradistinguished from "Nativitas," the day of his birth

Natalis S. Mariæ ad Martyres, or **Dedicatio Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ ad Martyres** The 13th of May, the day wherein Pope Boniface IV converted the Pantheon of Rome into a church

— **Reliquiarum** The day of the Translation of the Reliques of a Saint

Notre Dame l'Angévine, or **Sep-tembriche** The Nativity of the Virgin, so called in Anjou

— **Chasse Mars**, or **Notre Dame Mars** * The feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, or Lady Day

Notre Dame de Pitié In many churches, the Friday before Palm Sunday *Vide* Compiègne

— **Demi-Août** The feast of the Assumption

— **aux Marteaux** The feast of the Annunciation

Nouvel Carême † **Quinquagesima Sunday**

Nox The space of twenty-four hours reckoned from one sunset to another According to Julius Cæsar and Tullius, it was the custom of the Gauls and Germans to divide time by the number of nights The Franks, Anglo-Saxons, and Northern nations adopted the same mode, which prevailed in some places in France so late as the twelfth century, and does still in Italy and the East

— **sacrata** Easter eve

O

O Sapientia The 16th of December

Octava Infantum The Sunday in the octave of Easter, so called by St. Augustin

Octave du Grand Carême Probably Easter week

Octogesima, is used for **Septuagesima** in an ancient Chronicle of Normandy "Anno MCII Yp-pente et Octogesima eodem die fuerunt"

Oculi The introit and name of the third Sunday of Lent

Oleries The anthems beginning

with O, which are sung at ves-pers on the seven last days of Advent, but not including Christ-mas Eve "Le Dimanche der-nier des Oleries de devant Noel" occurs in a charter cited by Du-çange

Olympias *Vide* Olympiads, in p 1 *antia*

Omnes gentes The introit and name of the seventh Sunday after Pentecost

Omnia quæ fecisti The introit and name of the twentieth Sun-day after Pentecost

Omni terra The introit and name of the second Sunday after the Epiphany

Osanna Palm Sunday

Ottobre, is sometimes used for "Octobre"

P

Pains "Le dimanche des cinq pains" The fourth Sunday of Lent

Palma or **Palmarum dies** Palm Sunday

Pâque communiant, **Pâque escom-muniant**, or **Pâques commu-niaux** Easter Sunday An ancient receipt cited by Ducange, is dated "Du deux April, nuit de *Pâque Communiant* avant le cierge ben," and Monstrelet commences his Chronicle, "Au jour de *Pasques Communiant* l'an de grace 1400" It likewise means the quinzaine of Easter A letter in 1489 is dated "Mardi après la quinzaine de *Pasques Com-muniant*," and another in 1490, "Le Lundi de *Pasques Commu-niant*"

— **charneux** Easter day, be-cause meat is then again eaten

— **Neves** The day on which the new year was begun at Neves, namely, after the benediction of the Paschal candle

— **de Noel** Christmas day formerly called *Pâque* without any addition, and distinguished from the feast of the Resurrection by the latter being called "*Les grandes Pâques*" The expres-sions, "*Pâque de Noel*," and "*Pâque de la Résurrection*," are, or were till lately, still used at Rome It was common in France,

* Proceedings of the Privy Council vol i p 66.

† Ibid vol ii, p 196

to say, "Faireses Pâques," to indicate that a person receives the communion at one of the great feasts of the year

Parasceve, from the Greek *παρασκευή*, preparation Holy Friday, i e Good Friday, but sometimes used for the Friday of each week

Pascha Commonly Easter day, and sometimes Easter week, as "Paschalis dies" In some countries, especially in Italy and Spain, the term is occasionally applied to other feasts than Easter, the name of the feast being usually added, as "Pascha Pentecostes," for Pentecost, "Pascha Epiphaniæ," or "Pascha Epiphaniarum," for the Epiphany, &c

— **annottinum** The anniversary of the Easter of the preceding year, which was still celebrated in the church of Cambray in the last century

— **clausum** The close of Easter, the Sunday of the octave, or the "Quasimodo," "Cluse de Pasche"

Pascha Competentium } Palm
— **florum, Floridum** } Sunday

— **medium** The Wednesday in the octave of Easter

— **petitum** Palm Sunday

— **primum** The 22nd of March, so called because Easter may happen on that day, and cannot occur earlier

— **Rosarum** Pentecost, at which time roses are in flower

Pastor bonus The second Sunday after Easter, the Gospel for which day begins, "Ego sum Pastor bonus"

Pausatio S Mariæ The Assumption of Our Lady, the 15th of August

La Pécheresse pénitente The Thursday of Passion week

Pentecoste This term sometimes, and chiefly in the Greek church, signifies all the Paschal season, from Easter until Pentecost

— **media** In the Latin church, the Wednesday in the week of Pentecost

Pentheos One of the names formerly given by the Greeks to the feast of Purification

S. Petrus in Gula Augusti, also called S Pierre Angoul-Aout, and Angel-Août The 1st of August In this country, this day is called Lammas day

Populus Sion The introit and

name of the second Sunday of Advent

Præsentatio D N J C The Presentation of our Lord at the temple the 2nd of February *Vide Hypapanti*

Privilegium Sacerdotum Septuagesima Sunday *Vide Circumvium*

Prospheusim The name given by the Greeks to Septuagesima week

Protector noster The introit and name of the fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost

Puerperium The feast of the Childbed of the Blessed Virgin, the 26th of December among the Greeks, and Muscovites

Purificatio B Mariæ The feast of the Purification the 2nd of February *Vide Hypapanti*

Q

Quadragesima Ient This term, taken literally, signifies the forty fast days which precede Easter, sometimes termed "Quadragesima major," the great Lent but formerly several Lents were annually observed, viz in the Latin church, first, the Lent of Easter, for forty days before Easter day, secondly the Lent of Pentecost, for forty days after the day of Pentecost, and, thirdly, the Lent of Christmas, for forty days before the Nativity of our Lord to the Lents the Greeks added those of the Apostles St Peter and St Paul, and of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin The Jacobites, also, observed a sixth Lent, which they termed that of the Ninevites

Quadragesima intrans, Quaeresmentrant The commencement of Lent it also means the first Sunday in Lent

Quadragesima pura *Vide Clean Lent*

Quadragesima, or Dominica, "Quadragesima. Quinquagesima Sunday, also called, from the first response in the Missals, "Quadragesima dies et noctes," &c

Quadragesima, used for Quadragesima

Quasimodo The introit and name of the first Sunday after Easter, which is that of the octave

Quatuor Temporum *Vide Jcjunium*

Quindana, Quindena, Quinquenna
Quindena Paschæ The Quinzaine of Easter In England the fourteenth day after Easter, but elsewhere the eight days preceding, and the eight days following Easter day *

Pentecostes. The Quinzaine of Pentecost, which begin at Pentecost. Thus, "Dominica in Quindena Pentecostes," is the second Sunday after Pentecost. The terms "Quindena Nativitatis," "Quindena Purificationis," "Quindena sancti Joannis Baptistæ," "Quindena sancti Michaelis," &c., also occur, all of which quinzaines commence on the feast day itself. *Vide p 100 antea*, and "Tres Septimanæ."

Quinquagesima Commonly Quinquagesima Sunday, and sometimes the Easter season, which is fifty days, from Easter to Pentecost, and sometimes the day of Pentecost itself, which is the fiftieth

Quinque *Vide p 103*

Quintana, the Quintune The first Sunday of Lent, and not Quinquagesima Sunday, as stated by Ducange

Quintilis mensis. The name given to the month of July, before Mark Antony conferred upon it that of Julius Caesar

R.

annus palmarum Palm Sunday
capitulatio Dionisii The Christian era, so called because it was first used by Dionisius Exiguus, or Denis le Petit *Vide p 3 antea*

Reddite quæ sunt Cæsaris Cæsari The 22nd Sunday after Pentecost, so called by historians who were contemporary with the battle of Weissenberg, near Prague, fought on the 8th of November, 1610, "the Sunday," say they, "on which the church sings Reddite," &c

Relatio pueri Jesu de Ægypto. The 7th of January

Reminiscere The introit and name of the second Sunday of Lent

Resaille-mois The month of June and July

Respice, Domine The introit and

name of the thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

Revelation of St Michael (the day of) The 8th of May

Le Roi des Dimanches Trinity Sunday

Rorate Cœli Now the introit and name of the fourth Sunday of Advent, this introit was formerly "Memento mei"

Rosæ Dominica The fourth Sunday of Lent; and the Sunday in the octave of the Ascension *Vide Dominica Rosæ*

S.

Sabbatum Usually Saturday, or sometimes the whole week hence "una," or "prima Sabbati," for the first day of the week, that is, Sunday, "secunda Sabbati," for Monday, &c

Acathisti A name given by the Greeks to the Saturday of the fifth week of Lent

in Albus The Saturday before the first Sunday after Easter

duodecim lectionum
 The four Saturdays of Ember weeks

_____ Alleluia	} Holy Saturday, i. e the Saturday before Easterday
_____ Luminum	
_____ Magnum	
_____ Sanctum	
_____ quatuor	temporum

Vide Jejunium

vacans The Saturday before Palm Sunday

Salus Populi The introit and name of the nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost

La Samaritana The Friday of Mid Lent, or of the third week of Lent

Samedi Saint Easter Eve

Scrutini dies *Vide Dies*

Septimana. The week *Vide Hebdomada*

communis The week which commences on the Sunday after the feast of St Michael, in September

media jejuniorum Paschali. The third week of Lent. This week must not be confounded with "Hebdomada

mediana Quadragesimæ," which is the fourth week of Lent
Septimana pœnosa. Passion week, the Holy week

Septuagesima, is the ninth Sunday, and not the seventieth day before Easter, as it has been commonly considered because the sixth Sunday before this great festival, which is the first of Lent, was named quadragesima, the three Sundays preceding were styled Quinquagesima, Sexagesima, and Septuagesima.

Seval July

Sextilis mensis The name applied to the month of August, before Augustus conferred upon it his own

¶ iniquitates The introit and name of the 22nd Sunday after Pentecost

Sicut oculi servorum The introit of the Monday after the first Sunday of Lent

Solemnitas solemnitatum. Easter Day

Somertas, or Sonmartras Sometimes used for June

Survaille The day before the eve of a festival

Suscipimus, Deus The introit and name of the eighth Sunday after Pentecost.

Susceptio sanctæ Crucis The susception of the Holy Cross at Paris, the first Sunday of August.

T

Tessarakoste The name given by the Greeks to Lent

Tetrada The fourth day of the week, Wednesday

Theophania. The feasts of Christ mas and of the Epiphany, which were confounded during the earlier ages, in the East, and were celebrated together on the 6th of January *Vide* Epiphany

Thor-moneth, or Moon of Thor A term applied by the Swedes to the month of January, and by the Danes to March, from the name of a feast which they celebrated during the time of Paganism

Des Traditions The Wednesday of the third week of Lent, because the Gospel of that day speaks of

the false traditions from the Jews, which the disciples of our Lord did not observe

Transfigurationis Dominica The second Sunday of Lent, because the Gospel of the Transfiguration of our Lord is recited on that day

Transfiguration of our Lord, the 6th of August

Translatio Episcoporum Dunelm The 3rd of June

Tres Septimanæ Paschales The three weeks commencing on Easter day*, the terms, "tres Septimanæ Pentecostes," "tres Septimanæ Nativitatis," "tres Septimanæ S Joannis Baptist," have a similar signification The cause of these terms is, that in many places the great festivals had three consecutive octaves, whilst in others they had only two, which were described by the word "quindena" This explains why, in ancient charters and Chronicles, *octavæ* occurs more commonly than *octava*

Τεσσαριον The name given by the Greeks to the Sunday before Septuagesima, because they began that day with the grand hymn called *τεσσαριον*, which lasted until Easter

V

Vendredi, Saint Good Friday
Verdi aore, for Vendredi adore Good Friday, so called formerly by the multitude, on account of the worship of the cross

La Veuve de Naim The Thursday of the fourth week of Lent

Vigilia Horemu The eve of St Laurence, or the 9th of August

Les Vignerons The Friday of the second week of Lent.

Virginis partus The parturition of the Virgin "Anno à Virgineo partu, 1576."†

Vocem jucunditatis The introit and name of the fifth Sunday after Easter

W

Witave, and Witive Octave

* *Vide* p. 103

† Date of "A Panoplie" of Epistles, or a Looking Glasse for the Unlearned." 4to 1576.

ALPHABETICAL CALENDAR
OF
SAINTS',
AND OF OTHER FESTIVALS, ETC.,
SHOWING THE DAYS ON WHICH
THEY OCCUR

A

AARON, abbot	-	June 21	Adam, the creation of	March 23.
<i>Aaron and Julius</i>	-	July 1	<i>Adaman, confessor</i>	- March 16
Abban, abbot in Ireland	Oct 27		<i>confessor</i>	- } Sept 2
<i>Abbenus, hermit</i>	-	May 13	Adamman, abbot	Sept 23
Abbon, abbot, mar-	-	Nov 13	Adauctus and St Felix	Aug 30
tyred	-		Adela	- Sept 8
Abdas, bishop	-	May 16	Adelburga. <i>Vide</i> Ethel-	
Abdjesus, or Hebed	-	May 16.	burga, or Edelburga	
jesus, bishop	-		Adelaide, the happy,	
<i>Abdon and Sennes,</i>	-	July 30	empress and queen	- } Dec 16
<i>martyrs</i>	-		of Italy, died	-
Abraames	-	Feb 14	—, or Alice	- Feb 5.
Abraamius, bishop of	-	Feb 5	Adelard, or Alard, ab-	- } Jan 2
Arbela	-		bot, died	-
Abraham, hermit	-	March 15	Adelbert, abbot, died	- June 20
—, abbot	-	June 15	—	- June 25
—, St Mahanes,	-	Nov 30	Adhelm <i>Vide</i> Aldhelm	
and St Simeon	-		Adian, bishop of Mayo	Oct 20
Abrosimus and St Sina	-	Nov 10	Adjutor, or Ajutre,	- } April 30
Acarius, bishop, died	-	Nov 27	monk, died	-
<i>Acca, bishop and con-</i>	-	Feb 19	Ado bishop, died	- Dec 16.
<i>fessor</i>	-		<i>Adrian, abbot</i>	- Jan 9
Acepsimus, bishop	-	March 14.	Adrian, martyr	- } Sept 8 L.
Achart, or Aicard, or	-	Sept 15	—, and Fubulus	- } Aug 26 G
Acaire, abbot	-		—, bishop of St	- March 5
Achates Acacius, call-	-		Andrew's, and martyr	- } March 4.
ed also Agathange,	-	March 31	ADVENT SUNDAY, the	
bishop of Antioch in	-		nearest Sunday to	
Asia	-		the feast of St An-	
<i>Achileus, and others,</i>	-	May 12.	drew, whether before	
<i>martyrs</i>	-		or after <i>Vide</i> the	
Acius and Acheolus,	-	May 1	Table of Moveable	
in French Ach and	-		Feasts, page 79	
Acheul, martyrs	-		Aed, bishop of Kildare,	- } May 10.
Adalbert	-	June 25	died	-
Adalbert, bishop, apo-	-	April 23.	Ædesius	- April 8.
stle in Prussia, mar-	-		<i>Edwin, king and</i>	- } Oct. 4.
tyred	-		<i>martyr</i>	-

Elifheah, archbishop,	April 19	<i>Agricola and St Vitalis</i>	Nov 27
passion of		Albert	April 7
Elred, abbot	Jan 12.	Aicard, or Achart, abbot	Sept 15
Emilius and St Castus	May 22	Aid of Eacharadh	April 11
Engus, bishop in Ireland	March 11	abbot	
<i>Ethwold, confessor and hermit</i>	March 23	Aid, or Aed, or St Macartin, bishop of Clogher	Aug 15
		<i>Adan, or Adan, bishop and confessor</i>	Aug 31
Afra, martyred, with his mother and three servants	Aug. 5	Adian, or Adian, bishop of Mayo	Oct 20
Africe, or Efrigue, called also St Frie and Sainte-Frique	Jan 15 Feb 8 May 1	Aidar <i>Vide</i> Maidoc	
Agapa, St Echioma, and St Irene, sisters, martyrs	Apr 1 st L Apr 16 G	Aigalte, bishop	May 22
Agapins, St Timothy, and St Thecla	Aug 19	Ailbe, bishop of Emly, died	Sept 12
<i>Agapitus</i>	March 24	Ailid, archbishop of Armagh, died	Jan 13
—, martyr	Aug 18	— II, archbishop of Armagh, died	July 1
Agapitus, popl, translation of	Sept 20	Ailmetus, bishop of Clogher	1 st 2
<i>Agatha, virgin and martyr, queen</i>	Feb 5 Dec 8 June 28	Aithilias and St Joseph	March 14
Agathangelus and Clement, bishop of An cyra	Jan 23	Alard <i>Vide</i> Adelard	
—, or Agace, bishop of Antioch	March 31	ALBAN, PROTONOTARY OF BRITAIN	June 28
Agatho, pope	Jan 10	—, translation of	Aug 2
Agathodorus, St Carpas, and St Pappylus	April 14	—, deposition of	May 16
<i>Agericus, bishop</i>	Dec 1	Albans, St, dedication of the church of	Dec 29
Agilbert, or Ailbert, bishop	Oct 11	<i>Albca of Barking</i>	Oct 12
Agilus, or Aile, abbot, died	Aug 30	Albert, the blessed patriarch of Jerusalem	April 6
<i>Agman, or Ananus, bishop and confessor</i>	Nov 17	—, bishop of Luce, martyred	Nov 23
—, translation of	June 14	—, the Great, bishop of Ratisbon, died	Nov 15
<i>Agnes, virgin and martyr, or St Agnes the First</i>	Jan 21	Albeus	Sept 12
—, the Second, commemoration of	Jan 28	Albus, widow of Publicola	Dec 31
Agnes of Monte Pulciano	April 20	<i>Albanus, bishop and confessor</i>	March 1
Agard, Agilbert, and their companions, martyrs	June 25	<i>Alchard, king and monk</i>	March 14
Agobart, or Aguebaud, bishop, died	June 6.	Alchmund and St Tilbert, bishops of Hexham	Sept 7
Agri, or Aini, Agericus, and Agircus, bishop	Dec 1	<i>Alcmund, martyr</i>	March 19
		Alcum, abbot, died	May 19
		<i>Alcumus, confessor</i>	Aug 12.
		<i>Adhelm, or Adhelm, bishop, deposition of</i>	May 22
		—, translation of	March 31

† "Wrytyn on Twysday after Seynt Agnes the First" Paston Letters,

iv 492 † Arundel MS 155

§ Cotton MS Claudius, D vi, and Bib Reg 14 C 7

Bib Reg 14 C 7.

Aldegondes, virgin, died	Jan 30	<i>Alric, confessor and hermit</i>	Aug 2
Aldric, or Audri, abbot	June 6 *	<i>Altho, abbot</i>	Sept 5
Aldric, bishop, died	Oct 10 †	<i>Alured, or Alfred, abbot and confessor</i>	Jan 12
Alcaume, Elesme, or Adelm, monk, died	Jan 7	<i>Amable or Amabilis Ricomagensis, died</i>	Nov 1
Alexander, died	Jan 15	—, translation of	Oct. 19
<i>Alexander, confessor</i>	Aug 16	<i>Amalberge, widow</i>	July 10.
—, pope	May 3	<i>Amund, bishop and confessor, translation of</i>	Oct. 26 †
—, bishop of Alexandria	Feb 26	<i>Amandus, bishop of Bordeaux</i>	June 18.
Alexander, bishop of Comana	Aug 11	<i>Amandus and Vedastus, bishops</i>	Feb 6
—, bishop of Jerusalem	Mar 18 L	<i>Amantius</i>	Nov 4
— and St Lpi-podius	Dec 22 G	<i>Amarand, or Amaranth, martyr</i>	Nov 7
—, St. Epima	April 22.	<i>Amator, or Amatre, bishop, died</i>	May 1
chus, &c	Dec 12	<i>Amatus, bishop, and Amatus, abbot</i>	Sept. 13
Alexander, St Sisinnius and St Martyrius	May 29	<i>Ambrosius bishop of Milan, and confessor</i>	April 4
Alexandria, martyrs to the pestilence in	Feb 28	<i>Ambrosius, bishop of Cahors</i>	Oct 16
Alexis	July 17 L	—, abbot, died	July 18.
—	Mar 17 G	<i>Amé, or Amatus, abbot</i>	Sept 13
<i>Alfred, king, deposition of</i>	Oct 28	—	April 28.
Alfrida, or Etheldritha	Aug 2	—	Oct 19
<i>Alfstan, bishop and confessor</i>	April 6.	<i>Ammon, hermit, died</i>	Oct 4
<i>Alfwold, bp and conf martyr</i>	March 26	<i>Amour</i>	Oct 8
—, king and	Sept 23	<i>Amphibalus, bishop and martyr</i>	June 25.
<i>Alice</i>	Aug 24	<i>Amphilochius, bishop</i>	Nov 23
Alice, or Adelaide, empress	Dec 16	<i>Anacletus, pope</i>	July 13
—, virgin and abbess	Feb 5	<i>Anastasia, a Persian martyr</i>	Apr 26. P
Alipius	Aug 15	—, three, namely, the Sinaitic, the patriarch, and the younger	Jan 22
Alirius, or Illidius, bishop	June 5	<i>Anastasia, martyr</i>	Dec 2. L.
ALL HALLOWS OR ALL SAINTS' DAY	Nov 1	—, and St Basilissa	Dec 22 G
ALL SOULS' DAY	Nov 2	<i>Anastatus, pope</i>	April 15
Almichus	Jan 1	<i>Andeolus, martyr</i>	April 27
Almedha, virgin and martyr	Aug 1	<i>Andochius, martyr</i>	May 1
<i>Ainoth, hermit and martyr</i>	Feb 27 or Nov 25 †	<i>Andomar, bishop</i>	Sept 24
Aloysius, or Lewis Gonzaga	June 21	ANDREW THE APOSTLE	Sept. 9
Alphæus Zachæus, &c martyrs	Nov 18.	—, translation of	Nov 30
<i>Alphege, archbishop and martyr</i>	April 19	<i>Andrew, deacon</i>	May 9
Alphege, translation of	June 8	—, St Peter, and their companions	Aug 22.
—, ordination of	Nov 16	—	May 15
Alphonso <i>Vide St Ildephonso</i>		—	Nov 10
—, Turibius, archbishop of Lima	March 23	—	Feb 4.
		—	Oct. 17

* By the church of Sens

† Vide Butler's Lives of the Saints.

‡ Elsewhere

§ Cotton MS. Vespasian, A rx

Angadrema, or Angadrisma, virgin, died	Oct 14	Apian	April 2
—, translation	March 27	Apollinaris, bishop and martyr	July 2
— of		—, martyr	Oct 5
Angela, the Holy Guardian	Oct 2 L	Apollinaris the apologist, bishop of Hierapolis	Jan 8
Angelus	Nov 8 G	— Sidonius,	Aug 23
Angilbert, or Engelbert, or Englevert, abbot, died	May 5	— Apollo	Jan 25
Angulus, or Augulus, bishop and martyr	Feb 18	Apollonia or Apolymet, virgin and martyr	Feb 9
Anian Vide Agnan	Feb 7	Apollonius, Philemon, &c, martyrs	March 8
Anianus, bishop of Alexandria	April 25	Apostles the separation of the	July 15
Anicetus, bishop	April 17	Appia and St. Philemon	Nov 20
Annania Azaria, Misael, martyrs	Dec 16	Apollonius	April 18
ANNE MOTHER OF THE HOLY VIRGIN	July 26 *	Apuleius and St. Marcellus	Oct 7
— July 25 G	July 25 G	Aquilon, bishop	Oct 19
Anno archbishop, died	Dec 4	Aquinas, Thomas	March 7
ANNUNCIATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN	March 25	Arbogastus, bishop	July 21
Ansbert, archbishop, died	Feb 9	Arcadius	Jan 12
Anscharius, monk and archbishop, died	Feb 3	Archelaus, bishop	Dec 26
Anselm, bishop, died	March 18	Archibald, abbot and confessor	March 27
Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury and confessor	April 21	Aredius Vide St Yriez	
—, archbishop and confessor	July 3	Areg, Aregius, or Aredius, bishop of Nevers	Aug 16
Anterus, pope	Jan 3	Ariald, martyr, martyr	June 28
Anthelm, bishop, died	June 26	Ariga, Areg, Arigius, or Aredius, bishop of Gap, died	May 1
Anthimos, bishop and martyr	April 27	Aristobulus, bishop and martyr	March 15
Anthony, St John, and St Eustachius	April 14	Arkenwald Vide Erkenwald	
—, monk, died	Dec 28	Armagil, confessor	Aug 16
—, Cauleas	Feb 12	Armogastes, St. Archimimus and St Satutus	March 29
Anthony, abbot and confessor	Jan 17	Arnold, bishop	April 17
—, martyr	May 11	Arnold, bishop of Gap, died	Sept. 19
—, of the order of Friars Minors	June 13	Arnoul, bishop of Soissons, died	Aug 15
Antiochus and Eleutherius	Mar 28 P	Arnulph, bishop and martyr	July 18
Antipas	April 18	—, bishop	Aug 16
Antonina, virgin and martyr	April 11	—, confessor and hermit	Aug 22
Antoninus, martyr	Jan 15	Arsenius, abbot	July 19
—, or Anthony	Sept 2	Artemius	Oct 20
— the Iess	May 2 R	Arwald, king, brothers of, martyrs	Aug 21
Anysia	May 10 P	Asaph, bishop and confessor	May 1
Aper, bishop	Dec 30		
Aphraates	Sept 15		
Aphrodosius, bishop and martyr	April 7		
	March 22		

* As another feast occurred on that day, the feast of St Anne was celebrated at Paris, Beauvais, and in other places, on the 28th of July

† "On Saint Apolyné day, the ix day of February, MCCCLXXXVIII &c Arundel MS No 26.

Banceust	-	Jan 30 *	Bean, bishop and conf	Dec 16
Barachisius	-	March 29	Bein, bishop of Aberdeen	Oct 26.
Baradat, hermit	-	Feb 22	Beath	May 8 †
Barba	-	Dec 16 *	Beatriz	July 29
Barbara, virgin	-	Dec 4 or 5 *	Beatus, confessor	May 9
Barba's, virgin and martyr	-	Dec 16 *	Becan, abbot	April 5
Barbasceimnus, &c	-	Jan 14	Becket, Thomas	July 7
Barbatus, or Barbas, bishop	-	Feb 19	translation of	Aug 25
Barlaam	-	Nov 19	Beda, virgin	May 27
BARNABAS, THE APOSTLE	-	June 11	translation of	May 10
Barnard, Bernhart, or Brcar, archbishop, died	-	Jan 22	Bega, or Becs	Sept 6
Barr, or Finbarr, bishop of Cork	-	Sept 25	Bega, virgin	Nov 22
Barre, bishop of Caithness in Scotland	-	Aug 25	Begga, abbess	Dec 17
Barruc confessor	-	Sept 27	Benedecid	March 22
Barsabris, abbot, and others	-	Oct 20	Benedicta, virgin	Oct 8 †
Barsanuphius	-	Feb 6	Benedict, abbot	March 21
Barsimeus	-	Jan 30	translation of	Feb 11 or 12
BARTHOLOMEW, THE APOSTLE	-	Aug 24 I June 11 C Aug 25 R.	an, or Agnane, died	Mar 21 L.
Bartholomew, confessor and hermit	-	June 24	or Benoit	Mar 12 G
Baruc, hermit	-	Nov 29	II, pope	May 7
Bas	-	June 23	XI, pope	July 7
Basil, bishop	-	June 14 R Mar 31 P Jan 1 and 30 G	Benedict, abbot	Dec 4
translation of	-	Mar 22 G	translation of	July 11
Basides, St Cyrin or Quirin, and St Nabor, and St Nazarte, martyrs	-	June 12	bishop and abbot in England	Jan 12
Basiliscus, bishop	-	May 22	Benedict, or Little Benedict, or Benedict, called Pastor and Pontifex	April 14
Basilissa and Anastasia	-	April 15	Benignus, apostle of Burgundy	Nov 1 Nov 24, principal feast Feb 27 April 26
Julian	-	Jan 9	or Binen, archbishop of Armagh	Nov 9
Basle, or Basolus, hermit, died	-	Nov 26	Benignus, bishop and confessor	Nov 3
Bather, abbot and confessor	-	Sept 11	Benjamin, deacon and martyr	March 31
Batilda, Bathildes, Batchilda, Bautour, or Baudour, queen	-	Jan 30	Beno, priest and confessor	Jan 14
translation of	-	Feb 27	Bercaire, or Bercarius, or Bererus, abbot	Oct 16
Baudille, or Baudale, martyr	-	May 20	Bercham, bishop and confessor in Scotland	April 6
Bavo, or Baf, monk, and others	-	Oct. 1	Bereetus, confessor	Feb 24
			Berthum, abbot and confessor	May 15
			Bernacus, abbot and confessor	April 7
			Bernach, confessor	March 9
			Bernard, abbot	Aug 20
			translation of	April 14
				April 23

* Arundel MS 155

† Cotton MS Vespasian, A IX.

Bernard de Menthon, archdeacon and apostle of the Alps	} June 15	Boisil, prior of Melross	Feb 23
—, abbot of Clairvaux	} Aug 20	Boisal, abbot	Dec 11
—, bishop	<i>Vide</i>	Boisus, abbot and confessor	Jan 25
St Bernard		Bolcan	July 4
Bernard, monk	May 20	Bon, Bonet, Bonitus, Bonus, Bonifacius or Eusebius, bishop, died	} Jan 15
—, translation of	May 17	Bona, or Beuve, abbess	April 24
—, Ptolemy, founder of the Olivetans	} Aug 21	Bonaventura, bishop	July 14
Bernardin of Sienna, died	May 20	Boniface	April 4 *
Bernon, abbot, died	Jan 13	—, B, bishop of Lausanne died	Feb 19
Bernward bishop	Nov 20	—, bishop of Ross	March 14
Berta, abbess, died	July 4	—, martyr	May 14 R or May 8 * May 26 P
Bertilla, virgin and abbess, died	Nov 5	—, I, pope	Oct 25
Bertin, abbot, died	Sept 5	—, pope	Dec 25
—, translation of	July 16	Boniface, a Scotman, apostle in Germany, bishop and martyr	June 5
Bertine	Dec 23 *	Bonitus	Jan 15
—	July 15 *	Bonovus and Maximilian	Aug 21
Berton, or Bertulf, abbot, died	Feb 5	Bontoul	March 9 *
Bertrand, bishop of Comminges	Oct 15	Bosa, bishop and confessor	March 9
—, bishop of Mans	July 3	Bodolph, abbot and confessor	June 17
Bettelin	Sept 9	Brandan, abbot and confessor in Scotland	May 16
Beuno, or Beunor, abbot of Clynnog	April 21	—, translation of	June 14
Beusa, or Bova, abbess	April 24	Brauhio, bishop of Si-rogossa	March 26.
Beuton, or Bobon, or Bovus	Jan 2 and May 22 in Lombardy	Breaca, or Breague	June 4
Beye, virgin in Scotland	Nov 1	Bregwin, bishop and confessor	Aug 26
Bibiana, virgin and martyr	Dec 2	Brian, king and martyr	March 12.
Binno	April 21	Brice, or Bricius, bishop and confessor	Nov 13
Birinus, first bishop of Dorchester	Dec 3	—	Originally Octob 7, and now Oct 8
—, translation of	Sept 4	Bridget	Feb 1
Birstan, bishop and confessor	April 22	Bridget	Feb 1
Blaan, or Blane, bishop	Aug 10	Brieu, Briocus, Briomacius, or Briomacius	April 29 and 30
Blainiacus, martyr	Nov 28	—, translation of	May 1
Blaise, bishop of Sebaste, and martyr	Feb 3 L Feb 11 G	Brinstan, bishop of Winchester	Nov 4.
Blathmaie	Jan 19	Briocus, bishop	Aug 8
Blanchar, Branchet, or Planchet, or Pancras, martyr	May 12 or 11 *	Brise	Nov 13.
Blandina	June 2	Brithwald, bishop and confessor	Jan 9
Blane, or Blaam, bishop and confessor in Scotland	Aug 10	Brithwald, bishop and confessor	Jan 22
Beccius, Amicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boetius, died	Oct. 23	Bronacha, or Bronaana, abbess	April 2.

Brothen	-	Oct 15
Brothers, the Seven	-	July 10
Bruno founder of the	-	Oct 6
Carthusian monks	-	
Bruno, B, archbishop	-	Oct 11
of Cologne, died	-	
Segni, bishop of	-	July 18.
or Brun,	-	
bishop and apostle in	-	Oct 15
Prussia	-	
Brynach	-	April 7
	-	July 7
Buan	-	Aug 4
Burian	-	June 4
Buriana, virgin	-	June 19
Burkard, or Burchard,	-	Oct 14,
bishop	-	but for
	-	merly, in
	-	Germany,
	-	on Thurs-
	-	day after
	-	St. Denis.

C

Cadmarch	-	Oct. 8
Cadoc, bishop and mar-	-	Jan 25
tyr	-	
Cadroc	-	March 6.
Cadscus, or Cattwg	-	Jan 24.
Cadvarch	-	Oct 24.
Cadwallader	-	Oct 9
Caedwal	-	April 20
Cæsarius	-	Feb 25
Arles, bishop of	-	Aug 27
Arles, martyr	-	Nov 1
Caan	-	Sept 25
Cagnou, Chagnoaldus,	-	
Chainoldus, Chan-	-	
nulphus, Agnoaldus,	-	Sept 6
and Hagnoaldus,	-	
bishop, died	-	
Carlin, archbishop of	-	March 24
Armagh died	-	
Caius, or Gaius, pope,	-	April 22
died	-	
Cajetan	-	Aug 7
Calais, Calès, Carilefus,	-	
or Karelefus, abbot,	-	July 1
died	-	
Calixtus, pope and	-	Oct. 14.
martyr	-	
Caltry, Calcericus, and	-	
Chalactericus, bi	-	Oct 8
shop, died	-	
Camillus de Lilius	-	July 14
Cammin, abbot	-	March 25
Canutidus, martyr	-	Oct. 3

Candlemas Day	-	Feb 2
Canichus, abbot and	-	
confessor	-	Oct 11
Canoch, confessor and	-	
hermit	-	March 13.
Canterbury, dedication	-	
of the church of	-	May 4 *
Cantius and Cantianus,	-	
brothers, and Can-	-	
tianilla, their sister	-	May 31
Canute, king and mar-	-	
tyr	-	Jan 19
Canute, the younger	-	Jan 7
Caprais, abbot	-	June 1
Canute, martyr	-	Oct 20
Caradoc	-	April 13
Carantoc, confessor	-	May 17
Caranus, also Caranus	-	
and Caro (in French,	-	May 28
Cheron)	-	
Carda	-	July 15
Carle, or Carl Sunday,	-	
the Fifth Sunday in	-	
Lent Vide the Table	-	
of Moveable Feasts	-	
Carloman, B, son of	-	
Charles Martel duke	-	Aug 17
of the French, died	-	
Carnivivium or Lent,	-	
Vide the Glossary,	-	
antica, page 117	-	
Caron	-	March 4
	-	or 5
Carpus, bishop, Papyrus	-	
and Agathodorus	-	April 14
Carthagh, or Mochadu,	-	
bishop of Lismore	-	May 14
Casimir, son of Casi-	-	
mir III, king of Po-	-	March 4
land, died	-	
Cassian	-	Aug 13.
—, bishop	-	Aug 5
—, priest	-	July 23 F
	-	Feb 29 G
Cassius, or Cassis, and	-	
6266 other martyrs,	-	May 15
in Auvergne	-	
Castor, abbot	-	Sept 20
Castor, martyr	-	March 26.
Castus and Æmulus	-	May 22
Cataldus, bishop of	-	
Tarentum	-	May 10
Cathan	-	May 17
Catherine Vide Ka-	-	
therine	-	
Ceadwald, king	-	April 20.
Cecilus	-	June 3.
Cecilia, virgin and	-	
martyr	-	Nov 22.
Cedde, St, bishop and	-	
confessor	-	Jan. 7

<i>Cedde, or Chad, bishop</i>					
<i>of Imdisfarn and</i>					
<i>Lichfield, in Eng-</i>	March 2				
<i>land, and of the</i>					
<i>Meise, in Scotland</i>					
<i>Cedmon, confessor</i>	Feb 11				
<i>Celestinus, pope</i>	April 6				
<i>Celigna, Cælinia, or</i>	Oct. 21				
<i>Cilinia virgin</i>					
<i>Celsus, bishop and con-</i>	April 6				
<i>fessor</i>					
<i>Celynan</i>	Nov 20				
<i>Cenred and Offa, kings</i>	Oct. 20				
<i>Coalfrede, Ceolfroy, or</i>	Sept 25				
<i>Cœufre</i>					
<i>Cœnwulf, king and</i>	Jan 15				
<i>confessor</i>					
<i>Ceran, or Ceraunus,</i>	Sept 27				
<i>bishop</i>					
<i>Cerboney, or Cerbo-</i>	Oct 10 R.				
<i>nus, bishop</i>	Oct 17 P				
<i>Ceslas</i>	July 20				
<i>Chad or Cedde</i>	March 2.				
<i>Chadoin or Hardouin,</i>					
<i>or Chadoenus, or Ca-</i>					
<i>duindus, or Clodo-</i>	Aug 20				
<i>nius, or Harduinus,</i>					
<i>or Hadurnus, bi-</i>					
<i>shop, died</i>					
<i>Chaffre, or Theofroi,</i>					
<i>or Theofridus, or</i>	Oct 19				
<i>Thetfredus, abbot,</i>					
<i>martyred</i>					
<i>Chamant, or Amant,</i>	Nov 4				
<i>or Amantius, bishop</i>					
<i>Chare or Shear Thurs-</i>					
<i>day, the Thursday in</i>					
<i>Passion Week Vide</i>					
<i>Nares Glossary</i>					
<i>Charlemagne, emperor</i>	Jan 29				
<i>of</i>	Aug 28				
<i>Charles the Good, count</i>	March 2				
<i>of Flanders, killed</i>					
<i>Charles Boromé, arch-</i>	Nov 3				
<i>bishop of Milan, died</i>					
<i>Charles, king, martyrdom</i>	Jan 30				
<i>Chaumond, or Ane-</i>					
<i>mundus, or Enne-</i>	Sept. 22				
<i>mundus, or Chane-</i>					
<i>mundus, or Dalphi-</i>					
<i>nius, or Dalvinus,</i>					
<i>bishop</i>					
<i>Cher, or Cherf, or Theu-</i>	Oct 29				
<i>derius, or Theoda-</i>					
<i>rius, abbot, died</i>					
<i>Cheron, or Carannus,</i>	May 28 or				
<i>martyr</i>	27 *				
<i>Childermas, or Inno-</i>	Dec 28				
<i>cents' Day</i>					
<i>Chillen, or Killian</i>	Nov 13				
<i>Christian bishop and</i>	March 18.				
<i>confessor</i>					
<i>Christina, virgin and</i>	July 24.				
<i>martyr</i>					
<i>—, virgin and</i>	Nov 24.				
<i>abbess</i>					
<i>Christina</i>	Oct 5				
<i>Christopher and Cucu-</i>	July 25				
<i>phatus, martyrs</i>	May 9 G				
<i>Chrodegand Vide Crodegand</i>					
<i>Chromace, bishop</i>	Dec 2.				
<i>Chromiacus, St, con-</i>	Jan 4				
<i>fessor</i>					
<i>Chrysanta and St</i>	Oct 25				
<i>Daria, virgins and</i>					
<i>martyrs</i>					
<i>Chrysogonus, priest</i>	Nov 24				
<i>and martyr</i>					
<i>Chryseuil, martyr</i>	Feb 7				
<i>Cianan, or Kenan, bi-</i>	Nov 24.				
<i>shop</i>					
<i>Circumcision of our</i>	Jan 1				
<i>Lord</i>					
<i>Circus and Julitta,</i>	June 16				
<i>martyrs</i>					
<i>Clair, or Clars, of Aquit-</i>	June 1				
<i>tain, bishop and</i>					
<i>martyr</i>					
<i>—, or Clarus, abbot</i>	Jan 1.				
<i>of Vienne in Dau-</i>					
<i>phiny</i>					
<i>—, priest and martyr</i>	Nov 4				
<i>in Vexen</i>					
<i>—, priest in Touraine</i>	Nov 8				
<i>Clara, virgin</i>	Aug 12				
<i>Clare of Monte Ialcon</i>	Aug 18				
<i>Claudius bishop</i>	June 6				
<i>—, Asterius, Ne-</i>					
<i>on, Domnina, and</i>	Aug 23.				
<i>Iheonilla</i>					
<i>Claudrian</i>	Dec 9 *				
<i>Cledoc</i>	Nov 3				
<i>Clement of Alexandria,</i>	Dec 4				
<i>or Titus Flavius</i>					
<i>Clemens</i>					
<i>— of Ancyra</i>	Jan 23				
<i>Clement, pope and</i>	Nov 17 &				
<i>martyr</i>	23.				
<i>Clera</i>	Aug 10				
<i>Cletus, bishop and con-</i>	April 26				
<i>fessor</i>					
<i>Climacus, king and</i>	Aug 19				
<i>martyr</i>					
<i>Clotild, Clotildis, or</i>	June 3				
<i>Chlodechildis, queen</i>					
<i>of France</i>					
<i>Clou, Clodulphus, Flon</i>	June 8				
<i>dulphus, and Ilodul-</i>					
<i>phus, bishop, died</i>					
<i>Cloud, or Cloust *, or</i>	Sept 7				
<i>Chlodvaldis, priest</i>					

Clydwen - - -	Nov 1	Congall - - -	July 27
Clytanc, king and mar- tyr - - -	Nov 3	<i>Congellus, abbot and</i> <i>confessor</i> - - -	Dec 6
Coemgen, or Keivin - -	June 3	<i>Congulla, abbes*</i> - -	Nov 9
<i>Cogan, abbot and con-</i> <i>fessor</i> - - -	Aug 12	Conlæth, Conlaid, or Conlian, bishop of Kildare, died - -	May 3
Colette, Boilette of Corbil, died - -	March 6	Conon and his son, of Iconia in Asia - -	May 29
Collen - - -	May 20	Conrad, bishop of Con- stance* - - -	Nov 26
Collop Monday, the Monday before Shrove Tuesday - -		Conran, bishop of Ork- ney - - -	Feb 14
Colm, bishop and con- fessor in Scotland - -	June 6	Constant, of Logherne - -	Nov 13
<i>Colman, abbot and</i> <i>confessor</i> - - -	June 18	Constantian, hermit - -	Dec 1
Colman - - -	Sept 26	Constantine, king of Scotland, and martyr	March 11.
- - - , abbot - - -	Dec 12	- - - II, king - - -	April 2
- - - , bishop and con- fessor - - -	Oct 15	Contextus, bishop, died - -	Jan 19
- - - , bishop of Dro- more - - -	Oct. 27	CONVERSION OF ST PAUL - - -	Jan 25
- - - , bishop of Kil- macduach - - -	Feb 3	Convoyon, abbot - - -	Dec 28
- - - , confessor in Scotland - - -	Feb 18	Conwal, archdeacon of Glasgow - - -	May 18
- - - , martyr - - -	Oct. 13	Conwillen, abbot and confessor - - -	Oct 13
- - - - -	Nov 20	<i>Conwan, confessor</i> - -	Feb 14
<i>Colme, or Columba, or</i> <i>Columkille abbot and</i> <i>confessor in Scotland</i>	June 9	Corbinian, bishop - -	Sept 8
Colomba - - -	Sept. 17	<i>Cordula, virgin and</i> <i>martyr</i> - - -	Oct 22
- - - , virgin, mar- tyred - - -	Dec 31	Corentin, bishop - -	May 1
- - - , translation of - -	Dec 17	- - - Sept 5	Dec 12.
<i>Columba, virgin and</i> <i>martyr</i> - - -	March 16	Cormac, archbishop of Armagh - - -	Feb 17
Colomban, abbot, died - -	Nov 29	- - - , bishop of - -	Sept 14
- - - , trans- lation of - - -	Aug 31	- - - - -	Dec 12
<i>Columban, abbot</i> - - -	Nov 21	Cornelius, bishop and martyr - - -	Feb 11 R Sept 23 G
Comus and Damian, brothers, physicians and martyrs, called by the Greeks Anar- gyri - - -	Sept 27 L July 1 G	<i>Cornelius, pope, and</i> <i>Cyprianus, martyrs</i> <i>Cornwallin, abbot and</i> <i>confessor</i> - - -	Sept 14 now 16* Oct 5
Congall, an Irish bishop - -	May 10	Coronna - - -	Aug 11 †
<i>Commus, abbot</i> - - -	Oct 6.	Coronna and Victor - -	Sept 18
<i>Commemoratio Anma-</i> <i>rum</i> - - -	Nov 2	<i>Corpus Christi</i> , or Body of Christ, celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday This festival was instituted in 1264	
<i>Comogel, abbot and</i> <i>confessor</i> - - -	Dec 20	<i>Cosmus and Damian,</i> <i>martyrs</i> - - -	Sept 27
Conall, abbot - - -	May 22.	Coteris - - -	Feb 10
Conan - - -	Jan 26	Cradoc, confessor - -	April 14
CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN - -	Dec 8.	Credyw - - -	Nov 11
Concord - - -	Jan 2	<i>Crescens, bishop</i> - -	June 27 R Dec 29 F
Congal, abbot of Haly- wood in Scotland, and confessor - - -	May 12.		

* L'Art de vérifier les Dates

† Cotton Ms Domitian, A xvii

Crescensius, Vitus, and Modestus, martyrs - } June 15
Crisanthus and Daria - } Dec 1
Crispin and Crispinian, martyrs - } Oct 25
Crispina - - - Dec 5
Cristiclus - - - Nov 3
*Crodegrand, or Godegrand, Chrodogan-
 dus, bishop, died* - } March 6
 Cross Week, Rogation Week
Cross, the Holy, Invention of - } May 3
allation of - } Sept. 14
Crouchmas day, Holy Cross day* - } Sept 14
Crown of Thorns - } May 4
Crowned, the four brothers and martyrs - } Nov 8
Cryanthus and Daria - } Oct 25
Cucuphatus and Christopher, martyrs - } July 25
Culin, bishop - } Aug 19
Cunegonda, widow of the emperor St Henry - } March 3
Cunibert, Humbert, or Clumbert, bishop - } Nov 12
Curianus - - - Oct 10 †
Cuthberga, virgin - } Aug 31
Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, and confessor, deposition of - } March 20
translation of - } Sept. 4
Cuthman - - - Feb 8
Cwenburga, abbess and virgin - } Sept 22
Cwrda - - - Dec 5
Cybar, Eparchius, hermit, died - } July 1
Cybtacus, priest - } June 30
Cymbert, bishop and confessor - } Feb 21
Cymbrid - - - March 19
Cyndyrin - - - July 25
Cyneburga and Cyneswitha, virgins and martyrs - } March 6
Cynfhvol - - - Oct 5
Cyngar - - - March 7
Cynoe - - - June 6
Cynog - - - Oct. 7
Cynvar - - - Nov 7
Cynwill - - - April 30
Cyprian, or Sabran, or Cyprianus, abbot - } Dec 9

Cyprian, Tascius Cæcilianus Cyprianus, bishop of Carthage, and martyr - } Originally Sept 13., afterwards Sept 16.
the Magician, and St Justina, martyrs - } Sept 26
—, bishop - } Oct 3
Cyr, or Cyrique infant, and Juliet, his mother, martyrs - } June 16 L.
Cyra vide Syra
Cyra, sister to St Fiacre - } June 8
Cyran, for Siran, or Sigirannus, abbot, died - } Dec 4
Cyriacus, and others, martyrs - } Aug 8
Cyril - - - May 29
— and Methodius - } Dec 22
Cyru, bishop - } July 9
Cyrillus, patriarch of Alexandria - } Jan 28 L.
—, bishop of Jerusalem - } June 9 G
—, monk, and St Methodius, his brother, bishop - } March 18
—, martyr - } Mar 9 L.
Cyrin, &c, martyrs - } Jan 18 and Feb 14 G
Cyrus and John - } June 12
— - } Jan 31

D

Dace, Datus, bishop - } Jan 14.
Dagobert - - - Sept 2
Damasius, pope - } Dec 11
Damatian and others, confessors and hermits - } May 24
Damhanade - - - June 13
Damianus and Cosmus - } Sept 27
Daniel, bishop - } Nov 23 †
— and Verda - } or 27
Daniel, bishop and confessor - } Feb 21
Dauphin vide St Chaumond
David, king - - - Dec 29 †
DAVID, bishop of Caerleon, or St David's, in Wales - } March 1.
Declan, bishop - - - July 24
Decumanus, hermit and martyr - } Aug 27

* Paston Letters, iv 192
 † Butler

† L'Art de vérifier les Dates
 ‡ Cotton MS Vespasian, A ix.

Dedication of the church of St John de Lateran	Nov 9	Didacus, or Diego	Nov 13.
ad Nives of St Mary	Aug 5	Didier, or Desiderius, bishop of Vienne in Dauphiny	May 23 at Lyons Aug 10 elsewhere.
chael's church of the	Sept 29	—, or Gerif, bishop of Cahors, died	Nov 15
churches of St Peter and Paul at Rome	Nov 18.	Die, Deodatus, Theodatus, Theudatus, abbot, died	June 19.
<i>Deductio Christi in Egyptum</i>	Jan 9	Dielf Deile, Dieu or Déel, Deicola or Deicolus, abbot, died	Jan 18.
<i>Degfer, confessor</i>	March 7	Digarn	Nov 21
Deicola	Jan 18	<i>Diman, confessor</i>	July 19
Demol	Sept 11	Dingat	Nov 1
Delphin or Delphinus, bishop, died	Dec 23	Dinoth	Sept 7
<i>Deman, confessor</i>	July 19	Dionisia, Dativa Emilianus, Boniface Leontia, Tertius, and Majoricus, martyrs	Dec 6
Demetrius, martyr	Oct 8 L Oct 26 G Sept 10 *	Dionysius <i>Vide Denis</i>	
Denis, the Carthusian died	March 12	<i>Dionysius, Rusticus, and Eleuthernus, martyrs</i>	Oct 9
—, or Dionysius bishop of Corinth	April 8	<i>Dioscorus, martyr</i>	May 18
—, bishop of Milan	May 25	Disibod or Disen Desibodus, bishop and abbot, died	Sept 8 or July 8
—, the Areopagite, bishop of Athens, and martyr	Oct 3	Distaff, "St. Distaff's day," or "Rock day" a name jocularly given to the day after Twelfth Day	Jan. 7 †
—, archbishop of Paris	Oct. 9	Divodag	June 25
—, archbishop of Alexandria	April 22 * Nov 17	Docheim, confessor	July 8
—, pope, died	Dec 26	Docho	Nov 25
— le Petit, or Dionisius Exiguus <i>Vide, p 3 ante</i>		Dochow, prior and confessor	Feb 15
Deogratias, bishop of Carthage	March 22	Dode, abbes	April 24
Dersel Gadan	April 5	Dogmael	Oct 31
<i>Desiderius, martyr</i>	May 23	<i>Dogmael, hermit</i>	June 14
Desir	Feb 11 *	Dogvan	July 13
Desiré, bishop, died	May 11	Dominick, founder of the order of Dominicans	Aug 4
Deusdedit	Aug 10	—, the filthy hermit, died	Oct 14.
<i>Deusdedit, bishop and confessor</i>	June 30	—	July 5 †
Devil <i>Vide Diabolus</i>		<i>Domittus, confessor</i>	Aug 3
Devinike, bishop and confessor in Scotland	Nov 13	Domnin, martyr	Oct 9
—, pope	Nov 8	Domnole, or Dame, bishop, died	Dec 1
Dewi	March 1	Donan, abbot and confessor in Scotland	April 17
<i>Deyfer, confessor</i>	March 7		
<i>Diabolus recessit a Domsno</i>	Feb 15.		

* Cotton MS Domitian, A xvii

† "Partly work partly play,
Ye must on *S Distaff's day* "

"Give *S Distaff* all the right,
Then bid Christmas sport good night "

Vide Herrick's Hesperides, Nares's Glossary, and Hone's Every day Book, p 61

‡ Cotton MS. Domitian, A xvii

Donatus -	Aug 7
Donatian, bishop -	May 24
-	Aug 30,
-	& Oct. 14
-	Sept 6
<i>Donatus and others</i> -	Aug 6
<i>martyr</i> -	Aug 7
Donatus, bishop of	Oct 22
Fiesole in Tuscany -	
Donne -	Feb 17 *
Dorotheus, abbot -	June 5
Dorothy, virgin and	Feb 6
martyr -	
<i>Dorothy, virgin</i> -	March 28
Dositheus -	Feb 23
Drausin, or Drausius,	
Drausio, or Drantio	June 2
bishop -	
Dresery, or Disir, De-	
siderius, bishop of	May 23
Langres, and mar-	
tyr -	
Droctovè, or Drotte,	
or Droctoæus, ab-	March 10
bot -	
Drostan -	July 11
-	
monk and	
confessor in Scotland	Dec 14
Druon or Draux, Dro-	
go, hermit, died -	April 16
<i>Dubritus, archbishop</i>	May 29 or
<i>and confessor</i> -	Nov 4 for
-	Nov 14
<i>Duffus St., king and</i>	
<i>martyr</i> -	Jan 11
Dumhade, abbot -	May 25
<i>Dunstan, archbishop of</i>	
<i>Canterbury, ordina-</i>	Oct 21 †
<i>tion of</i> -	
-	May 19
-	Sept 7
<i>translation of</i>	
Durham, translation	June 3
of the bishops of -	
Duthake, bishop of	March 8
Ross -	
<i>Duvianus, confessor</i> -	April 8
Dwynwen -	Jan 25
Dyfnog -	Feb 13
<i>Dympna, virgin and</i>	May 15
<i>martyr</i> -	
Dywnan -	April 22
Dywyd, or Dygwy -	Jan 14

E

Eadbert, bishop of Lan-	May 6
disfarn -	

<i>Eadburge, virgin and</i>	Dec 12 †
<i>abbess</i> -	or 13
Eadburga <i>Vide</i> Eadbur-	
<i>ga, virgin</i> -	June 17
<i>Eadburga, virgin</i> -	July 18
<i>Eadgitha, queen</i> -	July 15
<i>Eadmund, bishop and</i>	Oct 27
<i>confessor</i> -	
-	Nov 28
<i>confessor</i> -	
<i>Eadwardus, the shield</i>	April 19
<i>of the Angles</i> -	
<i>Eanfleda, queen and</i>	Dec 5
<i>abbess</i> -	
<i>Eanywitha, virgin and</i>	Sept. 12
<i>abbess</i> -	
EASIER DAY is the se-	
venth Sunday after	
Shrove Tuesday and	
is always the first	
Sunday after the first	
full Moon which	
happens on, or next	
after, March 21	
Easter Monday {	The Monday and
Easter Tuesday {	Tuesday next at
-	ter Easter Day
<i>Easterwyn, abbot and</i>	March 7
<i>confessor</i> -	
<i>Eata, bishop and con-</i>	Oct 26
<i>fessor</i> -	
<i>Ebba, virgin and ab-</i>	Aug 25
<i>bess, disposition of</i>	
-	April 2
<i>tyr</i> -	
Ebbes, or Ebbon, bish-	Aug 27
-	
trans-	Feb 15
lation of	
<i>Eberulfus, abbot of</i>	July 6
<i>Beauvais</i> -	
Edan, bishop of Ferns,	Jan 31
aied -	
Edana or Edaene, vir-	July 5
gin in Ireland -	
<i>Edebert, bishop and con-</i>	May 6
<i>fessor</i> -	
<i>Edburga, virgin</i> -	Dec 21
<i>Edburga, virgin</i> -	Dec 14
<i>Edburga, virgin</i> -	Dec 21
<i>Eadclurga, or Ethel-</i>	July 7
<i>burga</i> -	
Edelwald -	March 23
Edern -	Nov 23
-	Dec 2
Edeyrn -	Jan 6
<i>Edgar, king, depon-</i>	July 8
<i>tion of</i> -	
<i>Edilhun, confessor</i> -	Sept 21
<i>Edith, virgin and abbess</i>	May 14
-	Sept. 16
<i>Edith, virgin</i> -	
<i>Edith, translation of</i> -	June 9

* Cotton MS Donatian, A xvii

† Arundel MS 155

† Vide pp 108 114. *antea*

§ Butler

<i>Edmund, archbishop of</i>	Nov 16 *	<i>Cleutharius, bis'hop of</i>	Aug 16
<i>Canterbury - - -</i>	or 17 †	<i>Auxerre, died - -</i>	-
<i>EDMUND king and</i>	Nov 20	<i>- - - , abbot - -</i>	Sept 6
<i>martyr - - -</i>	-	<i>Flethen thousand Vir-</i>	Oct 21
<i>- - - , translation of</i>	June 9	<i>gins - - -</i>	-
<i>Edward king and con-</i>	Jan 5	<i>Elfrida, virgin and ab-</i>	Feb 8
<i>fessor, deposition of</i>	-	<i>bess - - -</i>	-
<i>- - - , translation of</i>	Oct. 13		Oct. 29
<i>- - - , king and</i>	Mar 18 R	<i>Elfrida virgin - -</i>	April 13
<i>martyr - - -</i>	Mar 19 P	<i>Elfrida, virgin - -</i>	Dec 12
	Mar 16 §	<i>Elfrida, queen - -</i>	May 5
<i>- - - , first transla-</i>	Feb 18	<i>Elthayern - - -</i>	Nov 1
<i>tion of - - -</i>	-	<i>Elhan - - -</i>	Jan 13
<i>- - - , second trans-</i>	June 20	<i>Eliaz, Jeremy, Isaac,</i>	Feb 16
<i>lation of - - -</i>	-	<i>Samuel, and Daniel</i>	-
<i>Edwin, king and mar-</i>	Oct 4	<i>Elidan - - -</i>	June 16
<i>tyr - - -</i>	-	<i>Eliaz, or Heher - -</i>	July 16
<i>Edwold, confessor and</i>	Nov 28	<i>Eligius bishop and</i>	Dec. 1
<i>hermit - - -</i>	-	<i>confessor, translation</i>	-
<i>Edmow - - -</i>	Sept 9	<i>of - - -</i>	-
<i>Edmunt, abbot and con-</i>	April 24	<i>Elisabeth, abbess of</i>	June 18
<i>fessor - - -</i>	-	<i>Schonaug in the</i>	-
<i>- - - , king and monk</i>	June 11	<i>diocese of Treves,</i>	-
<i>Ednoth archbishop</i>	Oct 30	<i>died - - -</i>	-
<i>and confessor - -</i>	-	<i>- - - , queen of Por-</i>	July 8
<i>Edippus and his com-</i>	April 8	<i>tuat - - -</i>	-
<i>panions - - -</i>	-	<i>Elisabeth of Hungary,</i>	Nov 19
<i>Edg Saturday The</i>	-	<i>widow of Louis IV,</i>	-
<i>Saturday before</i>	-	<i>landgrave of Thu-</i>	-
<i>Shrove Tuesday</i>	-	<i>ring - - -</i>	-
<i>Edgnoth, bishop and</i>	Nov 29	<i>Elcen Vide Helen</i>	-
<i>confessor - - -</i>	-	<i>Elme Vide Erasmus</i>	-
<i>Eglodius, monk - -</i>	Jan 30	<i>Eiot or Aloph, Eli-</i>	Oct. 16
<i>Egwin - - -</i>	Jun 11	<i>phius, martyr - -</i>	-
<i>Egwin, bishop and con-</i>	Dec 10	<i>Elloy, a Scot-man, bi-</i>	Dec 1
<i>fessor - - -</i>	-	<i>shop of Voion in</i>	-
<i>Eighteen martyrs of</i>	April 16	<i>France - - -</i>	-
<i>Saragossa, and St</i>	-	<i>Elphege, archbishop of</i>	April 19
<i>Leocratus, or Engrati-</i>	-	<i>Canterbury - - -</i>	-
<i>us - - -</i>	Jan 6	<i>Elphie bishop and</i>	Dec 28
<i>Elngan, or Fneon -</i>	April 21	<i>martyr, translation</i>	-
<i>Elnian, or Eangan -</i>	Feb 9	<i>of - - -</i>	-
<i>Elena - - -</i>	Feb 6 §	<i>Elphegius Calvus, bi-</i>	Sept 1
<i>Elenus, abbot and con-</i>	June 13	<i>shop and confessor -</i>	-
<i>fessor - - -</i>	-	<i>Elwan, bishop and con-</i>	Sept. 26
<i>Ellesbaan - - -</i>	Oct 27	<i>fessor - - -</i>	-
<i>Elloth - - -</i>	Nov 10	<i>Elwin and Medrim</i>	Jan 1
<i>Eleutherius, bishop of</i>	Feb 20	<i>Elmus, bishop and con-</i>	Feb 27
<i>Tournay - - -</i>	-	<i>fessor - - -</i>	-
<i>- - - , pope - - -</i>	May 26	<i>Electar, count of Arlan,</i>	Sept 27
<i>- - - , and others -</i>	Oct 9	<i>died - - -</i>	-
<i>Eleutherius and Antio-</i>	April 18	<i>St Delphina, his</i>	Nov 26
<i>chus - - -</i>	-	<i>wife, died - - -</i>	-

* Cotton MS Claudius, D vi , and Bib Reg 14 C 7 There called his *Deposition*

† Arundel MS 155

‡ In the Chronological Calendar, p 109 which is followed in the text, the translation of St Edmund, king and martyr, is assigned to June 9 but in "L'Art de verifier les Dates," the translation of St Edmund the Archbishop is said to be on that day, and the translation of St Edmund the King is there stated to be on April 29

§ Cotton MS Donatian, A xvii

EMBER DAYS are the Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays after the first Sunday in Lent, after the feast of Pentecost, after Holy Rood day or the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, viz September 14 and after St Lucia's day viz December 13, but if the 11th September and 10th December fall on a Wednesday, the Ember days commence on the Wednesday following.

EMBER WEEKS are those weeks in which the Ember days fall.

<i>Emmentiana, virgin and martyr</i>	Jan 23 *
<i>Emeterius, or Madir, and Chelidonius</i>	March 3.
<i>Emmram, or Himeramus, or Himeramus, bishop, martyred</i>	Sept 22
<i>Emery, or Emerius, son of Leticia, king of Hungary</i>	Nov 4
<i>Engelbert, archbishop of Cologne, and martyr</i>	Nov 7
<i>Englate, bishop and confessor in Scotland</i>	Nov 9
<i>Englemond, martyr</i>	June 21
<i>Enna, or Lencus, abbot</i>	March 1
<i>Ennodius bishop</i>	July 17 P
<i>Enulle</i>	May 22 †
	Dec 20 †
<i>Eormenhilda, virgin</i>	Feb 1
<i>Ephrem, dean</i>	Feb 1 R
	Jan 26 G
	July 9
<i>Epimachus and Gordiana, martyrs</i>	May 10
	and Alex
	Dec 12
<i>Epiphanius, bishop of Pavia, died</i>	Jan 21
<i>Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis, or Constantine, in Cyprus</i>	May 12
<i>EPIPHANY or Twelfth Day</i>	Jan 6
<i>Epipode and Alexander, martyrs</i>	Apr 12 R
<i>Equitius, abbot</i>	Apr 6 P
	Aug 11
<i>Erard, bishop of Artois</i>	Jan 8
<i>Erasmus, confessor</i>	June 3 †
<i>Erasmus or Elmo</i>	Nov 25
<i>Ermland, or Hermeland, Hermelandus, or Hermelandus, abbot</i>	March 26.
	translation of
	Oct. 18 P
<i>Erhard, bishop and confessor in Scotland</i>	Aug 24
<i>Erconwald, bishop and confessor, deposition of</i>	April 30
	translation of
	Nov 14
<i>Ermbert bishop</i>	May 14
<i>Erhard or Erchardus, Scotsman in abbot</i>	Feb 9
<i>Eric, king of Sweden</i>	May 18
<i>Erlulph, a Scotsman, bishop and martyr</i>	Feb 10
<i>Erme, or Ermin, Ermino, and Erminus, bishop and abbot</i>	April 26.
<i>Erme, or Ermit, of Cornwall, confessor</i>	Aug 28
<i>Ermenburga, queen and abbess</i>	Jan 21
<i>Ermenburga, abbess</i>	Nov 19
<i>Ermine, or Imine, daughter of Dagobert II, abbess of</i>	Dec 24
	Con
<i>Ernoulph</i>	Mar 28 †
	July 18 †
<i>Ervil</i>	July 5
<i>Escobille</i>	ide St Nicaise
<i>Esbern hermit and martyr</i>	Feb 11
<i>Eschill, bishop</i>	June 12
<i>Etienne, confessor</i>	Dec 31
<i>Ethbin, or Egbin, abbot</i>	Oct 19
<i>Ethelwyn, abbot and confessor</i>	Oct 18.
<i>Ethelbert, king and confessor</i>	Feb 24
	or 25 †
	king and martyr
	May 20
	and Ethelred, martyrs
	Oct. 17
<i>Ethelburga and Marcella, virgins</i>	July 7
<i>Ethelburga, queen and abbess</i>	July 9
	queen
	Sept 8
	abbess
	Oct 11
<i>Ethelred and Ethelbert</i>	Oct 17

* January 22 in "L'Art de vérifier les Dates"

† Cotton MS. Domitian, A xvii

‡ In "L'Art de vérifier les Dates" St Erasmus or St Elmo, bishop and martyr, is said, on the authority of some ancient charters, to be commemorated on the third of June, but Butler says his feast was on the second of that month.

§ Arundel MS 155

<i>Etheldred king and martyr</i>	April 23	<i>Euphemia, virgin</i>	April 7
<i>Etheldreda, virgin</i>	June 23	<i>virgin and martyr</i>	Sept 16 L July 11 & Sept 16 G
<i>laton of</i>	Oct 17	<i>Euphrasia, virgin</i>	Feb 11
<i>Etheldritha, or Alfrida</i>	Aug 2	<i>Euphrasia, virgin</i>	Mar 13 R July 25 G
<i>Ethelgiva, virgin and abbess</i>	Dec 9	<i>Euphrasius bishop</i>	May 15
<i>Ethelred, king and confessor</i>	May 4	<i>Euphronius Lutroy, or Lutroin, bishop, died</i>	Aug 4
<i>Ethelswytha queen</i>	July 20	<i>Euphrosina, martyr</i>	May 7
<i>Ethe'wald, bishop and confessor</i>	Feb 12	<i>Lupius</i>	Aug 12
<i>Ethelward, confessor and hermit</i>	Mar 23	<i>Eupychius, martyred</i>	April 9
<i>Ethelwinn, bishop and confessor</i>	July 29	<i>Luscbius, abbot</i>	Jan 23
<i>Ethelwold, bishop and confessor</i>	Aug 1	<i>and Perpetuus, martyr</i>	March 5
<i>laton of</i>	Sept 10	<i>bishop of Samosata</i>	June 21
<i>Ethelwulf, king, deposition of</i>	April 14	<i>bishop of Verceil</i>	Before the middle of the fourth century, August 1, now Dec 15
<i>Ethernan, bishop and confessor in Scotland</i>	Dec 22	<i>priest and confessor, and another St Luscbius, martyr</i>	Aug 14
<i>Eucharisti, Easter Day</i>		<i>Nest abbas, Leno, and Nestor, martyrs</i>	Sept 8
<i>Eucherius, bishop of Treves</i>	Dec 8	<i>popa, died</i>	Sept 26
<i>Lyons</i>	Nov 16	<i>Lustius, abbot</i>	Nov 27 & April 28
<i>of Lyons, II, bishop</i>	July 16	<i>Lusticus, abbot</i>	Dec 15
<i>Orleans</i>	Feb 20	<i>Eustace abbot and confessor</i>	Dec 21
<i>Eufemia virgin</i>	April 13	<i>and his companions</i>	Nov 2
<i>Eulandus, in France</i>	Jan 1	<i>Eustace, abbot</i>	March 29
<i>Eugenia, virgin and martyr</i>	Dec 25	<i>Eustace</i>	Sept 20
<i>Eugenius, bishop of Carthage</i>	July 13	<i>bishop of Antioch</i>	Feb 20 G
<i>Ireland</i>	Aug 23	<i>Antioch</i>	July 16
<i>martyr</i>	Nov 1, *	<i>Lustochium, virgin, daughter of St Paul</i>	Sept 28
<i>Eugenius, pope</i>	Sept 6	<i>Eustochius, bishop of Tours</i>	Sept 19
<i>Fulafia of Barcelona, also called Aulaire, Olacie Occille Olaille, and Olacie, martyred</i>	Feb 12	<i>Euthymius, abbot</i>	Jan 20
<i>Fulafia, virgin (martyred at Merida, in Spain) and another of the same name, also virgin and martyr</i>	Dec 10	<i>Eutropia, or Lutropia, widow</i>	Sept 15
<i>Eulogius, patriarch of Alexandria</i>	Sept. 13	<i>Eutropius and others, martyrs</i>	Jan 12
<i>priest of Cordova, martyred</i>	March 11	<i>bishop of Orange</i>	May 27
<i>Eunan, bishop of Raphoe</i>	Sept 7	<i>bishop of Saintes, martyr</i>	April 30

* Butler In "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," he is called bishop of Toledo, and his festival is said to be on the 13th November

Eutropius, disciple of }
 St Martin, abbot of } Dec 7
 Santes - - - }
 Eutychien, pope, died Dec 7 or 8
Evercius, Evertus,
Evertus, and For-
tius bishop died } Sept 7
Evaristus, pope - Oct 26
 Eventius, Ithod - May 3
 Everilda, virgin - July 9
 Evodius, bishop - Oct 6
 Evre, Apct, bishop - Sept 15
 Evremond, Lverinun-
 dus - } June 10
 Evroul Ibulfrus, ab-
 bot, died - } Dec 29
 Ewalds, brothers and
 martyrs - } Oct 3
 EXALTATION OF THE
 HOLY CROSS - } Sept 14
 Expectation Week
 after Ascension day
 Exuperius, bishop - Sept 28

F

Fabian, pope, and Se-
bastian, martyrs } Jan 20
 Fabian - - - } Jan 20
 Fabiolus - - - } Dec 27
 Fachnan, bishop of
 Ross - } Aug 14
 Fagan - - - } Feb 10
 Faganus, confessor - Aug 8
Faith, virgin and mar-
tyr - } Oct 6
 Faith, Hope, and Cha-
 rity, sisters and mar-
 tyrs - } Aug 1
 Fale or Phal, Fidolus,
 abbot - } May 16
 Fanchta, or Faine, vir-
 gin in Ireland - } Jan 1
 Fara, Burgondofara,
 virgin and abbess - } Dec 7
 Fargeau, or Ferjeu,
 Ferreolus, priest, and
 Fargeon, deacon,
 Ferrutus, and Fer-
 rutio, martyrs of Be-
 sançon - } June 16
 Faro, bishop, died - Oct 28
 Fasicranus, Victorius,
 and Gentianus, mar-
 tyrs - } Dec 11 *
 Fastian - - - } Dec 11 †
 Fastren's Eve, or Fasten's Eve,
 Shrove Tuesday

Fastengong ‡, (query, Fasten-
 gong) Lent
 Faust - - - } Nov 15 †
 Faustinus and Felix - July 29
Faustinus and St Jo-
vita, brothers and
martyrs - } Feb 15
 Faustus, Januarius, and
 Martial - } Oct 13
 ———, bishop - } Jan 16 &
 ———, Sept 28
 Fachin, abbot - } Jan 20
 Felan *Vide Fillan*
 Felician and St Prime,
 brothers and martyrs } June 9
Felicissimus, Donatus
and Igapitus - } Aug 6
 Felicitas, martyr - Nov 23
 Felicitas martyr - July 10
Felicity and her seven
sons martyrs - } July 10
 Felix and Januarius - Jan 7
 ——— priest - Jan 14
 ———, bishop and con-
 fessor - } March 8
 ———, pope and martyr May 30
 ——— and Faustinus,
 martyrs - } July 29
 ——— and Audactus,
 martyrs - } Aug 30
 ——— and Nabor - July 12
 Felix XII or XIII,
 pope, died - } Feb 25
 ——— of Cantalicio, - May 21
 ———, bishop of Frives,
 interrd - } March 26
 ——— bishop of Nantes July 7
 ———, St Fortunatus,
 and St Achilles, } April 23
 martyrd - }
 ——— - } Sept 10
 ——— - } Oct 24
 ——— of Valois - Nov 20
 ——— - } May 18 *
 ——— - } March 6 *
 Ferdinand III, king } May 30
 of Castile
 Fergus, bishop of } March 30
 Down, died
 ——— bishop and con-
 fessor in Scotland - Nov 17
 Ferreol, Forgel, or Far-
 geu Ferreolus, mar-
 tyred at Vienna - } Sept 18
 ———, bishop of User Sept 18
 ———, or Fargeau, and } June 16
 Ferrutus
 Fethmo confessor - March 12
 Fachna - April 22

* Cotton MS Domitian A xvii

† Cotton MS Vespasian A ix

‡ Paston Letters, ii 207

Fiacre, Fefrus, or Fiacrus abbot and confessor, son of Eugenius IV, king of Scotland	Aug 30
Fidele, soldier and martyr	Oct 28
Fidelis of Sigmaringen	April 24
Fidharicus, abbot in Ireland	Oct 1
Filibert, Libertus, abbot, died	Aug 20
Fig Sunday Palm Sunday	
Filloin, Filan or Fiolan, abbot in Scotland	Jan 9
Finan, bishop of Northumberland, and confessor	Feb 17
Finan, of Keam-Ethich	April 7
Finbar, of Cumen	Dec 14
Fingar, martyr	July 4
Finnan, surnamed the Leper	March 23
Finian, or Finan, or Finbar, bishop of Meath in Ireland	March 16
Finsian, bishop	Dec 12
Finnan, bishop and confessor in Scotland	Sept 10
Fintan, or Munnu, abbot	March 18
Finian, prior in Scotland	Oct 21
Fintana and Findocha, virgins in Scotland	Feb 17
Firmilian, bishop	Oct 13
Firmin, bishop of Meuse	Oct 28
Firmin, bishop of Meuse	Jan 14
Firmin, bishop of Meuse	Oct 11
Firmin, bishop of Meuse	Sept 1
Firmin, bishop and martyr	Sept 25
Flamen	Dec 18*
Flar	Dec 2*
Flavia Domitilla	May 12
Flavian, patriarch of Antioch	Feb 21
Flavian, patriarch of Constantinople	Feb 17 or 18
Flight of Christ into Egypt	Jan 9
Flora and Mary	Nov 24
Florence, or Flann, abbot	Dec 15

Florent, disciple of St Martin, abbot	Sept 22
Florent, pope	June 20*
Florentin and St Hilary, martyrs	Oct 27
Flour, Florus, bishop	Sept 27
Flour, Florus, bishop	Nov 9
Flour, Florus, bishop	June 17*
Floian Fideleian	
Folgan Folkanus, and Fullanus, assassinated	Oct 13
Follan, bishop and martyr	Oct 31
Folcuin, Folquin, Folcunus bishop of Le Mans, died	Dec 14
Fortunatus	May 5*
Forty soldiers, martyrs	March 9 or 10†
Framboud, or Framboud, Frambaldus, hermit	Aug 16
Francis, widow founder of the Collatines	March 9
Francis Solano of Spain	July 24
Francis of Assisi, founder of the Friars Minors, canonised	July 16
Francis le Bienheureux, bishop of Rhodes	Nov 1
Francis Borja	Oct 10
Francis of Paula, founder of the Minims, died	April 2
Francis of Sales, bishop of Geneva	Jan 29
Francis Xavier, apostle of the Indies, died	Dec 3†
Francis, confessor	Oct 4
Francis, translation of	May 21
Fredrick, bishop of Utrecht, martyred	July 18
Fredrick, bishop of Utrecht, martyred	Oct 19
Fredoline confessor in Scotland	March 6
Fredmund, martyr and hermit	May 11
Fredmund, martyr	March 29
Friar minors, five, martyrs	Jan 16
Friar minors, seven, martyrs	Oct 13
Friar, hermit	Aug 1

* Cotton MS Domitian, A xvii

† Arundel MS 155

† Butler

In "L'Art de vérifier les Dates" his festival is not mentioned, but he is said to have died on the second of December

Iradian, Erigidian, or Frighian, bishop of Lucca	}	March 18
Fridolin		
Frithstanus, bishop and confessor	}	March 6.
Frobert, or Flobert, Flodobertus, abbot, died		
translation of	}	April 9
Frodoak, bishop and martyr		
Froiland bishop	}	Dec 31
Front Ironto, bishop		
Fructuosus or San Irtur, bishop mar- tyred with Augurius and Luloge, deacons and martyrs	}	Jan 8
Fructuosus, archbishop		
Frumentius, apostle of Ethopia, bishop	}	Sept 12
	}	Oct 5
	}	Oct 25
	}	Jan 21
	}	April 16
	}	Oct 27 L.
	}	Nov 30
	}	Dec 18
	}	Abyssin- ians
	}	May 24.
	}	April 10
	}	Feb 13.
	}	Jan 1
	}	Jan 16
	}	Feb 6 9
	}	and 15
	}	March 4
	}	and Sept
	}	17 and 28
	}	Feb 25.
	}	Dec 11

G

Gabriel the Archangel	{	March 26
		and July 13. G
Gaetan of Thienne,	{	August 7
Cajetan, died -		
Gafelot	-	March 1
Galactoire, Galactorius, or Galacterius,	{	July 27
Iascarnensis, bishop		
and martyr -		
Galdin, archbishop	-	April 18.

Galla, widow	-	-	Oct 5.	
Gallanus, monk	-	-	Dec 7	
Galle, abbot in Scotland	-	-	Oct 16.	
—, bishop	-	-	July 1	
Gallgo	-	-	Nov 27	
Gamaliel	-	-	Aug 3	
Gan	-	-	Oct 25	
Gang days, Rogation days	*			
Gang week, Rogation week	†			
Ganping day, Old Michaelmas day (11th October), on which a sin- gular septennial custom is ob- served at Bishop's Stortford, in Hertfordshire	†			
Garmer, Galmier, Gau- mier, Graumier, or Germier, Baldomer, or Waldmer, died	}	Feb 27		
Garnon or Harmon		July 31		
Gatian, or Catian, bi- shop		}	Dec 18	
Gatto			Nov 30.	
Gaubert, or Valbert, Waldeburtus, abbot, died	}	May 2.		
Gaucher, a canon re- gular		April 9		
Gaud, Valdas, bishop	-	-	Jan 31	
Gaudence, bishop	-	-	Oct 25	
Gaugericus, or Gerz, bishop	}	Aug 11		
Gelasius, a comedian, martyr		Aug 26		
Gelasius, pope	-	-	Nov 21	
Geminian and Lu- cian, martyrs	}	Sept 16		
Genebaud, bishop		Sept 5		
Genebrard, or Gene- bern	}	May 15		
Genes, Genesius, bi- shop		June 3		
Genesisus, martyr	-	-	Aug 25	
—, dedication of his church at Arles	}	Dec 16.		
Genevi, bishop of Dol		July 29.		
Geneveve	-	-	Dec 26.	
Généveve, Genevefa, virgin of Paris	}	Jan 3		
Gengoul, Gengoux, and Gengon, in the Low Countries, or Gen- golphus		Formerly May 9, now May 11 R.		
Genou, Genulfus, bi- shop	-	-	Feb 8	
Geoffrey, abbot	-	-	Feb 25 †	
GEORGE, MARTYR	†	-	April 23	
George	-	-	Aug 27 †	
Georgia, or George, virgin	}	Feb 15		

* Coke's 2 Inst 264. "On Monday before Gang Monday, 1546." Blomfield's Martyrs, 1 125

† Brand's Popular Antiquities

‡ Query, of St. Alban's Vide Cotton MS Claudius, D vi

§ The Tutelar Saints of England

Gerald, bishop	-	March 13	Gilbert, bishop of Cast-	-	April 1
—, abbot, died	-	April 5	—, bishop and	-	Aug 11
—, count of Orilhae	-	Oct 3	confessor	-	Feb 4
Gerard, or Geraud,	-	Oct 3	—, confessor	-	Oct 13
abbot of Brogne	-		—, of Semprug-	-	Feb 4
Gerard, bishop of Cho-	-	Sept 24	ham, confessor	-	June 8
nad, in Hungary,	-			-	Jan 29
martyred	-			-	Jan 29 or
—, bishop of Toul,	-	April 23		-	30
died	-		Gildard, bishop	-	Sept 1
—, bishop, monk	-	June 13	Gildas, confessor and	-	Sept 16
of Clairvaux, brother	-		hermit	-	April 9
of St Bernard, died	-			-	Jan 28
Gercon and his com-	-	Oct 10	Gildas	-	July 25
panions, martyrs	-		Giles, Aegidius, abbot	-	July 6
Geri, Gaugericus, or	-	Aug 11	Giles, abbot	-	June 20
Gauricus, bishop,	-		Gisla and Rictuda,	-	May 4
died	-		virgins	-	April 11
Geris, bishop	-	Vide	Claitan of Iife	-	Sept 3
St Didier	-		Glossinde, or Glossinne,	-	April 18
German	-	April 28 *	Chlodevinda, abbess	-	June 7
—, patriarch of	-		Gour hermit and	-	Nov 8
Constantinople	-	May 12 G	priest died	-	May 26
German, abbot	-	Feb 21	Gobran, priest and	-	May 21
German, bishop and	-	May 28	martyr	-	June 25
confessor	-		Godard or Gothard	-	April 21
— of Capua	-	Oct 30	Godardus bishop	-	Dec 31
Germanicus, martyr	-	Jan 19	of Hildesheim, died	-	March 28
Germanus, bishop	-	July 26	Godbert	-	May 10
Germanus, bishop and	-	July 31	Godbeite virgin	-	Mar 22 P
confessor	-		Godbrand	-	Jan 3
Germanus, Vedast &c	-	Oct 1	Godbrand	-	Sept 9
Germany, called Saint-	-	Oct 12 in	Godheva, or Gode	-	Sept 9
Golf, and in Latin	-	Flanders	hair martyred by	-	May 5
Gangulfus Gungu-	-	and Bra-	order of her husband	-	July 26
lus, and Wolfgangus	-	bant	Godschak, prince of	-	March 28
Germer, abbot, died	-	Sept 24	the Western Vandals,	-	May 10
Germer, Geremarus,	-		and his companions	-	Mar 22 P
and Germertius, bi-	-	May 16	Godtrev, or Geotroi,	-	Jan 3
shop, died	-		bishop, died	-	Sept 9
Gertrud, virgin, ab-	-	March 17	Godon, Gon, or Gan,	-	Sept 9
ness of Nivelic, died	-		hermit, died	-	May 5
Gertrude, abbess of	-	Nov 15	Godric, hermit	-	July 26
Rodersdorf	-		Godard, bishop and	-	March 28
Gervad, bishop and	-	Nov 8	confessor	-	May 10
confessor in Scot-	-		Golbert	-	Mar 22 P
land	-		Goning	-	Jan 3
Gervas or Gervat, and	-	June 19	Gontran, or Gunt-	-	Sept 9
St Protas, martyrs	-		Chramne, king of	-	May 5
at Milan	-		Burgundy	-	July 26
Gervase, confessor	-	May 13	Good Friday, the Friday next be-	-	March 28
Gerz or Gaugericus,	-	Aug 11	fore Easter Day	-	May 10
bishop and confessor	-		Gordian and Epuma-	-	Mar 22 P
Gctulus and his com-	-	June 10	chus, martyrs	-	Jan 3
panions	-		Gordius	-	Sept 9
Geard	-	July 2	Gorgonia, sister of St	-	May 5
Gezelin, or Scovelin,	-		Gregory of Nazianze	-	July 26
Getzelinus, Joste-	-	Aug 6	died	-	
linus Getzelinus, or	-		Gorlonius, martyr	-	
Scotzelinus, hermit	-		Gothard	-	
Gibrian, a Scotsman,	-	May 8	Goudon or Gondulf,	-	
confessor	-		Gondulfus, bishop,	-	
	-		died	-	

Gower - - - July 11
 Gracian - - - Oct 26 *
 Gracian bishop - - Dec 18
 Gradevael - - - Nov 13
 Granog - - - Mar 16 or
 - - - May 16
 Grass week Rogation week †
 Grat, Gratus, bishop - - Oct 18
 died - - -
 Great week, Passion week, the
 week before Easter day
 Gregory II, pope - - Jan 13
 - - - abbot admin-
 - - - strator of the bishop-
 - - - ric of Utrecht, died - - Aug 25
 - - - , the illumin-
 - - - ator - - - Sept 30 G
 - - - of Nazianze,
 the father, bishop of - - Jan 1
 - - - died - - -
 - - - of Nazianze, - - Jan 25
 the son, bishop of - - and 30 G
 Constantinople - - May 9 I
 - - - , bishop of Lan-
 - - - grus - - - Jan 1
 - - - , Thaumatur-
 gus, bishop of Neo-
 casarea - - - Nov 17
 - - - , bishop of - - Mar 9 I
 Nysse, brother of St
 Basil - - - Jan 10 G
 Gregory (Georgius I lo-
 rentius Gregorius),
 bishop of Rheims,
 died - - - Nov 17
 - - - , Lewis Barba-
 digo, cardinal bishop - - June 15
 - - - of Spoleto - - Dec 24
 - - - III, pope, - - Nov 10 or
 - - - died - - - 28
 - - - VII, pope - - May 25
 - - - X, pope - - Feb 16
 Gregory the Great, - - March 12
 pope - - -
 - - - the Great, or
 - - - dination of - - Sept 3
 Grimbold abbot, depo-
 sition of - - July 8
 Grimoit, or Germana - - Sept 7
 Gudule Gudile, (oule,
 or Ergoule, Gudula,
 virgin - - Jan 8
 Gudual, bishop and
 confessor - - June 6
 Guenau, Guinailus
 Wenailus, Guenmai-
 lus, abbot, died in - - Nov 3
 - - - England - - -
 Gui, martyr Vide St Vit
 Guibert, monk, died - - May 23

Guer, priest and her-
 mit - - - April 4
 Guinloch, bishop and
 confessor in Scotland - - April 13
 Gunnolus, Guignolus,
 Gungilois, Gunolo,
 Vennolus, Winwa-
 leus, abbot - - March 3
 Gurlain, Gisleenus, ab-
 bot - - Oct 9
 Gule of August - - Aug 1
 Gummar, or Gomar - - Oct 11
 Gundluc, king and
 hermit - - March 29
 Guntens - - March 2
 Gunthiern, abbot in - - July 3
 - - - Brittany - - -
 Gurlots abbot - - Aug 25
 Gurlai bishop - - June 6
 Gut tide Shrovetide
 Guthagon, son of the
 king of Scotland
 confessor under Dio-
 cletian - - July 3
 Guthlac confessor and
 hermit - - April 11
 - - - , translation of - - Aug 30
 Guy or Guidon, of
 Anderlent - - Sept 12
 Gwendolina - - Oct 15
 Gwenog - - Jan 3
 Gwenvarn - - Nov 5
 Gwick - - June 29
 Gwinning - - Jan 31
 Gwithog - - Jan 7
 Gwynio - - March 2
 - - - or May 2
 Gwynnog - - Oct 26
 Gwythelan - - Aug 22
 Gwyven - - June 2
 Gybrian, or Gobrian - - May 8
 Gynvel - - Nov 2

H

Hadelin, abbot - - Feb 3
 Hallowmas or Hallowes,
 or All Hallowes, or
 Hallowmas, Hallow
 tide, or All Saints'
 Day - - Nov 1
 Harold VI, king of
 Denmark - - Nov 1
 Heahmund, bishop - - March 22
 Hedda, bishop and con-
 fessor - - July 7
 Hedwige, or Havoye,
 duchess of Sillesia - - Oct 15 or
 - - - 17
 Hagesippe - - April

* Cotton MS Domitian, A xvii

† Brand's Popular Antiquities

* Vide *Archæologia*, vol vii pp 244—266, and Blount's and Nares' Glossary

<i>Honoratus</i> -	May 16
Honorine, virgin and martyr	Feb 28 } or 27 *
<i>Honorius, archbishop and confessor</i> -	Sept 30
Hormisdas -	Aug 8
Hospicius, or Hospis -	Oct 15
Hospitius -	May 21
Hospice, or Sospis, } <i>Hospitius</i> hermit	May 25
Hou <i>Vide</i> St Landru	
Howyn -	Jan 6
Hugh, abbot of Cluni	April 29
—, archbishop of Rouen, died	April 9
—, bishop	April 1
—, bishop of Gre-	April 11
noble	
—, bishop of Lan-	Aug 27
coln	
— of St. Victor, died	Feb 11
Hubert, bishop, died	Nov 5
<i>Hugh, bishop and confessor</i> -	Aug 5
—, trans-	Oct 7 †
lation of	
—, bishop and con-	Nov 17
fessor	
—, of Lincoln, boy	June 29
and martyr	
<i>Humbert, bishop and martyr</i> -	Nov 20
Humbert, priest, died	March 25
Hunegunda, nun	Aug 21
Hvacinthe -	Aug 16
<i>Hyacinthus and Pro-</i>	Sept 11
thus	
Hvcham -	Aug 8
<i>Hyghald, abbot and confessor</i> -	Sept 22
Hyginus -	Jan 11
<i>Hypolitus martyr, and his companions</i> -	Aug 13
Hytete -	Sept 24 †

I

Ibar, or Ivor, bishop in Ireland	April 23
Ida, countess of Boulogne, died	April 13
—, widow	Sept 4
Idaburga, or Edburge	June 20
Idlas -	Sept 6
Idus, bishop of Leinster	July 14
<i>Ignacius, surnamed Theophore, bishop and martyr</i> -	Feb 1 L Feb 21 G

<i>Ignacius de Ioyola, died</i> -	July 31
—, patriarch of Constantinople	Oct 23
<i>Ignatius bishop and martyr</i> -	Jan 31
—, bishop and martyr	Dec 17 †
Idophonso, or Alphonso, bishop of Toledo	Jan 23
Illeg -	Aug 8
Ilidius, bishop -	June 5
Iltyd -	July 16
Iltyd -	March 6
Ilutus -	Nov 6
Ina -	Feb 1
<i>Ina, king and confessor, deposition of</i> -	Feb 6
Inun confessor in Scotland	Aug 18
INCARNATION OF OUR LORD	March 25
<i>Indractus, martyr</i> -	Feb 5
Innocent, pope	July 28
INNOCENTIS DAY, or feast of the HOLY INNOCENTIS	Dec 28
INVENTION of the HOLY CROSS	May 3
Irchard, or Erthad, bishop	Aug 24
Irenaeus, bishop of Sirminum	March 24
—, bishop of Lyons, and martyr	June 28 L Aug 23 G
Irenaeus and his companions	July 5 †
Isabel, sister of St. Louis, foundress of the monastery of Longchamp	Aug 31 Sept 12 P
Ieris and Sabbas	Jan 14
Ischyron -	Dec 22
Isidora -	Jan 15
—, bishop of Seville, died	April 4
<i>Isidore, confessor and martyr</i> -	April 16 May 15
Isidore, patron of Madrid	May 10
— of Pelusium, or of Damietta, priest and hermit	Feb 4 G
Ismail, bishop	June 16
Itha, virgin	Jan 25
<i>Ithamar, bishop and confessor</i> -	June 10
<i>Ithwara, virgin and martyr</i> -	Dec 23

* October 6 in the Arundel MS 155
† Cotton MS Domitian, A xvii
‡ Cotton MS Vespasian, A ix.

Itta, or Iduberga wife of Pepin of Landen, mayor of the palace	March 17
Ives	May 19 *
Ivia, or Ivo bishop	April 25.
Ivo, bishop, invocation of	April 24.
Ivo	June 10
—, bishop and con- fessor	Aug 4
Iwynnoyd	Jan 1

J

JAMES THE GREATER, apostle and martyr	July 25 L. Apr 30 G
—, translation of	Dec 30
JAMES and PHILIP, apostles	May 1 L Oct 23 G
—, bishop of Nisi	July 15 L Oct 31 G
—, bis, in Persia	Jan 13 by the Maro- nites
—, hermit	Nov 19
—, Intercis, slain	Nov 27
—, Marian, Ac martyrs in Numidia	April 30
—, of Salomon, or Illyrium	April 20
Jane Frances de Chan- til	Aug 21
Januarius and Felix	Jan 7
—, bishop of Bisvento, and his companions martyrs	Sept 19 L. Apr 21 G
Jarlath first bishop of Tuam	Dec 26 or Feb 11
—, translation of	June 6
Jerome, or Hierome, priest and doctor	Sept 30
JESUS, FEAST OF THE NAMP OF	Aug 7
Jochim, father of the Holy Virgin	Mar 20 R July 28 P Sept 9
—, of Sienna	April 16
Joan of France, first wife of Louis XII	Feb 4
Joannicus, abbot	Nov 4
Joava, or Jovin, of Leoné	March 2
JOHN THE APOSTLE AND EVANGELIST	Dec 27
—, THE BAPTIST, NATIVITY OF	June 24
—, Conception of	Sept. 24.
—, Sanctification of	July 2.
—, DECOLLATION OF	Aug 29

JOHN THE EVANGELIST	Dec 27 I May 8 July 10, & Sept 26 G
—, ANTE PORTAM	May 6.
IATINAM	May 11
John of Beverley	May 7
—, trans- lation of	Oct 2,
—, bishop of Ely	May 6.
—, of Bridlington	May 11
—, of Lindlington, confessor	Oct 10
—, confessor	Feb 5
—, and Paul, martyrs	June 26
—, priest and conf	June 27
John, abbot of Gorze, in Lorraine, died	Feb 27
—, abbot of Rhems	Jan 28
—, abbot of Mount Sinai	March 30
—, the Almoner, pa- triarch of Alexandria	Nov 11 G Jan 13 R
—, bishop in Armenia	April 9 P May 13 G
—, trans- lation of	Sept 18 P Jan 30 & Nov 15 G
—, Calvite	Jan 15 G
—, Capistran, of the order of St Francis, died	Oct 23
—, (Chrysostom, bi- shop of Constanti- nople	Jan 27 R
—, Climacus, abbot	March 30
—, of the Cross	Nov 24 Dec 14
—, died	May 6 R. May 8 P Nov 29 G
—, of Damascus	March 8.
—, de Dieu, founder of the order of Charity	March 8.
—, Gualbert, abbot, founder of Vallam- brosa	July 12.
—, hermit	June 12
—, de Matha, founder of the order of the Trinity	Feb. 8
—, de Meda, founder of the abbey of Ro- denario, died	Sept 25.
—, of Montmrel, monk of the order of Citeaux, died	Sept 29
—, of Nepomuk, in Bohemia, canon of Prague	May 19
—, I, pope, martyred	May 18.
—, pope	May 27
—, de Prado	May 24.

John of Reomay - Jan 28
 — the silent - May 1
 Jonas, Barachisus &c March 29
 —, or Ionius *Iule Yon*
Josph, husband of the } Mar 19 R
Virgin Mary - } April 20 P
Joseph of Arimathea - July 27
 Joseph and Anthanas March 14
 — Barsabas, the } July 20
 disciple - }
 — Calixtinus - Aug 27
 — of Cupertino - Sept 18
 — of Leonissa - Feb 4
 — of Palestine, } July 22
 called Count Joseph
 Jovin (Jovva, of I conc March 2
Jovita and Faustinus - Feb 15
 — - Oct 24 L
 JUNE and ST SIMON, } June 19 G
 Apostles - } & R
 Judoc, confessor - July 25 *
Judocus, or Josse, con- } Dec 13
fessor - }
 Julia, virgin, martyred May 22
 —, virgin and mar- } Oct 7
 tyr in Syria - }
 Julian, anchorite - July 6
 —, bishop of Toledo March 8
 —, Chronion, and } Feb 27
 Besas - }
 — of Cilicia - March 16
 —, Sabas - Oct 18
 —, martyr - Aug 28
Julian, bishop and con- } Jan 27
fessor - }
 — St, martyr and } Jan 9
 Basilissa, his wife - }
 — and Maximian, } Jan 7
 martyrs - }
 Juliana Ialcomeri - June 19
Juliana, abbess and } Dec 20
martyr - }
 —, virgin - May 22
 —, virgin and } Feb 16 R
 martyr - } Mar 21 P
 — and Sabinus - Feb 19
 Juliana of Mont Cornillon, died - April 5
 Julitta, mother of St } June 16 R
 Cyr, martyred with } June 1 P
 her son - }
 — - July 30
 Julius - May 27
 —, pope - April 12
Julus and Aaron - July 1
 Jumeaux les trois, or }
 St Speusippus, St }
 Eleusippus and St }
 Meleusippus, mar- } Jan 17
 tyrs, called, in the }
 diocese of Angres, }
 the Holy Truines - }

Junian, hermit and } Aug 13
 abbot - }
 Just, martyred in Paris } August 8
 (probably the same } June 1 in
 as St Just of Beau- } Russia
 val) - }
Justina and Cyprianus, } Sept 26
virgins and martyrs
 Justin of Padua, vir- } October 7
 gin and martyr - }
Justinian, monk and } Aug 23
martyr - }
Justinus, priest - August 4
Justus - Oct 18
 —, bishop and con- } Nov 10
 fessor - }
 Justus - Nov 21 †
 — - July 19 †
 — - Feb 28
 —, the philoso- } Apr 13 L
 pher and martyr, } June 1 G
 doctor - }
 —, archbishop of } Sept 2
 Lyons - }
 — and Pastor - August 6
Julianus, monk - June 18
 Juvenal, bishop of } August 7
 Narni - } and May 3
 Juveninus and Maxi- } Jan 25
 minus - }

K

Katharine of Bologna March 9
 — of Genoa - Sept 14
 — de Ricci - Feb 13
 — of Sienna, } April 29
 virgin, died }
 — of Sweden, } March 24
 virgin - }
 —, virgin and } Nov 25
 martyr - }
Kebus, bishop and con- } Nov 9
fessor - }
 Kunwen - Oct 7
 Kenau or Cianan, bi- } Nov 24
 shop in Ireland }
Kenelm, king and mar- } July 17
tyr - }
 Kenelm, king - Dec 13
 Kinnoch, virgin in } March 13
 Scotland - }
Kentigern, abbot and } Jan 13
confessor - }
 Kentigern, widow in } January 7
 Scotland - }
Kessoge, bishop - March 10
Kryna, virgin - October 8
 Khonkell - Nov 9

* Cotton MS Vespasian, A ix

† Cotton MS Domitian, A xvii

Kiarar, or Kenerin, bishop of Osborn	March 5
—, bishop of Clonmacnoi, died	Sept 9
—, abbot	Sept 9
Kigwe, virgin	Feb 8
Kilian, abbot	July 12
Kilian, Scotsman, bishop and confessor in Franconia	Nov 13
Killeen, or Kvlian, or Kilian, or Kulin, Killanus, Killeni, an Irish bishop, martyred with his two companions, Colman and Iotnin	July 8
Kilda, confessor and hermit	August 2
Kinnear, one of the 11000 virgins martyred at Cologne	Oct 22
Kirstinus, <i>Vide</i> Kyrinus	
Kynlog	July 17
Kyneburge, Kyneswid and Tibba	March 6
Kyrinus, bishop of Ross	March 17

L

Ladislas I, king of Hungary	June 27
Ladre	Dec 17 *
LADY OUR <i>Vide</i> MARY	
Lamasse	March 3
Lambert, or Lindbert, bishop of Lyons	April 14
—, bishop of Venice	May 26 in Province
Lambert, Lantbertus, Lantbertus, Lambertus bishop of Maastricht, and martyr	Sept 17
Lammas Day	Aug 1
Landoald	March 19
Landelin, abbot, died	June 15
Landrade, virgin and abbess	July 8
Landri	July 14 *
Landry, Landericus, bishop of Paris	June 10
Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, died	April 21
—	May 24 or 28
Lanfranc, archbishop and confessor	March 24

Lanko, prior of St Pancras	April 1
Laserian, or Molaisic, bishop of Leighlin	April 18
Laud, bishop of Coutances	Sept 21
Law of Moses given	May 18
Lawrence, archbishop of Canterbury, and confessor	Feb 2
Lawrence, archbishop of Dublin	Nov 14
—, deacon and martyr	Aug 10
Lawrence, Justinian, bishop of Venice	Sept 5
Lazarus, bishop	Dec 1
Lea, widow	March 22
Leander, bishop of Seville	Feb 27
Lebwin, or Libwin, also called Lebon and Lifon Lebwinus, Lebwinus, Lipwinus	Nov 12
Ledger	Mar 27 *
Ledger, or Ledgarus, bishop and martyr	Oct 2
<i>Vide</i> Movable Feasts, pp 79 194	
Leona, abbess and martyr	Sept 23
Leo	Nov 12 *
— the Great, pope	Apr 11 R
— IV, pope, died	Nov 10 P
— and Piregorius	Feb 18 G
Leo II, pope and confessor	June 28
— IX, pope, died	April 19
Leobard, or Libard, hermit	Jan 18
Leoba abbess	Sept 28
Leodia, virgin	Dec 9
Leodigarius, bishop and martyr	Oct 2
Leofgar, bishop and confessor	Sept 7
—, bishop and martyr	June 16
Leofric, bishop and confessor	April 26
Leofwin, bishop and confessor	June 27
Leon	June 13 *
Leonard, or Lienart, Leonardus, abbot of Noblac	Nov 6
Leonard abbot of Vandœuvre	Oct 15
Leonce the younger bishop of Bourdeaux	Nov 15

Leonce, bishop of Fre-	Dec 1	Landru, I utrudis, I in-	St. Landru,
jus, died -	-	trudis, St Hou, Hoyl-	Sept 22 St
Leonidas -	Apr 17 *	dis, Othildis St Pu-	30 St. Pu-
Leonidas, martyr -	April 22	sinna, and St Mcne-	sinna, Jan
Leonorus, or Lunairc,	July 1	hout, sisters and vir-	24, and
bishop -	-	gins -	April 23
Leopold, marquis of	Nov 15		St Mene
Austria -	-		hout, Oct
Lethard, bishop -	Feb 24		14
Letus -	Nov		
Leu, or Loup, Lupus,	Sept 1	Iinus, pope -	Sept 23
bishop of Stns -	-	Linus, pope and mar-	Nov 26
lation of -	trans-	tyr -	-
	April 23	Lioba, virgin and ab-	Sept 23
Leubasse, or Lebesse,	July 18 in	bess -	-
Leubatus, or Leoba-	France,	Itana Major -	April 25
tus, abbot -	elsewhere	Ivin an Irish bishop	Nov 12
	July 28	Llawdog -	Jan 15
Leufred, bishop and	June 21	Ilchad -	Dec 1
confessor -	-	Ilcwelln -	Dec 12
Lewin -	Dec 19 *	Ilwyth yarn -	Jan 11
-, bishop and	Nov 12	Ilwydian -	Nov 19
martyr at Ghent -	-	Lo, Laudus and Iunus,	Sept 21
Lewinc, virgin and	July 24	bishop of Coutance	-
martyr -	-	Lolan, bishop of	Sept 22
Lecin, Licinius, bishop	Feb 13	Whitern in Scotland	-
of Angers -	-	Lomin, or Luman,	Feb 17
Lihanus, confessor -	Dec 2	bishop -	-
Liberatus, abbot -	Aug 17	Lomer Launomarus,	Jan 19
Libere, Marcellinus	Sept 23	abbot, died -	-
Felix Liberius, pope,	or 24	Iongnus -	March 15
died -	-	Longis or Iongison,	Jan 13
	July 23 at	Ionopolis, Icont	and
	Mins in	gisilus, or Leonobis,	April 2
Liboire, Liborius, bi-	Hainault	abbot -	-
shop -	June 9	Louis, bishop -	Aug 19
	May 12 13	-, king -	Aug 25
	and 28	Louis of Blois sur-	-
Lizer, or Lizer, Gly-	Aug 7	nam d Blois, abbot	Jan 7
cerius, or Licerius,	-	of Iussies in Hai-	-
bishop -	-	nault, died -	-
Licinius, bishop -	Feb 13	-, Herman, card	Sept 16
Lidoire Lidorius, Ii-	Sept 13	nal of St Ange died	-
torius, and Lactor,	-	-, Bartrind -	Oct 9
bishop of Iours -	-	Ioup bishop of Baveux	May 23
Lidwina or Lydwid -	April 14	-, Lupus, bishop of	Sept 25
Lic, Latus, hermit of	Nov 5	I yons -	-
Berry -	-	-, bishop of	July 29
Liefart -	June 3 *	Proves -	-
-	Sept 17 *	Iouvent, Lupentius,	Oct 22
Lietbert, bishop of	Sept 28 or	abbot -	-
Cambray and Arras	June 23	Low Sunday, the Sunday next after	-
died -	-	Laster Day vide the Moveable	-
Lisard, Liphardus, or	June 3	Fcasts, page 79	-
Lietphardus, abbot	-	Luanus, abbot and con-	July 12
	Now Sept	fessor -	-
	23, for-	Luanus, or Lugid, ab-	Aug 4
	merly Oct	bot of Ireland	-
	7 and Nov	Iubin -	Mar 12 *
	26	-, Leobinus, bi-	Sept 15 R.
	-	shop of Chartres -	Mar 4 P

Lucan	-	Oct 30 *
Luce, Lucius, pope,	died	March 4
Lucian, apostle of	Beauvais	Jan 8
—, transi tion of	-	May 1
— priest	-	Formerly Jan 4 G, now Oct 15 G
—	-	Jan 7
—	-	Feb 13 *
—, Julian, and	Maxian, martyrs	Oct 17 †
— and Marcian	-	Oct 26
—, priest	-	Jan 8
— and Germanus,	martyrs	Sept 16
Lucius, king	-	Dec 3
Lucius, pope	-	March 4
Lucy, virgin and mar-	tyr	Dec 13
Lucy	-	Sept 19
Ludger, bishop of	Munster, died	March 26
Luca	-	July 27
LUKE THE EVANGELIST	-	Oct 18 L
Lulle, Lullus bishop of	Mayence died	Oct 16 †
Lunethus	-	Sept 25
Lupicin, abbot of Lau-	conne	March 21
Lupus, or Leu, arch-	bishop	Sept 1
—, bishop	-	July 24
—, confessor	-	July 20
Lutemist	-	Oct 19 *
Lutgarde, nun	-	June 1 P
Lybiar	-	Feb 28
Lythog	-	Sept 1

M

Macure	-	April 7 *
—	-	Oct 11 *
— of Alexan-	-	Jan 2 I
dria, abbot	-	Jan 19 G
—, archbishop in	Armenia, died	April 10
— of Egypt, ab-	bot	Jan 19 G
—	-	Jan 15 L
Macarius, abbot	-	Dec 19
Macary, Macarius,	bi son of Comenges	May 1
Macca, abbot	-	April 11

Macartin, Aid, or	Acc, bishop of	Aug 15
Clogher	-	-
Macculindus, bishop	-	Sept 6
Maddryn	-	June 9
Maddonius	-	Jan 24
Muglistian, bishop in	Scotland	Jan 30
The Machabees or the	Seven Brothers,	Aug 1
martyrs	-	-
Machin, bishop and	confessor in Scotland	Sept 28
Machai, bishop of	Morav	Nov 12
Machutus, bishop and	confessor	Nov 15
Mackessope, bishop in	Scotland	March 10
Mackraeth	-	Jan 1
Madow	-	Nov 14 *
Macnisius, bishop of	Connor	Sept 3
Macti, virgin and	martyr	Jan 6
—	-	May 30
—	-	mid christ-
—	-	ly June 1
Mactin, sister of St	Basil	July 19
Micull, Macdinus, or	Mungold	April 25
Micuberte abbess	-	Sept 7
Miden, or Midern	-	May 17
Mieloc	-	Dec 31
Mielrhys	-	Jan 1
Mietlic	-	Dec 26
Magdalen, disciple	-	July 22
Magdonus, bishop and	confessor	Oct 24
Magnus martyr	-	April 16
—	-	Aug 19
Maul, Madchadus	-	May 6
Mahnes, Abraham,	and Simon	Nov 30
Mahrsapor, martyr	-	Nov 27
Mador, Maadhog,	Aidar, or Mogue,	Jan 31
bishop of Ferns	-	-
Maieul, Manolus or	Meyolus abbot of	May 11
Cumi, died	-	-
Mann	-	Jan 15
Mambuif, Mambu, or	Magnobodus, bishop	Oct 16
Micent, Messant or	Micentius, abbot	June 26
Micentius, abbot	-	-
Mikulock, bishop in	Scotland	Jan 29

* Cotton MS Domitian, A xvii

† Cotton MS Vespasian, A ix.

‡ October 18 Butler

<i>Malachus, bishop and confessor</i>	Nov 6	<i>Marcellus, pope and martyr</i>	Jan 16
<i>Malachy, archbishop of Armagh</i>	Nov 3	<i>Marcellus and Marcellian, martyrs</i>	June 18
<i>Malcolm III, king and confessor</i>	June 2	<i>Marcus or St Rustick, abbas Rusticula</i>	Aug 11
<i>Malcus, bishop and confessor</i>	Aug 10	<i>Marcial</i>	June 30
<i>Malo, Maclou, or Mahout</i>	Nov 15	<i>Marcian, priest</i>	Jun 10
<i>Malrubius, hermit and martyr in Scotland</i>	Aug 27	<i>Marcian, anchoret</i>	Nov 2
<i>Malrubus</i>	April 21 *	<i>Marian, virgin and martyr</i>	Jan 9
<i>Mamert, bishop, died</i>	May 11	<i>Marcoul, abbot</i>	May 1
<i>Mammes, or Mamms, shepherd and martyr</i>	Aug 17 I Sept 2 G	<i>Marcus Marcian &c</i>	Oct 4
<i>Mandate, or Mundy, the Thursday before Good Friday</i>	Thursday	<i>Margaret of Cortona</i>	Feb 22
<i>Mancre, bishop and confessor in Scotland</i>	Dec 18	<i>— of England</i>	Feb 3
<i>Mangualle, Mandelgulus, hermit</i>	May 30	<i>— of Hungary, virgin, daughter of King Bela IV died</i>	Jan 28
<i>Mans, bishop and martyr</i>	April 16	<i>Margaret, virgin and martyr</i>	July 20 †
<i>Mansun, Mansu, or Mansuetus, bishop</i>	Sept 3	<i>—, virgin</i>	July 13
<i>Manvieu, Manvaus, bishop</i>	May 28	<i>—, priestess</i>	Aug 1
<i>Mapolice</i>	April 13 †	<i>—, virgin and martyr</i>	Sept 2
<i>Marcel, or Marceau, bishop of Paris</i>	Nov 3	<i>—, queen of Scotland</i>	July 8 before 16 th , June 10 since 16 th
<i>—, martyr</i>	Sept 4	<i>—, translation of</i>	June 19
<i>—, pope</i>	Jun 16	<i>Mari, Maire, or Marius, abbot, died</i>	Jan 27
<i>Marcella</i>	April 12 †	<i>Martin, Maricon or Marinus, hermit</i>	Aug 19 & Sept 14
<i>—, widow</i>	Jan 31	<i>Martin, virgin</i>	June 18
<i>Marcellin, bishop of Embrun</i>	April 20	<i>— translation of, kept at Venice</i>	July 17
<i>—, pope</i>	April 26	<i>Martina and Ethelburga, virgins</i>	July 7
<i>Marcellin, or Marchelin, priest and confessor</i>	July 14	<i>Martinus and Asterius</i>	March 3
<i>— and Peter</i>	June 2	<i>Martinus abbot</i>	Jan 27
<i>Marcellina, virgin and sister of St Ambrose</i>	July 17	<i>Martinus and Martha</i>	Jan 19
<i>Marcellus</i>	Jan 15	<i>MARK THE EVANGELIST</i>	April 25
<i>—, abbot of</i>	Dec 29	<i>— translation of, kept at Venice</i>	Jan 31
<i>—, Acametus</i>	Oct 30	<i>Mark, bishop and confessor</i>	March 29
<i>—, the cen</i>	Oct 30	<i>—</i>	June 8 †
<i>—, bishop of</i>	Nov 1	<i>—, bishop and martyr</i>	Oct 22
<i>—, Paris</i>	Jan 16	<i>—, or Marcellus and Marcellian</i>	June 18
<i>Marcellus and Apuleius</i>	Oct 7	<i>—, pope</i>	Oct 7
<i>— and Valerian</i>	Sept 4	<i>Mark, Marcellus, and Apuleius</i>	Oct 7
		<i>Martin, bishop in Scotland</i>	March 2
		<i>Marnok, bishop and confessor</i>	Oct 25

* April 22 Butler

† Cotton MS Domitian, A xvii

‡ This is the feast of St Margaret, which is generally mentioned in records

Maron, archimandrite in Syria	{ Feb 14. G Feb 9 by the Maronites	Martvrs, seven sleepers	July 27
Martha, Maris, Audifax, and Abachum	- Jan 19	— of Utica	- Aug 24
Martilla, virgin	- { July 27 * or 29	—, twelve brothers	- Sept 1
Marthy	- April 8	— of Iricus	- Oct 4
Martial, bishop of Limoges	- { June 30	—, four, crowned	- Nov 8
Martian	- April 5	—, seven, of Samosata	- { Dec 9
Martin, bishop of Tours, ordination of † (Martinmas)	- { Nov 11	—, ten, of Crete	- Dec 23
—, subvention of	- May 12 †	Maruthas, bishop	- Dec 4
—, translation of	- July 4	MARY, THE VIRGIN, "Nativ" of	- Jun 1
—, removal of his relics from Auxerre to Tours	- { Dec 13	—, conception of	- Dec 8
—, pope and confessor	- { Nov 12 †	—, nativity of	- Sept 8
Martin, abbot of Sentes	- Dec 7	—, presentation of	- Nov 21
—, abbot of Vercor	- { Oct 24	—, annunciation of	- { Mar 2, — in Spain, and it Milan
—, archbishop of Braga, died	- { March 20	—, visitation of	- { Dec 18 July 2
—, pope and martyr	- Apr 14 G	—, purification of	- Feb 2
Martina, virgin and martyr	- { Jun 30	—, assumption or death of, called also the "Deposition," "Summit," "Repos," and "Passage of"	- { Aug 17
Martman, hermit	- Feb 13	Mary	- { March 15 Jun 19 P Mar 18 G Mar 19 m Buttundy
—, and Proessus martyrs	- { July 2	— of Bethany	- { Mar 19 m Buttundy
Martman, bishop	- Sept 12	— Magdalen of Pazzi	- { May 25
Marts, Mars, or Martinus abbot	- { April 13	— of Oignies, reclus	- { June 23
Martvrs, thousand, for the Holy Scriptures	- { Jan 2	Mary of Egypt, penitent	- { April 2 or 9 R Apr 29 P April 1 G
— of Japan	- Feb 5	— ad Nives	- Aug 5
— of Pontus	- Feb 5	— Magdalen	- July 22
— of Alexandria	- Feb 28	— Salome	- Oct 2
— under the Lombards	- { March 2	Masentia	- Nov 20
—, forty, of Sebastaste	- { March 10	Masse Blanche, the name given to the three hundred martyrs who were cast into a cauldron of live coals, at Utica	- { Aug 13
— of Alexandria	- March 17	Materne, bishop of Ircus	- { Sept 14 or 19 or 25 at Ircus
— of Hadral	- April 6	—, translations of, at Trevis	- { July 18 & Oct 23
— Missylin	- April 9	Mathelin	- { Sept 16 †
—, Roman captives	- { April 9		
— of Saragossa	- April 16		
— of Rome, under Nero	- { June 8		
— of Gorcum	- July 7		
—, seven brothers	- July 10		

* P 110 antea.

† This saint is usually described in records as "St Martin in the winter," die Dominica à proxima post festum sancti Martini in hyeme, Rot Claus 2o Fdw I m 4 d "St Martin in Yme" Esch 3 Hen VI No 16

‡ Council of Tours in 841

|| Butler

§ Nov 10 in the York Breviary

¶ Cotton Ms Domitian, A xvii

MATHIAS THE APOSTLE	<i>Feb 24*</i>	Maximus, bishop of	Dec 27
	<i>Nov 9</i>	Alexandria	
Mathurin, priest and confessor	<i>Nov 1 in Uard, Nov 9 anciently</i>	or Masse, bishop of Riez	Nov 27
Matilda or Mahault, queen of Germany, died	<i>March 14</i>	or Lurin, bishop of	June 25
		martyr	April 30
MATTHEW, THE APOSTLE AND EVANGELIST	<i>Sept 21 L Aug 9 G and Russians</i>	and Vencrand, martyr	May 25
Maud, queen, deposition of	<i>April 30</i>	tyrs	
Mauduit	<i>Nov 17 †</i>	or priest	Nov 19
Mauger, Madeleine or Madelgrinus, now called St Vincent of Soignies, died	<i>July 14</i>	Maydolph, hermit	April 18
Maurand, or Shere Thursday, the day before Good Friday		Mechtild virgin	April 12 §
Maur, disciple of St Bennet	<i>Jan 15</i>	Medard, bishop and confessor	June 8
Maura and Bridget, in Touraine and Beauvais	<i>July 13</i>	Mervyn	Jan 1
—, virgin, died	<i>Sept 21</i>	Mechingie	May 27
—, virgin	<i>Nov 2</i>	Melchig	Nov 14
Maurice	<i>Sept 21</i>	Meln, Melch, Melvenius, Melvenius, and Mannus, abbot	June 21
Maurice martyr, and his companions	<i>Sept 22</i>	Morian	Feb 7
Maurille Maurilis, or Maurilius, bishop of Angers	<i>Sept 13</i>	Melanic or Melanius, bishop, died	Jan 6
Maurille, archbishop of Rouen	<i>Aug 9 & Sept 13</i>	Melun	Oct 10
Maurinus and Ausarius	<i>March 3</i>	Melania, the elder martyr	Jan 7
Mauront, abbot, died	<i>May 5</i>	—, the younger	Dec 1
Maw, confessor	<i>May 17</i>	Melangle	Jan 31
Mexent or Messent, virgin	<i>Nov 20 ‡</i>	Melchad or Miltiad, pope	Formerly Jan 10, now Dec 10
Mexentius, abbot	<i>June 26</i>	Micletius, bishop of Antioch	Feb 12
Maximin Malchus, &c., martyrs	<i>July 7</i>	Meliorus martyr	Oct 1
Maximian, martyr	<i>March 12</i>	Melito bishop	April 1
Maximus bishop	<i>May 20</i>	Mell bishop of Atdagh	Feb 7 or 8
	<i>June 8</i>	died	Oct 28
Maximus bishop	<i>Sept 12</i>	Mellitus, archbishop of Canterbury	April 24
Maximus, abbot	<i>Aug 13</i>	Mello archbishop	June 6
— bishop and confessor	<i>April 8</i>	Mello bishop of Rouen	Oct 22
		Melting	Nov 1
		Memer	May 10
		Mennius, bishop	Aug 7
		Meneboud Meneboudis, or Meneboudis	Ides St Indru

* It would appear that before the alteration of the Style, the feast of St Mathias was kept in bisextile, or leap years, on the 25th of February. Hopton's Concordance (p 65) printed in 1653, states that Julius Cæsar added a day to February in every four years "because it is the shortest month and, also, according to our Church's account, the last month, and this day they put at the 25th of February so that the letter F is twice repeated, Saint Mathias day being observed upon the latter, according to the verse, —

'Bisextum sextæ Martis tenere Calendar.
Posterior die celebrantur festi Mathiæ.'

† Cotton MS. Dominica, A xvii

‡ November 21 Butler

§ April 10 Butler

Meneve, Mauvis, Menevic, Meneleus, or Menelaus, abbot, died	July 22	Miles, Mil, or Nil, bishop, Abrosine and Sina, martyrs	April 22 R Nov 10 G Feb 7 amongst the Counts
Mengan	Sept 26	Milgitha	Jan 17
Menge, Memmie, or Memninus bishop	Aug 5	Mille	March 30
Minna martyr	Nov 11	Minnan, archdeacon and confessor in Scotland	March 1
Meriadoc, bishop	June 7	Mitrius	Nov 1
Merre, Mitry, Mitrius, or Mitrias martyr	Nov 13	Mochoemoe or Pulcherius, abbot	March 1
Murri or Merdericus, abbot	Aug 29	Mochteus	Aug 19
	Aug 31 P	Modan, abbot in Scotland	Feb 4
	Jan 22	Modestus, Crescentius, and Vitus	June 15
	Sept 2	Modord, bishop, died	May 12
Mervyn	Jan 6	Modoch, bishop in Scotland	Jan 31
Mervina, virgin and abess	May 13	Modomuc, or Domnick of Ossory	Feb 1
Mesmus, Maximinus, confessor	Aug 20	Moduina, virgin and abess	July 5
Mesmin Maximinus	Dec 15	Mohinus or Dairchil, bishop of Iarna, died	June 17
Methodius patriarch of Constantinople	June 14	Moloc, or Molonuh, bishop and confessor	June 25
	Sept 18	Mommolin, or Munn molinus, bishop, died	Oct 16
Mitre	Jan 31 *	Momon	March 1
MICHAEL THE ARCH-ANGL	Sept 29	Mondin	Mar 20 *
	May 8	Mondolt, bishop died	July 16
apparition of his church	Sept 29 I	Mongoud, hermit	July 2
dedication of his church	June 8 &	Monica mother of St Austin	May 4
and the Holy Angels	Sept 6 G	Monina	July 6
Michael of the mount in Cornwall	Oct 16	Monon martyr	Oct 18
Midi or Ita	Jan 15	Montinus and his companions	Feb 24
Midan and Modan monks	May 11	Moran Moderannus, and Moderindus, bishop	Mar 16 Oct 22
Middan or Medin, bishop and confessor	Nov 14	Morhayan	Nov 1
Mid-Lent Sunday the fourth Sunday in Lent is the fourth Sunday after Shrove-Tuesday <i>vide the</i>		Moroc confessor in Scotland	Nov 8
Miracle Feasts, p 79		Moses, Law of, given Sunday	May 18
Midsummer Day	June 24	Mothering Sunday	Mid Lent
Midwinter Day	Dec 2 †	Motifrius, confessor	Nov 25
Milburga, virgin and abess	Feb 23	Mummolin, bishop	Oct 16
	May 26	Munchin, bishop of Lincrick	Jan 1
Mildreda, virgin and abess	Feb 26		
Mildreda, virgin and abess	Feb 20		
Mildreda, virgin, deposition of	July 13		
Milers	Oct 1		

* Cotton MS Domitian A xvii

† Robert of Gloucester speaking of the coronation of William the Conqueror, which took place on Christmas Day 1066, says, he was crowned "amyde wynter day, p 367. The month of December was called by the Saxons "winter monat," and "midwinter monat."

Munde, abbot in Argyle April 15
 Mungo, bishop of Glas- }
 gow - - - - - Jan 13
 Muredach, bishop of }
 Killala - - - - - Aug 12
 Mwrog - - - - - Jan 15
 Mwithwyl - - - - - March 2
 Myllin - - - - - June 17

N

Nabor and Felix - - - July 12
 Narcissus, apostle of }
 Aug bourg - - - - - Aug 5
 Narcissus, bishop - - - Oct 29
 Narses, bishop, called }
 by the Greeks Narsa }
 and by the Latins }
 Narsa, and Joseph }
 his disciple, martyrs } Nov 20 G
 Nathalan - - - - - Jan 8
 Nathy, or David - - - Aug 9
 Nazarius, &c, martyrs }
 - - - - - June 12 R
 - - - and Celsus, }
 martyrs - - - - - Oct 14 G
 - - - - - July 28
 Nectanus, confessor - - - Feb 14
 Nemasian and his com- }
 panions - - - - - Sept 10
 - - - - - Dec 19
 Nennius, or Nennid- }
 hius, abbot - - - - - Jan 17
 Nennius, or Nennias, }
 abbot - - - - - June 14
 Nennoc, or Nennoca, }
 or Ninnoc - - - - - June 4
 Neot, anchorit - - - - - Oct 28
 Neot, priest and con- }
 fessor - - - - - July 31
 Nervus Achileus and }
 Pancras, martyrs - - - May 12
 Nestor - - - - - Feb 27
 Nethalen, bishop and }
 confessor - - - - - Jan 8
 Nicander and Marcian }
 - - - - - June 17
 Nicasius, bishop and }
 martyr - - - - - Oct 11
 Nicetus, archbishop of }
 Rheims, and his com- }
 panions - - - - - Dec 14
 - - - - - Feb 9 R
 Nicephorus, martyr - - - Mar 15 P
 - - - - - March 13
 - - - patriarch }
 of Constantinople }
 Nicetas - - - - - Sept 15
 - - - abbot - - - April 3
 Nicetius, archbishop of }
 Lyons - - - - - April 2
 Nicetius, bishop of }
 Treves - - - - - Dec 5

Nicodemus - - - - - Aug 3
 Nicomedes, martyr - - - June 1
 Nicomedes - - - - - Sept 15
 Nicolas, bishop of }
 Myra - - - - - Dec 6
 - - - translation of }
 - - - 1, pope, died }
 - - - of Tolentino, }
 hermit died - - - Sept 10
 Nicon called the Me }
 tanoite - - - - - Nov 26 G
 - - - - - and L
 Nigais, Nicasius, or }
 Nigasius priest, St }
 Cerin or Quirinus, }
 St Fecobille, Ego- }
 bile Scubiculus Scu- }
 vicolus, or Subbius, }
 and St Pionti, mar- }
 tyrs - - - - - Oct 11
 Nil the elder, hermit }
 and priest - - - - - Nov 12 G
 - - - the younger, abbot }
 - - - - - Sept 26
 Nil unnon, hermit - - - Jan 6
 Nillo - - - - - Feb 16
 Nine virgins daughters }
 of St Donwald, in }
 Scotland - - - - - July 15
 Nimian, bishop and }
 confessor - - - - - Sept 16
 Nisier, bishop of Lyons, }
 died - - - - - April 2
 Nissen, abbot - - - - - July 25
 Nivard, bishop of }
 Rheims, died - - - Sept 1
 Noth - entry into the }
 ark - - - - - March 17
 - - - exit from the }
 ark - - - - - April 29
 Nonne, the wife of St }
 Gregory of Nazianze }
 the father - - - - - Aug 5
 Norbert founder of }
 the order of Premon- }
 strants, died - - - June 6
 Norm - - - - - March 2
 Numila and Alodia - - - Oct 22
 Nympha - - - - - Nov 10

O

O Sapientia - - - - - Dec 16
 Oda, virgin - - - - - Nov 27
 Odille, virgin and abbess }
 - - - - - Dec 13
 Odilo, abbot of Cluni }
 - - - - - Jan 2 and
 - - - - - June 21
 Odo, archbishop - - - June 2*
 Odo, archbishop of }
 Canterbury - - - July 4
 - - - abbot of Cluni - - - Nov 19

Odoceus, bishop and confessor - } July 2
Odrian, bishop - } May 8
Odulph - } July 18
Oduvald, abbot - } May 26
Oduwald, abbot and confessor - } Dec 7
Offram - } Mar 18 *
Olaus, king of Sweden - } July 29
—, or Olave, king of Norway - } July 29
Oldegaire, bishop, died - } March 6
Olympiadc, widow - } Dec 17 L
—, July 25 G
Omer, Audomarus, bishop of Terouane - } Sept 9
— - } Aug 16 *
Onusimus - } Feb 16
Onuphrius, hermit - } June 12
Opportuna, abbess - } April 22
Optatus, bishop - } June 4
Oran - } Oct 15 *
Orens Orient, or Orentius, bishop - } May 1
Orsisc, superior general of the congregation of Tabenna - } June 15
Ostha, queen and martyr - } Oct 7
Osmanna, virgin - } Sept 9
Osmund, bishop and confessor - } Dec 4
Osmund, translation of - } July 16
Osonans - } Aug 1 *
Oswald, archbishop - } April 15
—, bishop and confessor - } Feb 28
—, or 29
—, king and martyr - } Aug 5 †
Oswin, confessor - } April 18
—, king and martyr - } Aug 20
—, translation of - } March 11
Oswy king - } Feb 15
Otger, deacon and confessor - } Sept 10
Otilia - } Dec 14
Otho, bishop of Bamberg - } July 2
Otmar, Omar, Otmarus, or Odomarus, abbot - } Nov 16
—, translation of - } Oct 25
Oudoceus, bishop - } July 2
Ours, Ursus, abbot - } July 18
—, or 28
Owen - } Aug 15
Owen, bishop and confessor - } Aug 24

Owin, confessor - } March 4
Oyend, Ovant Eugenidus, or Ogendus, abbot - } Jan 1

P

Pacian bishop - } March 9
Pacomius, founder of the Cenobites - } May 15 G
—, May 14 I
Padern - } March 10
— - } Nov 12
Palemon, anchoret - } Jan 11 R
—, May 14 P
Pallide Palaus, or Palladius, bishop - } Oct 7
Palladius or Padie, apostle of Scotland - } July 6
Palladius, bishop and confessor - } Jan 27
Palm Sunday, the Sixth Sunday in Lent is the Sixth Sunday after Shrove Tuesday *Vide Moveable Feasts, p 79*
Pambo of Nitria - } Sept 6
Pammichius - } Aug 30
Pamphilus, priest and martyr - } June 1 R
—, Mur 1 P
—, Feb 16 C
Pancras and others, martyrs - } May 12
— - } April 3 *
— - } July 21
Panduna, virgin - } Aug 26
Pancake Tuesday *Shrove Tuesday*
Pantænus - } July 7
Pantalco - } July 28 †
Pantalin - } Sept 16 *
Pantene, the apostle of the Indies - } July 7
Panthalin - } June 4 *
Paphnutius - } Sept 11
Papias, bishop - } Feb 22
Papoul, or Papulus, priest and martyr - } Nov 3
Pardon Sunday *Easter Day*
Pardou, Pardulfus Warctensis, abbot, died - } Oct 6
Parre *Vide Patrocle*
Pascase Radbert, abbot, died - } April 26
Paschal sabbath, Easter Day
—, Babylon - } May 17
Passion of the Seven Virgins - } April 10
Passion Sunday, the Fifth Sunday in Lent. Vide Moveable Feasts, p 79

* Cotton MS Domitian, A xvii

† "Die Martis in festo Sancti Oswaldi Regis anno regni regis Edwardi Noni" Rot Patent, 33 Edw III m 26

‡ July 27 Butler

Passion Week, the week ensuing Palm Sunday, being the last week in Lent, and the next before Easter Day called also the Great Week, and Holy Week <i>Vide</i> Moveable Feasts, p 79	
<i>Paternus, bishop and confessor</i>	April 15
—, monk	April 10
<i>Paternus, monk and martyr</i>	Nov 12
<i>Patient, bishop</i>	Sept 11
<i>Patricius, bishop and martyr</i>	April 28
<i>Patrick, bishop</i>	March 17
— translation of	June 9
<i>Patroclus, martyr</i>	Jan 21
—, priest and hermit	Nov 19
<i>Patronus, bishop</i>	March 30
PAUL AND PETER, APOSTLES	June 29
—, COMMEMORATION OF	June 30
—, CONVERSION OF	Jan 25
—, ENTRY OF, into Rome	July 6
—, IN VENTION OF	Feb 26
Paul, bishop of Constantinople	June 7
—, Leon and his companions, martyrs	March 12
—, and John, martyrs	Jan 18
—, the simple, anchorite	June 26
—, hermit	March 7
—, Dec 20	
<i>Paul, bishop of Narbonne</i>	Mar 22 or Dec 12
—, Verdun, died	Feb 8
—, and confessor	April 29
Paula, widow	Jan 26 R. June 22 P
<i>Paulin, bishop of Treves</i>	Aug 31
—, translation of	May 13
—, bishop of Nola	June 22 R
—, patriarch	formerly Jan 11, now Jan 28
<i>Paulinus, hermit</i>	Jan 10 R
—, Jan 15 G	
—, bishop and confessor	Oct 10
Pavin, Paduinus, abbot	Nov 15
Paxent, martyr	Sept. 23 P
<i>Pega, virgin</i>	Jan 8
—, virgin	June 3
<i>Pelagia, a comedian, afterwards penitent</i>	Oct 8 R. Mar 8 P
—, June 9	
<i>Peleus, Paternuthes, and companions, martyrs</i>	Sept 19
<i>Pellegrini, or Peregrinus</i>	Aug 1
—, Pénam	Nov 1
—, Pentecost or Whitsunday, the fiftieth day and seventh Sunday after Easter Day <i>Vide</i> the Moveable Feasts, p 79 <i>antea</i>	
<i>Pepin, of Landen minister of the kings of France in Austrasia, died</i>	Feb 21
<i>Peregrin, bishop and martyr</i>	May 16
<i>Perfect, priest</i>	April 18
<i>Perpetua and Felicitas, virgins and martyrs</i>	March 7
<i>Perpetua</i>	Dec 30 *
<i>Perpetuus, bishop of Tours, died</i>	April 8
—, &c, martyrs	March 5.
<i>Perpetuus, bishop</i>	April 9
PETER AND PAUL, APOSTLES	June 29
—, OCTAVES OF	July 6.
PLURIM IN CATHEDRA at ANTIOCH	Feb. 22
—, at Rome	Jan 18.
—, AD VINCULA	Aug 1
<i>Petr, abbot</i>	Jan 6
—, of Milan	April 29
<i>Petr, the venerable, abbot of Cluni, died</i>	Dec 25
—, of Alcantara, monk of the Order of St Francis, died	Oct 19.
—, archbishop of Iarcentum	May 8
—, Andrew, and their companions	May 15
—, Balsam	Jan 3.
—, bishop of Alexandria, martyred	Nov 25
—, bishop of Policastro	March 4.
—, bishop of Sebaste	Jan 9
—, Celestin, pope, died	May 19
—, Chrysologus, bishop of Ravenna	Dec. 2 †
—, de Damien, cardinal, bishop of Ostia, died	Feb. 22.
—, the Exorcist, martyr	June 2.

Peter Goncales, Dominican, died	} April 15	Plough Monday, the first Monday after Twelfth day	-
— of Luxembourg, bishop of Metz, died	} July 5	Plutarch and others, martyrs	} June 28
— Nolasco	- Jan 31	Pæmen, or Pastor, abbot	- Aug 27
— Nolasque founder of the Order of Mercy, died	- Dec 24	Pa men, abbot	- Aug 27
— Paschal	- Dec 6	Poanus, hermit	- March 5
— and Paul dedication of their churches at Rome	} Nov 18	Polycarp, bishop and martyr	} Jan 26 R. April 27 P. 1 cb 23 G
— of Pisa	- June 1	Polichronius bishop and martyr	- 1 Feb 17
— Regalati	- May 13	Pollio and his companions, martyrs	- April 29
Petherwick, or Petroc (of Cornwall)	- June 4	Polyeuctus, martyr	- Feb 13 L. Jan 9 G
Petroc, abbot and confessor	- June 4	Pons, or Ponce, martyr	- May 14
—, confessor	- May 21	—	- June 6 *
Petronilla, or Pernella, virgin	} May 31	Pontian, or Pontianus, pope	} Nov 19
Petronilla, abbess of Aubeterre	- Oct 30	Popou, or Poppo, abbot died	- Jan 25
Petronius, bishop	- Oct 4	Porcarius, abbot and his companions, martyrs	- Aug 12
Phæbadius, bishop	- April 25	Porphyrius, bishop, died	- 1 Feb 26
Philastrius, bishop	- July 18	Portinus, abbot	- Nov 4
Phileas, bishop, and Philoromus, martyrs	} Feb 4	Possidius bishop	- May 17
Philemon and Appia	- Nov 22	Potamiana virgin, and Marcella her mother, martyrs	} June 28.
Philibert, abbot	- Aug 22	Potamon, bishop	- May 18
Philip Beniti	- Aug 23	Potentian	- March 8 *
Philip Berruyer, archbishop of Bourges, died	- Jan 9	Potentiana	- May 19
—, bishop of Hæradæa, and others	- Oct 22	Pothin bishop	- June 2
— the deacon	- June 6	Powder or Gunpowder	- Nov 5
— de Neri, founder of the Congregation of the Oratory in Italy	- May 21 P	— lot	-
PHILIP AND JAMES, APOSTLES	- May 1	Praxedes, virgin	- July 21
Philogonius, bishop	- Dec 20 G	Prætor	- April 9 *
Phoca and others, martyrs	- March 5	Presine	- Sept 28 *
Phocas, martyr	- July 3	Priscus, martyr	- Jan 25
Piast	- July 17 *	Priscatus, bishop, martyred	- Feb 24
Piat, or Piatas, apostle of Tournay, and martyr	- Oct 1 and 29	Prey vide Prix	-
Pionius, priest and martyr	- Mar 11 G. Feb 1 L	Primus	- Aug 21 *
Piranius	- March 5	—	- March 2 *
Pius I, pope	- July 11	—	- April 15 *
— V, pope	- May 5	Primus and Felician martyrs	- June 9
Placidus, disciple of St Bennet, and his companions, martyrs	- Oct 5	Principius, bishop	- Sept 25
Plato, abbot at Constantinople	- April 4 G	Prior, hermit	- June 17
Plecheln, bishop	- July 15	Prisca, virgin	- Jan 18
		Priscus	- Sept 1
		Priscus, Malchus, and Alexander, martyrs	- March 28
		—, martyr	- Jan 12
		—, and Cot, or Cottus, martyrs	- May 26
		—, martyr	- Oct 16 †
		Privatus, bishop	- Aug 21

* Cotton MS. Domitian, A xvii

† Cotton MS. Vespasian, A ix

Prix, Prict, or Prey, Prædictus, or Prodictus, bishop and martyr	Jan 25
Processus - - -	June 7 *
Processus and Martinian, martyrs	July 2
Procession week Rotation week	
Proclus, archbishop of Constantinople	Oct 24
Procopius - - -	July 8
Profert - - -	April 9 *
Proferius - - -	April 19
Prodicus, bishop of Padua	Nov 7
Prosper, of Aquitan doctor and father of the church	June 25
Prothas, bishop of Orleans	July 29
Proterius, patriarch of Alexandria	Feb 28
Prothas and Symphorianus	Aug 22
Prothais and Gervase	June 19
Prothus and Hyacinth, martyrs	Sept 11
Prudent, or Prudent bishop of Troyes, died	April 6
Psalmoid or Saunmy	March 8
Psalmodius, hermit	June 14
Ptolemy, Lucius, and another	Oct 19
Publius bishop	Jan 21
Publius, abbot	Jan 25
Pudentiana, virgin	May 19
Pulcheria, or Elia Pulcheria	Sept 10 R
Pulcherius, abbot	Sept 13 G
Purification of the Holy Virgin	March 13
Purgata, virgin	Feb 2
Pyrmin, abbot, and reformer of monastic discipline	Dec 21
	Nov 3

Q

Quadragesima Sunday, or first Sun-

day in Lent, called also the first Sunday in Clean Lent	
Quadratus, bishop	May 26
Queen's Day, the anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth	Nov 17 †
Queran abbot in Scotland	Sept 9
Quinix rt	May 18
Quinz, Quindius, or Quindius, bishop, died	Feb 15
Quinquagesima Sunday, also called Shrove Sunday, the Sunday next before Ash Wednesday	Feb 15
Quintan, bishop of Rhodes	June 14 at Rhodes
Quintin martyr	June 17
Quiriacus	Oct 31
Quiriacus	May 4
Quiricus and Julitta, martyrs	March 20 *
Quirinus, bishop	June 16
Quirinus and Basilides, martyrs	June 4
Quirinus and Candidus, martyr	June 12
	March 11
	March 30

R

Raban Maur, Rabanus Maurus, Magnentius archbishop, died	Feb 4
Radhod, bishop, died	Nov 29
Radegonde, queen of France, and foundress of the Abbey of the Holy Cross in Poitiers	Jan 30 P
Radegonde, queen	Aug 13 †
Raingarda, widow and nun	June 24 †
Ralph, archbishop of Bourges	or 26 †
	June 21

* Cotton MS Domitian, A xvii

† "The anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth was first publicly celebrated about the year 1570, and the day is thus alluded to in a letter dated 14th May, 1590, from Dr Whitaker to Lord Burghley — 'A rumor is spread in the Court, and hath come to the eares of some of the most honourable Counsell, how that I on the *Queene's day* last past did forbid in our college an oration to be made in praise of her Majesties government,' &c The 17th of November is still kept as a holiday at the Exchequer, and at Westminster and Merchant Tailors schools" — *Ellis's Original Letters, illustrative of English History, second series, vol. iii.* p 160

‡ L Art de vérifier les Dates

§ Butler

|| Cotton MS audius, D vi

Raymond de Peguafort, third general of the Dominicans	} Jan 23, formerly Jan 27
Nonnatus	- Aug 31
Refreshment Sunday, a name for Mid-Lent Sunday	
Regle, Reul, or Regulus, bishop and apostle of Senlis	{ April 23 March 30 July 15, and Feb 7
Regulus, abbot and confessor	{ Aug 28 - - -
Reine or Regina, virgin and martyr	{ March 17 and 22, and Sept 7
Relics, feast of the	- Jan 27 *
Relick Sunday is the third Sunday after Midsummer Day. The Table in page 53 shows on what day of the week Midsummer Day fell in any year and when it occurred on	
Sunday	- { July 15
Monday	- { 14
Tuesday	- Relick 13
Wednesday	- Sunday 12
Thursday	- fell on 11
Friday	- 10
Saturday	- 9
Relicks of the Church of York	{ Oct 19 - - -
Remacle, bishop	- Sept 3
Remacle, translation of	- June 25
Rembert archbishop of Bremen	- Feb 4
Remigius <i>Vide</i> Rheims	
Reine, patron of Angers	- Nov 2
Renell, Renula, or Reinilda, abbess, died	{ Feb 6 - - -
Renobert, Raimbert, Ragnobertus or Ragnobertus, bishop, died	{ May 16 - - -
Renobert, translations of	{ Mar 23 25 and 28, Apr 23, May 16, June 13, Sept 2, Oct. 14, and 24, and Dec 28
RESURRECTION OF OUR LORD	- March 27
Revnoild	- Oct 12 †
Rheims, or Remigius	- Jan 13
archbishop of Lyons died	- Oct 28

Rheims, or Remigius, bishop and confessor	{ May 12 - - -
Germanus, <i>Vidastus</i> , and Bavo, hermits	- Oct 1
Rhetice, bishop	{ July 19 or 25
Rhianus	- March 8
Rhiwydry	- Nov 1
Rhochwyn	- June 10
confessor	- Apr 26 †
Richard, bishop	- Aug 21
king of the West Saxons	{ Feb 7 - - -
Richard, bishop of Andover	- June 9
Richard, bishop of Chester, and confessor	{ April 3 - - -
translation of	- June 16
confessor and hermit	{ Jan 20 - - -
Riconir, hermit, died	- Jan 17
Rictruda, abbess	{ May 5 P May 12 elsewhere
Rictruda and Gisla	- April 9
Rigobert, or Robert, bishop of Rheims	- Jan 4
Rigomer, priest died	- Aug 24
Rioc, martyr	- Feb 12
Riquier, or Richarius, abbot of Centale, in Ponthieu	{ April 2 and Octo- ber 9
Robert, abbot of Chaise Dieu	{ Apr 24 R Apr 3 P
abbot founder of Molayme	- April 29
of Arbrissel, priest	- Feb 24
Robert, abbot	- June 7
bishop and confessor	{ May 24 - - -
Grosse-Teste, bishop and confessor, deposition of	- Oct 9
Roche, confessor, died	- Aug 16
Rock Day, or St Distaff's day, the day after Twelfth day, i.e. Jan 7	
Rogation and Donatian, brothers and martyrs	{ May 25 - - -
Rogation Sunday is the fifth Sunday after Easter day <i>Vide</i> table L. p. 79.	
Rogation days are the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following Rogation Sunday, and next before Ascension day, or Holy Thursday	

* Calendar, prefixed to a MS copy of Matthew Paria. Bib Reg 14 C 7

† Cotton MS Domitian, A xvii.

Roger, abbot - Feb 13
 —, confessor - March 5
 —, bishop of Cannes - Dec 10
Roger, bishop and confessor - Sept 29
 Roman, founder of the monastery of Mont-jura, died - Feb 28 or 29
 —, and David, patrons of Muscovy, and martyrs - July 24 in Russia
 — and Lucipin, abbots - Feb 28
Romanus, archbishop-martyr - Oct 23
 — - Aug 9
 Romaric, Remire, or Rombert, abbot died - Dec 8
 Romuald, founder of the Camaldules - Feb 7 or June 19
 Romuld, archbishop and martyr - July 1
 Ronan, bishop and hermit - June 1
 Rood, Holy, day - Sept 14
 Rosalia - Sept 4
 Rosary feast of the - Oct 1
 Rose of Lima, virgin - Aug 30
 — of Viterbo - March 8
 — Sunday, Midlent Sunday *vide* Moveable feasts, p 79
 Rouin, Rodingus, Chrandingus, and Chrodineus, abbot of Beaulieu in Argonne, died - Sept 17
 Rouman - Nov 18*
 Royal Oak day - May 19
 Ruadhan, bishop - April 15
Rufinus and Justinus - July 19
 — and Ulfad - July 24
 Rufin and Valerius, martyrs - June 24
 Ruhn and Secunda, virgins - July 10
Rufus, martyr - Aug 27
 — - Nov 28
 Rufus, bishop of Avignon - Nov 14
 — - Nov 21 †
 —, or Rufin, of Glendalock - April 22
 — and Zozimus - Dec 18
 Rule, abbot - Oct 17
 Rumold, bishop of Dublin - Formerly June 24, now July 1
Rumonius, bishop and confessor - Jan 4
Rumold, confessor - Nov 2
 Rupert, Rudbert, Rombert, Hruobert or Chrodobert, bishop of Saltzbourg - March 27 and Sept 24

Rustic, bishop of Narbonne, died - Oct 26
 Rusticus and others - Oct 2
Rustick *vide* Martia Rusticula
 — Rustic, or Rotiri, bishop of Clermont - Sept 24
Ruthius, monk and confessor - Dec 24

S.

Sabris martyr - April 12
Sabba abbot - Dec 5
 Sabin, bishop and martyr - Dec 30
Sabina, widow and martyr - Aug 29
Sabinus and Juliana - Feb 19
 Sabinin, or Savinen, bishop, and Potentia, martyrs - Dec 31
 — and his companions, martyrs - Sept 19 P
 — and his companions, martyrs - June 7
 —, martyr and Sabine, or Sime, his sister - Jan 29
Sadoth *vide* Sciahduste
 Saens, Sans, or Sido-nius, abbot, died - Nov 14
 Sartin, bishop - Sept 22
 Saints day All - Nov 1
 Salberga, abbess, died - Sept 22
 Salgich - May 12
 Salvi Sauge, or Salvius, bishop - Sept 10
 Salvius, bishop - Jan 11
Samson, bishop - July 28
 Samthana, abbess - Dec 19
 Santrayd - Feb 1
 Sannan - March 8
 Sannen - June 13
 Sapor and Isaac, bishops and martyrs - Nov 30
 Saturnin, priest and martyr, and his companions - Feb 11
 — - March 5*
Saturnin and Sisinnius - Nov 29
 Satyr - Jan 13*
 Satyre, brother of St Ambrose - June 21
 Sauve, bishop, died - Oct 28
Saviour, feast of the Holy - May 24
 Saviour - Jan 12*
Scandulus, monk - May 5
Scholastica, virgin - Feb. 10
 The Scillitains, the first martyrs of Africa - July 17

* Cotton MS Domitian, A xvii

† Cotton MS Vespasian, A ix

Sciahduste, or Sadoth, bishop and his companions, martyrs	Feb 20 I Nov 20 G Feb 23 by the Copts	Severus, bishop	Oct. 15
Sebastian, surnamed the Defender of the Church of Rome martyr	Jan 20	<i>Sewall bishop and canon</i>	May 18.
<i>Sebbi, king and confessor</i>	Aug 29	Sexagesima Sunday is the second Sunday before Ash Wednesday, so called from its being about the sixtieth day before Easter <i>Vide Moveable Feasts, p 79</i>	
Secundin, or Seachnal, bishop of Dunsaghlun in Meath	Nov 27	<i>Serburga, queen and abbess</i>	July 6
Seinid	Feb 11	<i>Serulph, bishop and confessor</i>	Jan 28
Seinol	Feb 1	Shrove Thursday, or Shrove Thursday, or Maunday Thursday, the Thursday before Good Friday <i>Vide Table L p 79</i>	
Seine, Sequanus, Seconus, or Sigo, abbot died	Sept 19	Shrove Sunday is the Sunday next before Shrove Tuesday It is also called Quinquagesima Sunday	
Semblin, Sembin, Simihen Simlinus, or Simianus, bishop	June 16	Shrove Monday*, or Collop Monday, the day after Shrove Sunday	
Senan, bishop	March 8	Shrove Tuesday, the Tuesday next after Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday <i>Vide Table L p 79</i>	
<i>Senan, confessor and hermit</i>	April 29	Shrove Thursday, the Thursday next after Shrove Tuesday	
Sendou Sandoux, or Sindulfus priest, died	Oct. 20	<i>Sidonie Apollinaire, Canon Sollius Apollinaris Sidonius bishop</i>	Aug 21
Sennes and Abdon	July 30	<i>Sidonius, martyr</i>	Sept 8
Senoth, abbot	Dec 24	<i>Sigebert, king of France, died</i>	Feb 1
Septuagesima Sunday, so called from its being about the seventieth day before Easter, is the third Sunday before Ash Wednesday	March 21	<i>Sigebert, king and martyr</i>	Sept 27
Serapion the Sindonite	March 21	<i>Sigenus, abbot and confessor</i>	April 7
_____, abbot	March 21	<i>Sigfrid, bishop</i>	Feb 15
_____, bishop	March 21	<i>Sigismund, king of Burgundy</i>	May 1
Serdot, or Sacerdos, bishop died	Sept 12	Signus	Sept 10 †
<i>Serena, virgin</i>	Jan 29	Sigouleme, or Segouleme, abbess	July 24 at Albi and elsewhere
Serenus, martyr	Feb 23	Silas, or Silvain, the apostle	July 1, L July 30 G
Serf, bishop of Orkney	July 1	Silavt, or Silan, bishop	May 17
_____, bishop	April 20	Silin	Sept. 1
Serge and Baccus, martyrs	Oct. 7	Silvan	May 7 †
<i>Servan, bishop</i>	April 20	Silvere, or Suverius, pope, died	June 20.
Servatus, bishop	May 13	<i>Silvester, pope and confessor</i>	Dec 31 L Jan 2 G
Servulus, confessor	Dec 28	Silvester, bishop of Châlons-sur Saône	Nov 20
<i>Sethrid, St. virgin</i>	Jan 10	_____, Gozzolini, abbot and founder of the silvestrins, died	Nov 26
Sevard, or Siviard, abbot, died	March 1	Silvin, bishop	Feb 17
Seven brothers, martyrs	July 10.	<i>Silvanus, bishop</i>	Sept 10
Seven Sleepers	July 27		
Severian, bishop	Feb 21		
Severin, bishop of Cologne	Oct 23.		
_____, confessor	Aug 26.		
Severin, apostle of Bavaria and Austria	Jan 8		
_____, abbot, died	Feb. 11		
_____, hermit	Nov 24		
_____,	Jan. 8.		

* 1562-3 "The xxij day of Fevbruary was Shreyff Monday" Cotton MS Vitellius, F v f 157^b
Cotton MS Domitian A xvii

Simeon Barsaboe, bi- shop, martyred	April 17	Souls' day, All, called also, "Soulemas"	Nov 2
— the Just	Feb 3 G	Day "†	
— Metaphrastus	Nov 27 G	Speratus and his com- panions	July 17
— Salus	July 1	Spiridion, bishop	Dec 14 L Dec 12 G
— the younger	Jan 5 L Sept 1 G	Stanislaus, bishop and martyr	May 7
Simon, bishop, martyr	April 21	— Kostka	Nov 13
—, or Simon, mar- tyr	Feb 18 † Apr 27 G	STEPHEN THE PROTO- MARTYR	Dec 26 Dec 27 G
Simon Stylites	Jan 5 May 24 G	—, IN- VENTION OF	Aug 3
SIMON AND JUDE, APO- STLES	Oct 28 L	—, oc- taves of	Jan 2
Simon Stok, died	Aug 15	Stephen, third abbot of Cistercians	April 17
—, martyr	March 24	Stephen, bishop of I on- don, and confessor	Aug 12
—, the Zeilot	Oct 28	Stephen I, pope and martyr	Aug 2
Symphorianus and Proterius	Aug 22	— and Socrates, martyrs	Sept 17
Simplician, bishop of Autun	June 24	Stephen, abbot	Feb 13
—, bishop of	Aug 16	—, founder of the Order of Grammont,	Feb 8
Milan		died	
Simplicius, pope	March 2	—, king of Hun- gary	Anciently Aug 20, now Sept. 2
Simplacius	July 29	—, the younger	Nov 28
Sindulph, or Sendou, priest	Oct 20	Stire	Sept 12 *
Siran, or Sigirran, ab- bot	Dec 4	Sturme abbot	Dec 17
Sirice, pope, died	Nov 25	Suarlech, bishop of Koure, died	March 27
Sisinnius Martyrius, and Alexander	May 29	Sulpicius Severus, priest	Jan 29 in the diocese of Tours
Sisoës, or Sisov, an- chorit	July 4	—, bishop of Bourges	Jan 29
Sist	July 12 *	Sulpicius the Debon- naire, or Psus, bishop of Bourges, died	Jan 17
Sixtus I, pope and martyr	April 6	Suran, abbot	Jan 24
Sixtus, pope and mar- tyr	Aug 6	Susanna, virgin and martyr	Aug 11
— III, pope	March 28	—	Feb 19 *
— and Simicus, bishops	Sept 1	Swidbert, or Suebert, bishop and apostle, died	March 1
Sixty nine martyrs	Feb 21	Swithin, bishop, depo- sition of	July 2
Socrates and Stephen, martyrs	Sept 17	—, translation of	July 15
Sola, hermit	Dec 3	Syagre, Syagrius, bi- shop, died	Aug 27
Solomon	Feb 7 *	Symmachus, pope, died	July 19
Solomon, king and martyr	June 25	Symphorianus and Pro- terius	Aug 22
Somaël	June 24	Symphorosa and her seven sons, martyrs	July 18 R. July 8 P
Sophronius, patriarch of Jerusalem	Mar 11 G	Syncretis	Jan 5
Sophia, Faith, Hope, and Charity	Sept 17 G Sept 30 R		
—	April 30		
Soter, pope	March 22		
Sotheris	Feb 10 †		
Sotheris, virgin	April 22		
Sotor and Caius, popes	April 22		
Souleime, Soleimnis, So- lemnus, or Solennis, bishop	Sept. 24		

* Cotton MS. Domitian, A XVII
† Pastou Letters, III, 170, IV 238.

† Cotton MS. Vespasian, A IX.

Syra, virgin - June 8
Syra, virgin - Oct 23
 Syrun, or Cynin - Jan. 7

T

Tacao - March 16
 Tanco, or Tatta, of Scotland - Feb 16
 Taracus, Probus, and Andronicus, martyrs - Oct 11 L
 Tarasius, patriarch - Oct 12 G
 Tarsius, patriarch - Feb 25
 Tarkin bishop and confessor in Scotland - Oct 30
 Tarnan, archbishop of the Picts - June 12
 Tatwyn, archbishop and confessor - July 30
 Taurin, bishop - Aug 11
 Tavanauc, confessor - Nov 25
 Tectwyn - Sept 14
 Tecla, or Thekla, virgin and martyr - Sept 23
 Tecla - Sept 24 G
 Tecla - June 1
 Tecla - Mar 24.*
 Tecla, abbess - Oct 1
 Tetrician, bishop and confessor - Feb 9
 Tetrician, pope - Jan 5
 Ternin, bishop of the Picts - June 12
 Tetta, virgin and abbess - Dec 17
 Theodora, confessor - Oct 29
 Theodora, penitent - Oct 8 G
 Theodorus, and Immeus - Feb 22
 Theodorus, recluse - Feb 27
 Theodora and her companions, virgins and martyrs - Apr 22 R
 Theodora, confessor and hermit - Dec 26
 Theodora, Valentina, and Paul - July 25
 Theodorus, bishop and confessor - Nov 20
 Theodorus, Tilon, Tillo, Tilonius, or Tilmennus, disciple of St Florentin - Jan. 7
 Theodorus, bishop - Feb 9
 Theodorus, widow - July 18
 Theodorus, abbot and confessor - Sept 20
 Theodorus, priest and hermit - July 1
 Theodorus, abbot of Vaux - July 8 or 9
 Theodorus, archimandrite, died - Sept 3
 Theodorus, confessor - May 28

Theodart, Dodart, or Theodardus, bishop - Sept 10
 Theodora, empress - Feb 11
 Theodora - March 13
 Theodora, virgin - April 1
 Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury - Sept 19
 Theodore, martyr - Nov 9
 Theodore, priest - March 23
 Theodore - Nov 22
 Theodore, abbot of Tabbenna - Dec 26
 Theodore, bishop - April 22
 Theodore, bishop of Marselles - Jan 2
 Theodore, Grapt - Dec 27
 Theodore, of Heraclea - Feb 7
 Theodore, the Studite - Nov 12
 Theodoret, martyr - Oct 2
 Theodoric, St., king and martyr - Jan 3
 Theodosia, virgin - April 2
 Theodosius - Jan 11
 Theodora, martyr - Sept 29
 Theodorus, martyr - May 18 R
 Theodorus, or Theodoric, bishop - Apr 22 G
 Theodulus and Tulum - Feb 17
 Theonius, archbishop of Alexandria - Aug. 23
 Theophanes, abbot - March 1
 Theophilus, bishop of Antioch - Dec 6
 Theophylact, virgin - Jan 20
 Theophylact, virgin - Oct 10
 Theophylact, or Theodoric, abbot of Mount Or, near Rhemus - July 1
 Theophylact, bishop of Orleans, died - Jan 27
 Theophylact, recluse - Jan 7
 Theophylact, or Theodul, abbot died - May 1
 Thirty martyrs - Dec 22
 Theodart, Audard, or Theodard, bishop, died - May 1
 Thomas the Apostle - Dec 21 L
 Thomas the Apostle - Oct 6 C
 Thomas - translation of - July 3
 Thomas Aquinas - Mar 7 R
 Thomas - July 18 P
 Thomas - à Becket archbishop of Canterbury, and martyr - Dec 29
 Thomas - the martyr, translation of - July 7
 Thomas - confessor - Aug 17
 Thomas of Hereford, bishop and confessor - Oct. 2

Thomas, monk and martyr - Aug 5
Thomas of Villanova, archbishop of Valencia - Sept 18
Thousand martyrs at Lichfield - Jan 2
Thiassilla and Emiliana - Dec 24
Thyrus, Lucius, and Callimicus - Jan 28
Thida, virgin - March 6
Thinusus - Nov 10*
Tiburcius, martyr - April 22†
Thurinus, Iulian, and Maximus, martyrs - April 14
Thurinus, martyr - Aug 11
Tielaw - Feb 9
Tigemoth, bishop and confessor - April 5
Timothy, Agapius, and Thecla - Aug 19
Timothus - April 6*
Timothus and Appollis, martyrs - Aug 23
Timothus, bishop and confessor - Aug 22
Timothus, Agapius and Thecla, martyrs - Aug 19
Titus, disciple of St Paul - Jan 4
Tivrog - June 21
Tlewyn - Dec 11
Tochumra of Tochumra in Ireland - June 11
TRANSFIGURATION OF OUR LORD - Aug 6
Tresan - Feb 7
Triduana, virgin - Oct 8
Trillo - June 16
Trinity Sunday, or the 1st of the Holy Trinity, is the next Sunday after Whitsunday. Vide the Movable Feast, p 79
Trivier or Trivarius, monk - Jan 16
Troen, or Trojan, bishop - Nov 30
Tron, Irueven, or Irudo priest, died - Nov 23
Tropes, Iropet or Torpatus, martyr - May 17
Trophimus, bishop - Dec 29
Trophimus, trans-lation of - Sept 30
Trummin, bishop and confessor - Feb 10
Tropho, Rospice, and Nymphs - Nov 10
Tucho - May 1

Tudno - June 5
Tudwen - Oct 12
Tugal, or Tugwal, called by the Bretons St Pabu, in Latin, Tugwaldus, or Pabutugwaldus, bishop, died - Nov 30
Tuan, abbot - Feb 1
Tunaf, Thurian, Thuriavus or Thurianus, bishop of Dol - July 13
Turibius, bishop - April 16
Turinus, confessor - July 17
Twydr - March 13
Uybie - Jan 30
Uychicus, bishop - Apr 29 L
Uydawg - May 9
Uydehno - Dec 17
Uydelnd - May 30
Uydvill - Aug 23
Uydyr - Oct 14
Uyris and Iutropius, martyrs - Jan 12
Tyfridoc - Jan 1
Tyfrvdog - May 1
Tyrannio, bishop - Feb 20
Tyscel - Jan 31
Tyscelhoc - Nov 8
Tytham - May 2
Tyvulor - Feb 25
Tyvallog - March 2

•

U

Ubald, bishop, died - May 16
Ulric and Rufin - July 24
Ultrad, bishop - Jan 18
Ulmart, or Wulmar, abbot - July 20
Ulpian, martyr - April 3
Ulu or Uldric, bishop - July 4
Ulrick rectus - Feb 20
Ulric, abbot - May 1
Ulric, an Irish bishop - Sept 4
Undecim Mille Virg - Oct 21
Unithes - Nov 12
Urm or Uerim, bishop - Oct 19
Urbain, pope and martyr - May 23
Urbain, bishop of Lan-gris - Jan 23
Urbicus, or Urbice, bishop - Jan 3
Ursin, bishop of Bourges - Formerly Dec 29, in the new Breviary of the diocese, Nov 9

Ursmar, bishop - April 19
 Ursula and her com- } Oct 21
 panions, martyrs - }
 Utas day *Vide* p 102

V

Valacimon - May 19
 Valbert, or Guabert, } May 2
 abbot - }
 Valbauge, Avagaur, or }
 Valburgis abbess - } Feb 25
Valentine, bishop and
martyr - } Feb 14
 Valeri, Valarius or }
 Cularicus, abbot, } Dec 12
 died - }
 Valenian, martyr - Sept 15
 - - - Dec 12 *
 - - - April 1 *
 Valerie, virgin and } Dec 9 R
 martyr - } Dec 10 P
Valerius, bishop - Jan 29
 - - - Dec 15
 Valerius and Rufinus, } June 14
 martyrs - }
 Vandulle, or Wandr }
 gisilus abbot, died - } July 22
 - - - May 10 *
 Vineng, confessor - Jan 9
 Vinnic, Vitorius, Vite- }
 nus or Victo, bishop } Nov 9
 Vadru, Waltrud or }
 Waldebrudis, widow, } April 9
 patron of Mons in }
 Hainault, died - }
 Vuige hermit - June 15
Vedastus and Amanda,
bishops } Feb 6
Vedastus, Remigius,
and others - } Oct 1
 Venant, martyr - May 18
 - - - Sept 13 *
 - - - Oct 11 †
 - - - Oct 13
 Venceslaus, duke of }
 Bohemia martyr - } Sept 28
 Vencrand, bishop, died - Dec 24
Vencula, virgin - Dec 19
 Venetia - Feb 26 *
 Veran, Veranus, or Ve- }
 rinius, bishop - } Sept 9 or
 - - - 10
 Veronica of Milan - Jan 1
 Victor - Feb 21 *
 - - - Feb 26
 - - - April 12
 - - - May 8

Victor of Marseilles }
 and his companions, } July 21
 martyrs - }
 - - - pope - July 28
 - - - martyr - Sept 5 †
 - - - Oct 3 *
Victor, bishop - April 20
 - - - and Corona - Sept 18
 - - - and Victorinus - March 6
Victoria, virgin - Dec 23
 Victoria, virgin and } Feb 11
 martyr - }
 Victorian and his com- } March 23
 panions martyrs - }
 Victoria Fuscin, and } Dec 11
 Gentian - }
 Victorinus - Sept 5 *
 - - - and his com- } Feb 25
 panions - }
 - - - bishop and } Nov 2
 martyr - }
Victorinus, martyr - March 24
 Victricius bishop - Aug 7
Viganius confessor - March 1
 Vigil, bishop - June 26
 Vikhus - Nov 1
 Vigor, bishop - Nov 3
 Vimin or Vivian, bi- }
 shop in Scotland - } Jan 21
Vincentius martyr - Jan 22 †
 Vincent martyr - June 9
 - - - of Lerins, } May 24
 priest - }
 - - - Lethier, Do- } Mar 13 †
 minic in - }
 - - - of Paul - July 19
 Vindician, bishop, died - March 11
 Vinchard abbot, died - April 6
 - - - Oct 10 at
 Arles
 Virgil, bishop of Arles }
 - - - March 5
 - - - at Larins
 - - - bishop of Saltz- } Nov 27
 burgh - }
 VIRGIN *Vide* MARY
 Virgatus eleven thou- } Oct 21
 sand - }
 Vitil and Agricola, } Nov 4
 martyr - }
Vitalis martyr - April 28
Vitus, Modestus, and
Crescentius, martyrs } June 1
 Vitus, bishop and con- } Feb 5
 fessor - }
 Vivant, priest and her- } June 18
 mit - }
 Viventiot, bishop - July 12
 Vodhyd - Aug 17
Vodinus archbishop } July 23
 and martyr - }

* Cotton S. Dominian, A xvii
 † Vide Rot. Parl. vol. iii p 347

† Cotton MS. Vespasian, A ix

Voel, Voue, Vodoalus, } Feb 4 or
 Vodalus, or Vodoal- } 5
 dus, surnamed the
 Blessed - }
 Vulfian, bishop, patron }
 of Abbeville - } Mar 29 P
 Vulcan confessor - } Nov 2
 Vulmer, Vilmer, Vil- }
 laumer, or Goumer, } July 20
 abbot - }
 Vulsin, bishop - } Jan 8
 Vulstan, translation of } June 7

W

Walburga, abbess - Feb 25
 Walburga, virgin - April 27
 Waltraie, Oufu, or }
 Vulfiacus, deacon } Oct 21
 and hermit - }
 Waistan, confessor - May 30
 Walter, abbot of } May 11
 L Esterp, died - }
 —, abbot - } June 4
 —, abbot of St } April 8
 Martin of Pontoise - }
 —, transla- } May 4
 tion of }
 Walthof, abbot and } Aug 3
 confessor - }
 Walthof, abbot and } May 3
 confessor - }
 Waltrude, widow - April 9
 Wandregisel - July 22
 Wasnon, or Wasnult, }
 an Irish monk, apo- } Oct 1
 stle of Hunault - }
 Wada, virgin and } Dec 2
 abbas - }
 Wick, the Great or Holy, or }
 Passion week, the week before }
 Fastur day }
 Wenceslas, duke and } Sept 28
 martyr - }
 Wendelinus, abbot - Oct 20
 Wenetrid, - Nov 3
 Werburga, virgin - Feb 3
 Weretrid, confessor - Aug 14
 Weretrid, confessor - Nov 7
 Whit Sunday 1st Pentecost, and }
 the Movable 1st Easter page 79 }
 Whit Monday } are the Monday
 Whit Tuesday } and Tuesday fol-
 lowing Whit }
 Sunday }
 Whitsuntide is the three days }
 above-mentioned }

Wiborade, or Guibo- }
 rade, virgin and } May 2
 martyr - }
 Wigbert, priest and } Aug 13
 confessor - }
 Wilfrid, archbishop of } Oct 12
 York and confessor }
 —, translation of } April 24
 Wilgus, abbot and con- } Jan 31
 fessor - }
 Willebrad, archbishop - Nov 7
 Willehad, bishop - Nov 8
 William, bishop - Jan 10
 —, abbot - Feb 24 *
 —, abbot of Es- } April 6
 kille - }
 —, bishop of } July 29
 Brioc - }
 —, bishop of Ros- } Sept. 2
 child - }
 —, of Maleval - Feb 10
 —, of Monte Ver- } June 25
 gine - }
 William, archbishop of } June 8
 York - }
 —, translation of }
 Sunday next after }
 the 1st Epiphany }
 —, martyr - May 23
 —, of Norwich, } Mar 25 †
 boy and martyr - }
 Willebald, bishop - July 7
 Winbald, abbot and } Dec 18
 confessor - }
 —, trans- } Sept 24
 lation of }
 Winifrid, virgin and } Nov 3
 martyr - }
 Winoc, abbot - Nov 6
 Winoc, abbot, trans- } Sept 19
 lation of }
 Winnow, or Guenau - Nov 2
 Winwaloc, abbot - March 3
 Wiro, confessor - May 8
 Wistan, king and } June 1
 martyr - }
 Wulfsiga virgin - July 8
 Wives First Day, a name in the }
 North of England for February 2 }
 the Feast of the Purification }
 Wolfgang, bishop, died Oct 1
 Wrida - Nov 6
 Wulhad and Ruffin - July 24
 Wulfsida, virgin and } May 31
 abbas - }
 Wulfsilde, abbess - Dec. 9
 Wulfian, archbishop } March 20
 of Sens - }
 Wulfian, bishop - Feb 13
 — - Oct 15

* Query, of St Albans? Cotton MS Claudius, D vi

† According to Butler, March 24

<i>Wulfsm, bishop and</i>	} Jan 8.
<i>confessor</i>	
<i>Wulfsm, bishop and</i>	} Jan 19
<i>confessor</i>	
<i>translation of</i>	June 19
<i>Wulric, confessor and</i>	} Feb 16
<i>hermit</i>	
<i>Wunibaud, or Guene-</i>	} Dec 18
<i>baud, bishop</i>	

X

<i>Xyste Vide Sixte</i>	} Sept 1
<i>Xystus, or Sixtus, bi-</i>	
<i>shop of Rhemus and</i>	
<i>Senice</i>	-

Y

<i>Ylchyd</i>	-	Jan 6.
<i>Yon, Jonius, Jonas, or</i>	} Aug 5	
<i>Jon, priest and mar-</i>		
<i>tyr</i>		
<i>Yranke</i>	-	April 5 *

<i>Yriez, Yrier, Freie,</i>	} Aug 25
<i>Arcadius, or Aradius,</i>	
<i>abbot</i>	-
<i>Ysoye or Eusebia, ab-</i>	} March 16.
<i>bess, died</i>	
<i>Yved, or Lvodius, bi-</i>	} Oct 8
<i>shop</i>	
<i>Yves of Chartres, bi-</i>	} Dec 23
<i>shop, died</i>	
<i>curate in Bre-</i>	} May 19 P
<i>taine, called the ad-</i>	
<i>vocate of the poor</i>	-
<i>—, bishop of Chartres</i>	May 20
<i>Yvo, confessor</i>	May 22

Z

<i>Zachary, pope</i>	-	March 15
<i>Zeno</i>	-	July 9 *
<i>—, bishop</i>	-	April 12
<i>Zenobius, bishop</i>	-	Oct 20
<i>Zephyrinus, pope</i>	-	Aug. 26
<i>Zit, virgin</i>	-	April 27
<i>Zoticus, bishop</i>	-	July 21
<i>Zosimus, pope, died</i>	-	Dec 26
<i>—, bishop</i>	-	March 30

* Cotton. MS. L. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

THE CALENDAR OF THE JEWS

It has been already observed*, that, until the fifteenth century, the JEWS usually computed their time by the ERA OF SLAVICIDS, namely, 311 years and 4 months before Christ, but that, since the end of that century, they have dated from the Creation, which they consider to have occurred 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of the Christian era

The Judaic year is luni-solar, and thus consists either of twelve or thirteen months, and every month has twenty-nine or thirty days. The Civil year commences in the month Tisri, on, or immediately after, the new moon following the autumnal equinox. The months, with the number of days in each, are, —

1	Tisri - - 30 Days	(Veadar - 29 Days)
2	{ Marchesvan, Chesvan, or Bul - - }	7 Nisan, or Abib 30
		8 Jyar, or Zius - 29
		9 Sivan - - 30
3	Chisleu - 29 or 30	10 Thammuz - 29
4	Thebet - 29	11 Ab - - 30
5	Sebit - - 30	12 Elul - - } 29
6	Adar - - 29	in intercalary years } 30

The month Veadar is omitted in years of twelve months. The average length of the year of twelve months is 354 days, but by varying the length of the months Marchesvan and Chisleu, it may consist of 353 or 355 days. In the same manner, the year of thirteen months may contain 383, 384, or 385 days. In a period of nineteen years, twelve years have twelve months each, and seven have thirteen months. The following Table of nineteen years exhibits the number of months in each year, as well as the first day of the Judaic year, reduced to the New Style. the first day will not always be quite accurate, as in some years certain lucky and unlucky days require the postponement of a day. The year must be divided

* Vide page 23 ante.

by 19, and the remainder will show the year of the cycle. If there be no remainder, it is the nineteenth year

Year of the Cycle					Months.
The 1st begins about the 2nd of October, and consists of 12					
2nd	-	-	22nd of September	-	12
3rd	-	-	10th	- —	13
4th	-	-	29th	- —	12
5th	-	-	19th	- —	12
6th	-	-	8th	- —	13
7th	-	-	27th	- —	12
8th	-	-	16th	- —	13
9th	-	-	5th of October,	-	12
10th	-	-	25th of September,	-	12
11th	-	-	14th	- —	13
12th	-	-	2nd of October	-	12
13th	-	-	21st of September,	-	12
14th	-	-	10th	- —	13
15th	-	-	29th	- —	12
16th	-	-	18th	- —	12
17th	-	-	7th	- —	13
18th	-	-	25th	- —	12
19th	-	-	14th	-	13

To reduce the Jewish time to our own, subtract 3761 from the Judaic year, and the remainder will be the year of our Lord. The beginning of the year may be ascertained by the above Table, and the months must be counted from that time

EXAMPLE — Required the 1st of Chisleu, 5588.

5588	19) 5588 (294
3761	38
<hr/>	<hr/>
A D 1827	178
	171
	<hr/>
	78
	76
	<hr/>
	2
	<hr/>

The remainder (2) shows that the year 5588 is the second of the cycle, and, consequently, that it begins on the 22nd of September. The 1st of Chisleu will, therefore, be about the 20th of November, 1827

The Ecclesiastical year of the Jews begins six months

earlier, with the month of Nisan, to commemorate their return to Egypt, which took place in that month. By the Ecclesiastical year their fasts, feasts, and every thing relating to religion is regulated, consequently, when the given year is Ecclesiastical, a year must be deducted in the date from Nisan to Elul, inclusive.

The Jews frequently, in their dates, leave out the thousands, which they mark by placing letters, which indicate that it is "according to the lesser computation."

Though various other epochs, from the Creation, have been adopted by the Jews, it is unnecessary, for practical purposes, to allude particularly to them, as it is only the above-mentioned which were in general use.*

CALENDAR OF THE QUAKERS

BEFORE the statute 24 Geo II, for altering the Calendar in Great Britain, the QUAKERS began their year on the 25th of March, which they called the *First Month*, but at the Yearly Meeting for Sufferings, held in London, in October, 1751, a Committee was appointed to consider what advice should be given to the Friends in relation to the statute in question. The opinion of the Committee was, "That in all the records and writings of Friends, from and after the last day of the tenth month, called December, next, the computation of time established by the said act should be observed, and that, accordingly, the first day of the eleventh month, commonly called January, next, should be reckoned and deemed by Friends, the first day of the *First Month* of the year 1752, and that the following should be the order of the months —

* Companion to the Almanac for 1830, and "L'Art de vérifier les Dates" in which work an elaborate account of the Judaic calendar, fasts, and festivals, will be found, vol. i. p. 62—95.

<i>Before January, 1752</i>		<i>Since January, 1752</i>	
11th Month	- JANUARY	-	1st Month
12th Month	- FEBRUARY	-	2nd Month
1st Month	- MARCH	-	3rd Month
2nd Month	- APRIL	-	4th Month
3rd Month	- MAY	-	5th Month
4th Month	- JUNE	-	6th Month
5th Month	- JULY	-	7th Month
6th Month	- AUGUST	-	8th Month
7th Month	- SEPTEMBER	-	9th Month
8th Month	- OCTOBER	-	10th Month
9th Month	- NOVEMBER	-	11th Month
10th Month	- DECEMBER	-	12th Month

The recommendation of the Committee (approved by the Yearly Meeting), on the proposed omission of eleven days in the Calendar, was, that the Society of Friends should observe the directions of the act of parliament, and omit the said eleven nominal days, accordingly. This Report was communicated to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and America, and was universally adopted by the body of Quakers *

The Quakers do not use the name of the Week-day, but call each day, like the months, by its proper number, in the following order —

1st Day	-	-	-	Sunday
2nd Day	-	-	-	Monday
3rd Day	-	-	-	Tuesday
4th Day	-	-	-	Wednesday
5th Day	-	-	-	Thursday
6th Day	-	-	-	Friday
7th Day	-	-	-	Saturday

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR

IN September, 1793, the French nation resolved that the Republic should form a new era, and that a Calendar should be adopted, on, what were termed, philosophical principles. The Convention, therefore, decreed, on the 24th of November, 1793, that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, that the new French

* Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1751, vol. xxi. p. 475

era should commence from the foundation of the Republic, namely, on the 22nd of September, 1792, on the day of the true autumnal equinox, when the sun entered *Libra* at 9^h 18' 30" in the morning, according to the meridian of Paris, that each year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls, and that the first year of the French Republic had begun on the midnight of the 22nd of September, and terminated at midnight between the 21st and 22nd of September, 1793. To produce a correspondence between the seasons and the civil year, it was decreed, that the fourth year of the Republic should be the first sextile or leap-year, that a sixth complementary day should be added to it, and that it should terminate the first *Franciade*, that the sextile or leap-year, which they called an Olympic year, should take place every four years, and should mark the close of each *Franciade*, that the first, second, and third centennial years, viz 100, 200, and 300, of the Republic should be common, and that the fourth centennial year, viz 400, should be sextile, and that this should be the case every fourth century until the 40th, which should terminate with a common year.

The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each, with five additional days at the end, which were celebrated as festivals, and which obtained the absurd name of "Sansculottides"

The months and festivals were as follow —

AUTUMN	{	VINDÉMAIRE (Vintage Month),	Sept 22 to Oct 21
		BRUMAIRE (Foggy Month),	- Oct 22 — Nov 20.
		FRIMAIRE (Sleety Month),	- Nov 21 — Dec 20
WINTER	{	NIVOSE (Snowy Month)	- - Dec 21 — Jan 19.
		PLUVIOSE (Rainy Month)	- - Jan 20 — Feb 18
		VENTOSE (Windy Month)	- - Feb 19 — Mar 20
SPRING	{	GERMINAI (Budding Month)	- Mar 21 — April 19.
		FLOREAL (Flowery Month)	- April 20 — May 19
		PRAIRIAL (Pasture Month)	- May 20 — June 18.
SUMMER	{	MESSIDOR (Harvest Month)	- June 19 — July 18.
		FERVOR, or THERMIDOR (Hot Month)	- - - - - } July 19 — Aug 17.
		FRUCTIDOR (Fruit Month)	- - Aug. 18 — Sept. 16.

To complete the 365 days of the common year, five **JOURS COMPLÉMENTAIRES***, which were considered as festivals, were added, viz —

PRIMIDI	-	-	dedicated to Virtue	-	September 17
DUODI	-	-	Genius	-	September 18
TRIDI	-	-	Labour	-	September 19
QUARTIDI	-	-	Opinion	-	September 20
QUINIDI	-	-	Rewards	-	September 21

In OLYMPIC or SEXTILE years, a *sixth* complementary day occurred, called —

SEXTIDI, or "Jour de la Révolution," on which the National oath, to "to live free or die," was to be renewed

Instead of the Months being divided into weeks, they consisted of three parts, called **DECADS**, of ten days each, and the nine days between them, were called the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c before or after Decad, thus —

Primidi,		Quartidi,		Septidi,
Duodi,		Quintidi,		Octodi,
Tridi,		Sextidi,		Nonidi

The division of each Month was as follows —

Day of the Month		Day of the Month	
1	Primidi	20	Decadi II.
2	Duodi	21	Primidi
3	Tridi	22	Duodi
4	Quartidi	23	Tridi
5	Quintidi	24	Quartidi
6	Sextidi	25	Quintidi
7	Septidi	26	Sextidi
8	Octodi	27	Septidi
9	Nonidi	28	Octodi
10	Decadi I	29	Nonidi
11	Primidi	30	Decadi III.
12	Duodi		
13	Tridi		
14	Quartidi		
15	Quintidi		
16	Sextidi		
17	Septidi		
18	Octodi		
19	Nonidi		

* The "Jours Complémentaires" were usually called the first, second, third, &c complémentaire thus, "Dated on the third complémentaire year VII," "the fourth complémentaire year VII," &c

It is, however, to be observed, that the French Republicans rarely adopted the Decades in dating their letters, or in conversation, but used the number of the day of each month of their Calendar. For example 1, 2, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 20, 25, 28, or 30 Nivose, the 9th Fructidor, the 12th Germinal, the 16th Frimaire, the 23rd Prairial, &c

The Republican Calendar was first used on the 26th of November, 1793, and was discontinued on the 31st of December, 1805, when the Gregorian was resumed. The annexed Tables show the years of the French Republic as they corresponded with the common year, and the day of the common months corresponding with those of the Republican Calendar.

Years of the Republic			Years of the Republic		
From 22 Sept 1792,	}	1	From 22 Sept 1799,	}	8
To 21 Sept 1793			To 21 Sept 1800		
From 22 Sept 1793,	}	2	From 22 Sept 1800,	}	9
To 21 Sept 1794			To 21 Sept. 1801		
From 22 Sept 1794,	}	3	From 22 Sept. 1801,	}	10
To 21 Sept 1795			To 21 Sept 1802		
From 22 Sept 1795,	}	4	From 22 Sept 1802,	}	11
To 21 Sept 1796			To 21 Sept 1803		
From 22 Sept 1796,	}	5	From 22 Sept 1803,	}	12.
To 21 Sept 1797			To 21 Sept 1804		
From 22 Sept 1797,	}	6	From 22 Sept 1804,	}	13
To 21 Sept 1798			To 21 Sept 1805		
From 22 Sept 1798,	}	7	From 22 Sept 1805,	}	14
To 21 Sept 1799			To 31 Dec. 1805.		

THE MONTH VINDEMIARE				THE MONTH BRUMAIRE			
IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,				IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,			
I 1792	IV 1795			I 1792	IV 1795		
II 1793	VIII 1799			II 1793	VIII 1799		
III 1794	IX 1800	XII 1803		III 1794	IX 1800		
V 1796	X 1801			V 1796	X 1801		
VI 1797	XI 1802			VI 1797	XI 1802		
VII 1798	XIII 1804			VII 1798	XIII 1804		
	XIV 1805				XIV 1805		
VINDEMIARE	Sep	Sept	Sept	BRUMAIRE	Oct	Oct	Oct
	1	22	23		1	22	21
	2	23	24		2	23	22
	3	24	25		3	24	23
	4	25	26		4	25	24
	5	26	27		5	26	25
	6	27	28		6	27	26
	7	28	29		7	28	27
			Oct		8	29	28
	8	29	1				29
		Oct			9	30	30
	9	30	2			Nov	31
		Oct			10	31	1
	10	1	3			Nov	2
	11	2	4		11	1	3
	12	3	5		12	2	4
	13	4	6		13	3	5
	14	5	7		14	4	6
	15	6	8		15	5	7
	16	7	9		16	6	8
	17	8	10		17	7	9
	18	9	11		18	8	10
	19	10	12		19	9	11
	20	11	13		20	10	12
	21	12	14		21	11	13
	22	13	15		22	12	14
	23	14	16		23	13	15
	24	15	17		24	14	16
	25	16	18		25	15	17
	26	17	19		26	16	18
	27	18	20		27	17	19
	28	19	21		28	18	20
	29	20	22		29	19	21
	30	21	23		30	20	22

THE MONTH FRIMAIRE IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,				THE MONTH NIVOSE IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,			
I 1792	IV 1795	XII 1805		I 1792-3	IV 1795-6	XII 1805-6	
II 1793	VIII 1799			II 1793-4	VIII { 1799		
III 1794	IX 1800			III 1794-5	IX 1800-1		
V 1796	X 1801			V 1796-7	X 1801-2		
VI 1797	XI 1802			VI 1797-8	XI 1802-3		
VII 1798	XIII 1804			VII 1798-9	XIII 1804-5		
	XIV 1805				XIV 1805		
FRIMAIRE	Nov	Nov	Nov	NIVOSE	DEC	DEC	DEC
	1 21	22	23		1 21	22	23
	2 22	23	24		2 22	23	24
	3 23	24	25		3 23	24	25
	4 24	25	26		4 24	25	26
	5 25	26	27		5 25	26	27
	6 26	27	28		6 26	27	28
	7 27	28	29		7 27	28	29
	8 28	29	30		8 28	29	30
			DEC		9 29	30	31
	9 29	30	1				JAN
		DEC			10 30	31	1
	10 30	1	2			JANUARY	
	DEC				11 31	1	2
	11 1	2	3		JAN		
	12 2	3	4		12 1	2	3
	13 3	4	5		13 2	3	4
	14 4	5	6		14 3	4	5
	15 5	6	7		15 4	5	6
	16 6	7	8		16 5	6	7
	17 7	8	9		17 6	7	8
	18 8	9	10		18 7	8	9
	19 9	10	11		19 8	9	10
	20 10	11	12		20 9	10	11
	21 11	12	13		21 10	11	12
	22 12	13	14		22 11	12	13
	23 13	14	15		23 12	13	14
	24 14	15	16		24 13	14	15
	25 15	16	17		25 14	15	16
	26 16	17	18		26 15	16	17
	27 17	18	19		27 16	17	18
	28 18	19	20		28 17	18	19
	29 19	20	21		29 18	19	20
	30 20	21	22		30 19	20	21

THE MONTH PLUVIOSE				THE MONTH VLNIOSE			
IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,				IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,			
I 1793	IV 1796			I 1793	IV 1796		
II 1794	VIII 1800			II 1794	VIII 1800		
III 1795	IX 1801	XII 1804		III 1795	IX 1801	XII 1804	
V 1797	X 1802			V 1797	X 1802		
VI 1798	XI 1803			VI 1798	XI 1803		
VII 1799	XIII 1805			VII 1799	XIII 1805		
PLUVIOSE	JAN	JANUARY	JAN	VENTOSE	FEB	FEBRUARY	FEB.
	1 20	21	22		1 19	20	21
	2 21	22	23		2 20	21	22
	3 22	23	24		3 21	22	23
	4 23	24	25		4 22	23	24
	5 24	25	26		5 23	24	25
	6 25	26	27		6 24	25	26
	7 26	27	28		7 25	26	27
	8 27	28	29		8 26	27	28
	9 28	29	30				MAR
	10 29	30	31		9 27	28	1
			FEB			MARCH	
	11 30	31	1		10 28	1	2
		FEBRUARY					
	12 31	1	2		11 1	2	3
	FEB				12 2	3	4
	13 1	2	3		13 3	4	5
	14 2	3	4		14 4	5	6
	15 3	4	5		15 5	6	7
	16 4	5	6		16 6	7	8
	17 5	6	7		17 7	8	9
	18 6	7	8		18 8	9	10
	19 7	8	9		19 9	10	11
	20 8	9	10		20 10	11	12
	21 9	10	11		21 11	12	13
	22 10	11	12		22 12	13	14
	23 11	12	13		23 13	14	15
	24 12	13	14		24 14	15	16
	25 13	14	15		25 15	16	17
	26 14	15	16		26 16	17	18
	27 15	16	17		27 17	18	19
	28 16	17	18		28 18	19	20
	29 17	18	19		29 19	20	21
	30 18	19	20		30 20	21	22

THE MONTH GERMINAL			THE MONTH FLOREAL		
IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,			IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,		
I	1793	VIII 1800	I	1793	VIII 1800
II	1794	IX 1801	II	1794	IX 1801
III	1795	X 1802	III	1795	X 1802
IV	1796	XI 1803	IV	1796	XI 1803
V	1797	XII 1804	V	1797	XII 1804
VI	1798	XIII 1805	VI	1798	XIII 1804
VII	1799		VII	1799	XIII 1805
GERMINAL	MARCH	MARCH	FLOREAL	APRIL	APRIL
	1	21		1	20
	2	22		2	21
	3	23		3	22
	4	24		4	23
	5	25		5	24
	6	26		6	25
	7	27		7	26
	8	28		8	27
	9	29		9	28
	10	30		10	29
		31			30
		APRIL			MAY
	11	1		11	1
		APRIL			MAY
	12	2		12	2
	13	3		13	3
	14	4		14	4
	15	5		15	5
	16	6		16	6
	17	7		17	7
	18	8		18	8
	19	9		19	9
	20	10		20	10
	21	11		21	11
	22	12		22	12
	23	13		23	13
	24	14		24	14
	25	15		25	15
	26	16		26	16
	27	17		27	17
	28	18		28	18
	29	19		29	19
	30	20		30	20

THE MONTH PRAIRIAL			THE MONTH MESSIDOR		
IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC			IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,		
I 1793	VIII 1800		I 1793	VIII 1800	
II 1794	IX 1801		II 1794	IX 1801	
III 1795	X 1802		III 1795	X 1802	
IV 1796	XI 1803		IV 1796	XI 1803	
V 1797	XII 1804		V 1797	XII 1804	
VI 1798	XIII 1805		VI 1798	XIII 1805	
VII 1799			VII 1799		
PRAIRIAL	MAY	MAY	MESSIDOR	JUNE	JUNE
	1 20	21		1 19	20
	2 21	22		2 20	21
	3 22	23		3 21	22
	4 23	24		4 22	23
	5 24	25		5 23	24
	6 25	26		6 24	25
	7 26	27		7 25	26
	8 27	28		8 26	27
	9 28	29		9 27	28
	10 29	30		10 28	29
	11 30	31		11 29	30
		JUNE			JULY
	12 31	1		12 30	1
	JUNE			JULY	
	13 1	2		13 1	2
	14 2	3		14 2	3
	15 3	4		15 3	4
	16 4	5		16 4	5
	17 5	6		17 5	6
	18 6	7		18 6	7
	19 7	8		19 7	8
	20 8	9		20 8	9
	21 9	10		21 9	10
	22 10	11		22 10	11
	23 11	12		23 11	12
	24 12	13		24 12	13
	25 13	14		25 13	14
	26 14	15		26 14	15
	27 15	16		27 15	16
	28 16	17		28 16	17
	29 17	18		29 17	18
	30 18	19		30 18	19

THE MONTH FERVIDOR, or THLRMIDOR, IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,			THE MONTH FRUCTIDOR IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,		
I	1793	VIII 1800	I	1793	VIII 1800
II	1794	IX 1801	II	1794	IX 1801
III	1795	X 1802	III	1795	X 1802
IV	1796	XI 1803	IV	1796	XI 1803
V	1797	XII 1804	V	1797	XII 1804
VI	1798	XIII 1805	VI	1798	XIII 1805
VII	1799		VII	1800	
FERVIDOR, or THERMIDOR	JULY	JULY	FRUCTIDOR	AUG	AUGUST
	1 19	20		1 18	19
	2 20	21		2 19	20
	3 21	22		3 20	21
	4 22	23		4 21	22
	5 23	24		5 22	23
	6 24	25		6 23	24
	7 25	26		7 24	25
	8 26	27		8 25	26
	9 27	28		9 26	27
	10 28	29		10 27	28
	11 29	30		11 28	29
	12 30	31		12 29	30
		AUGUST		13 30	31
	13 31	1			SEPTEMBER
	Aug 1	2		14 31	1
	15 2	3		SFPT 1	2
	16 3	4		15 2	3
	17 4	5		16 3	4
	18 5	6		17 4	5
	19 6	7		18 5	6
	20 7	8		19 6	7
	21 8	9		20 7	8
	22 9	10		21 8	9
	23 10	11		22 9	10
	24 11	12		23 10	11
	25 12	13		24 11	12
	26 13	14		25 12	13
	27 14	15		26 13	14
	28 15	16		27 14	15
	29 16	17		28 15	16
	30 17	18		29 16	17
				30 16	

JOURS COMPLÉMENTAIRES,
OR SUPPLEMENTAL DAYS,
IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

I 1793	V 1797	VIII 1800	XI 1803
II 1794	VI 1798	IX 1801	XII 1804
III 1795	VII 1799	X 1802	XIII 1805
IV 1796			
JOURS COMPLÉ- MENTAIRES	SEPTEMBER	SEPTIMPER	
	1	17	
	2	18	
	3	19	
	4	20	
	5	21	
	6	22	

THE TIMES AT WHICH DIFFERENT NATIONS
HAVE BEGUN, OR BEGIN, THE CIVIL DAY

Ancient Babylonians, <i>Sunrise</i>	Italians - - - <i>Sunrise</i>
Ancient Persians - - -	Ancient Umbrians, <i>Mid-day</i>
Ancient Syrians - - -	Astronomers of all
Ancient Jews - - -	nations - - -
Nearly all Eastern	Ancient and modern
nations - - -	Arabians - - -
Inhabitants of Ma-	Ancient Egyptians, <i>Midnight</i>
jorca, Minorca, and	English - - -
Ivica - - -	French - - -
The Greeks, and the	Germans - - -
inhabitants of the	Dutch - - -
islands of the Ar-	Russians - - -
chipelago - - -	Spaniards - - -
Athenians, and the	Swiss - - -
inhabitants of At-	Portuguese - - -
tica - - -	Danes - - -
The Marcomanni - - -	Swedes, Laplanders,
Austrians - - -	Americans, and
Turks - - -	Araucanians - - -
Bohemians - - -	Modern Chinese - - -
Silesians - - -	

A LUSTRUM.

A **LUSTRUM**, which was used by the Romans, is a period of five years, or more properly, the completion of fifty months, at the end of which term a census was taken of the population

A GENERATION.

A **GENERATION** is the interval of time elapsed between the birth of a father and the birth of his son, and was generally used in computing considerable periods of time, both in sacred and profane history. The interval of a generation is consequently of uncertain length, and depends on the standard of human life, and whether the generations are reckoned by eldest, middle, or youngest sons. Thirty-three years have usually been allowed as the mean length of a generation, or three generations for every hundred years *

In compiling pedigrees, great attention is necessary to the number of generations in any given period, as they form a guide to the probability of persons having sprung from any particular individual

REIGNS

The number of monarchs or supreme governors who succeed each other in any given number of years, must of course, depend upon the mode of choosing them in different nations. Where the government is elective, and the Sovereign is occasionally removed by assassination or deposition, no certain rule can be formed for the average length of any number of reigns; but it was considered by Newton, that, allowing for all contingencies, Kings reign, one with another, about eighteen or twenty years each, and that the proportion of mean reigns to mean gene-

* Hales's *New Analysis of Chronology and Geography*, vol 1 p 80

rations is as 19 to $33\frac{1}{2}$, or as 4 to 7, thus reckoning generations nearly double the length of reigns. Dr Hales however, has shown that the average standard of reigns is $22\frac{1}{2}$ years to a reign, in a series of 454 kings in 10,105 years, which will give the proportions of generations to reigns, as $33\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$, or as nearly 3 to 2 *

In forming this calculation, Dr Hales includes, 1 the Egyptian, and 2 the Athenian kings, 3 the kings of Argos, Lydia, &c, 4 the eighteen kings of Judah, 5 the kings of England from the Conquest to 1760, 6 the kings of Scotland from Malcolm I, A D 938, to the death of James I of England, 7 the kings of France from 987 to 1793, 8 the kings of Spain from 1027 to 1788, 9 the emperors of Germany from Charlemagne, in 800, to 1792, and, 10 the reigns of 142 sovereigns in Hindostan but it may be useful to separate the European monarchs from the others, and taking the reigns of five European sovereigns, to calculate the average duration of each

ENGLAND From the accession of William I, 1066, to the death of William IV, 1837, a period of 771 years, there have been 34 kings, who reigned, on the average, a little more than $23\frac{1}{2}$ years each

SCOTLAND From the accession of Malcolm I in 938 to the death of James VI (or I of England) in 1625, a period of 687 years, there were 33 kings, who reigned, on the average, nearly 21 years each

FRANCE. From Hugh Capet, 987, to the death of Louis XVI in 1793, a period of 806 years, there were 32 kings, who reigned 20 years each

SPAIN From Ferdinand the Great, 1027, to the abdication of Charles IV in 1808, a period of 781 years, there were 33 kings, who reigned, on the average, nearly 24 years each

GERMANY From Charlemagne, 800, to the death of Leopold I in 1792, a period of 992 years, there were 55 emperors, who reigned, on the average, 18 years each

* Hales's New Analysis of Chronology and Geography, vol. 1 pp 80—82.

If the years 1066 to 1830 be fixed upon as the epochs from which to reckon the number of sovereigns of England, Scotland*, France, Spain, and Germany, it will appear that, in a period of 764 years, there were 172 sovereigns, being, on the average, 34 in each of those countries, who reigned about $22\frac{1}{2}$ years each

The most rapid succession of sovereign princes whose reigns usually terminate with their deaths is, as might be expected from the advanced age at which they usually attain their dignity, that of the Roman pontiffs. From the year 1000 to the accession of the present pope, a period of 829 years, there have been 111 pontiffs, exclusive of the anti-popes. This gives to each pope a reign of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ years, but if the time during which the Holy See was vacant, in the above period, be reckoned, and which cannot be computed altogether at less than twelve years (without including the few days that necessarily elapsed between the death of one pope and the election of his successor), their reigns will scarcely average $7\frac{1}{2}$ years

CANONICAL HOURS

The Catholic church divided the twenty-four hours into seven parts, termed MATINS or LAUDS, PRIME, TILROE, SEXT, NONES, VESPERE, and COMPLUTORIUM or COMPLIN, to each of which, proper services were assigned. These divisions, together with others called WATCHES, were generally used by ecclesiastics, instead of the usual hours of the Day, and, as they often occur in Chronicles and Chartularies, an explanation of them is desirable.

MATINS, or MATUTINA, or LAUDS, from Midnight until Prime. The morning service commenced about 3 A. M., and was called Matins, or Lauds.

* In this calculation, all the Kings of England, since James I. of England (or VI. of Scotland), are included among the kings of Scotland, and the kings of France have been reckoned as if the House of Bourbon had always been, *de facto*, kings since 1793.

PRIME, or PRIMA, from about 6 A. M. until Tierce
This service immediately succeeded Matins "If the office of Lauds be finished by daybreak, as is fit, let them begin Prime, if not, let them wait for daylight."*

TIERCE, or TERTIA, from about 9 A. M., to Sext
SEXT, or SEXTA, from about 12, or Noon, to Nones
NONES, or NONA, from about 2 or 3 P. M., to **VESPERS.**

VESPERS, or VESPERA, from about 4 o'clock to COMPLIN, or second Vespers

COMPLETORIUM, or COMPLINE. Second Vespers, about 7 o'clock.

Though not a Canonical hour, it may be useful to add, to these divisions of time, an explanation of **UNDERN**, a word often used, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, for the third hour of the day, or 9 A. M.

The Night was also divided by ecclesiastics into **WATCHES**, in the following order ---

First Watch, which began at	6 P. M.
Second Watch - - -	9 P. M.
Third Watch - - -	12 P. M.
Fourth Watch - - -	3 A. M.

ERA OF THE REFORMATION †

England (Wickliffe)	1360	PROTESTANTS first so called,	
Bohemia (Huss) -	1405	Sweden (Petri) -	1530
Germany (Luther) -	1517	Ireland (Brown) -	1535
Switzerland (Zuinglius) -	1519	England <i>completed</i>	
Denmark -	1521	(Cranmer, Bucer, Fagius, &c) -	1547
France (Calvin) -	1529	Scotland (Knox) -	1560
		Netherlands -	1566

* Erud Theol de Offic Eccles, quoted in Mosbroke's British Monachism.

† Hales's Analysis of Chronology, vol. i. p. 102

NUMERAL CHARACTERS

Vulgar	Greek 1.	Greek 2.	Roman
1	α	I	I
2	β	II	II
3	γ	III	III
4	δ	IIII	IV
5	ϵ	V	V
6	ς	VI	VI
7	ζ	VII	VII
8	η	VIII	VIII
9	θ	IIIIII	IX
10	ι	Δ	X
20	κ	$\Delta\Delta$	XX
30	λ	$\Delta\Delta\Delta$	XXX
40	μ	$\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta$	XL
50	ν	$\overline{\Delta}$	L
60	ξ	$\overline{\Delta}\Delta$	LX
70	\omicron	$\overline{\Delta}\Delta\Delta$	LXX
80	π	$\overline{\Delta}\Delta\Delta\Delta$	LXXX
90	ρ, ς	$\overline{\Delta}\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta$	XC
100	ϵ	H	C
200	σ	HH	CC
300	τ	HHH	CCC
400	θ	HHHH	CCCC
500	ϕ	\overline{H}	IC D
600	χ	$\overline{H}H$	IC DC
700	ψ	$\overline{H}HH$	ICCC DCC
800	ω	$\overline{H}HHH$	ICCCC DCCC
900	Υ	$\overline{H}HHHH$	ICCCCC
1000	α	X	CI ₃ OO M
2000	β	XX	II CI ₃ II M
3000	γ	XXX	III CI ₃ III M
4000	δ	XXXX	IV CI ₃ IV M
5000	ϵ	\overline{X}	VC I ₃ } or } \overline{V} I ₃ }
6000	ς	$\overline{X}X$	VIC I ₃ VI M
7000	ζ	$\overline{X}XX$	VII CI ₃ VII M
8000	η	$\overline{X}XXX$	VIII CI ₃ VIII M
9000	θ	$\overline{X}XXXX$	IX CI ₃ IX M
10,000	ι	M	CCI ₃ \overline{X}
20,000	κ	MM	XX CI ₃ \overline{XX}
50,000	ρ	\overline{M}	I ₃ \overline{C} \overline{L}
100,000	σ	\overline{MM}	CCCI ₃ \overline{C}

The Romans sometimes expressed Thousands by drawing a line over any numeral which was less than a thousand, thus \overline{V} denotes 5000, \overline{LX} , 60,000, \overline{VI} , 1,000,000, \overline{MM} , 2,000,000

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF POPES, FROM THE YEAR 999 TO THE PRESENT TIME

IN consequence of the influence which the Pontiffs exercised over the affairs of Europe, and the constant occurrence of their bulls, letters, and rescripts, in the history and archives of this and other countries, a correct Chronological and Alphabetical List of the Popes is indispensable for the purpose of fixing the dates of an important class of documents, as well as of ascertaining the exact time of many historical events. Their bulls usually bore the date of the year of their pontificate; hence, the principle that regulated those dates (which, until a comparatively recent period, varied with nearly every Pontiff) must be known, to enable historians to assign the instruments to the right year of our Lord.* The following lists are translated and abridged from the laboured article in "*L'Art de vérifier les Dates*." It was not thought necessary, however, to commence the chronological list with any Pope before the eleventh century, but the alphabetical list contains the name of every Pontiff from the time of St. Peter to the present day, with the years of their respective pontificates. Anti-popes are distinguished by being printed in *Italics*. The reason of the Popes changing their names on their advancement to the Holy See, was, that they desire to imitate St. Peter, who received the name of Cephas (afterwards changed to Peter) from our Lord, instead of that of Simon, which he had before borne. The first Pontiff who altered his name was Sergius II. in 844 he was before called *Peter*, but it is said, that, thinking it presumptuous to bear the same name as the Prince of Apostles, he abandoned it for that of Sergius. Roman Catholics assume a new name at baptism, and sometimes at confirmation, and also when they enter a

* Vide p. 46 antea.

religious state, partly to express their obligation of becoming new men, and partly to place themselves under the special patronage of certain saints, whose lives they propose for example and imitation.*

- 999 SILVESTER, SAINT, II (before called Gerbert) Enthroned as pontiff, 2nd of April, 999. Died 11th of May, 1003.
- 1003 JOHN XVII (before called Sicco, or Secco) Elected pope 9th of June, and crowned 13th of June, 1003. Died 31st of October in the same year.
1003. JOHN XVIII (a Roman, called Phasian, or Fanassi, cardinal of St Peter) Ordained pope 26th of December, 1003. Abdicated about the end of May, 1009, and died 18th of July following.
- 1009 SERGIUS IV (before called Petrus or Porci, or Bocca di Porco) Elected pope between 17th of June, and 24th of August, 1009. Died before 6th of July, 1012.
1012. BENEDICT VIII (John, Bishop of Porto) Succeeded on or before 6th of July, 1012. Died in July, 1024.
- 1024 JOHN XIX (called Romano, a consul, duke, and senator of Rome) Elected August, 1024. Died May, 1033.
- 1033 BENEDICT IX (Terfilacto, son of Alberico, count of Loscanella, and nephew of pope Benedict VIII, and of pope John XIX) Became pope in 1033. He was driven from the Holy see by his subjects in 1038, but was restored in the same year by the emperor Conrad. Again banished in 1044, and John, bishop of Sabina, was appointed his successor, under the title of SILVESTER III, but he did not retain the see more than about three months, when Benedict again obtained possession. Finding himself still odious to his subjects, he ceded the pontificate soon afterwards to the archpriest John Graziano. In a few years, however, he became wearied of a private life, and obtained means to possess himself of the tiara for the third time, on the 8th of November, 1047, which he retained until 17th of July, 1048, when he finally resigned the dignity.
- 1044 GREGORY VI (John Graziano, mentioned in the notice of Benedict IX) Obtained the Holy See on the cession of Benedict IX, in May, 1044, or, according to other authorities, in August, 1045. Deposed about Christmas, 1046.
- 1046 CLEMENT II (Suidger, bishop of Bamberg) Elected and enthroned 25th of December, 1046. Died 9th of October, 1047.
- BENEDICT IX was the last pope who used the regnal year of the reigning emperor in his bulls.
- 1048 DAMASUS II (Poppo, bishop of Brixen) Enthroned 17th of July, 1048. Died 8th of August following.
- 1048 LEO IX SAINT (Bruno, bishop of Toul, son of Hugh count of Eggenheim) Elected about the end of 1048. Enthroned 12th of February, 1049. Imprisoned by the Romans from 23rd of June, 1053, until 12th of March, 1054. Died 19th of April, 1054.
- Leo IX commenced the Indiction, sometimes on the 1st of Sep.

* Butler's Lives of the Saints, vol. vi. p. 378

tember, sometimes on the 1st of January * He is not the first pope, as has been supposed, who dated from the years of the incarnation in his bulls, he sometimes used both the years of his bishopric of Toul and of his pontificate The years of his pontificate were reckoned from the day of his enthronisation, and not from that of his proclamation, that is to say, from 12th of February, and not from 2nd of February, 1049

THE HOLY SEE REMAINED VACANT ONE YEAR.

- 1055 VICTOR II (Gebhard, bishop of Eichstat) Elected March, 1055 Enthroned 13th of April following Died 28th of July, 1057
- 1057 STEPHEN IX (Frederick, cardinal of St Chrysogone, son of Gothel, duke of Lower Lorraine) Elected 2nd of August, 1057, and crowned the next day Died 29th of March, 1058
- 1058 *Benedict X., antipope* (John, bishop of Velletri) Placed in the Holy See by a faction, 30th of March, 1058, and retained it until 8th of January, 1059
- 1058 NICOLAS II (Gerard, bishop of Florence) Elected 28th of December, 1058 Crowned 18th of January, 1059 Died 21st of July or 22nd, 1061
- 1061 ALEXANDER II (Anselm da Baggio, of Milan, bishop of Lucca), Crowned 30th of September 1061 Died 21st of April, 1073
- 1073 GREGORY VII (called Hildebrand, a Tuscan) Elected 22d of April, 1073 Died 25th of May, 1085

The bulls of GREGORY VII are not regularly dated, excepting with the place, day, month, and Indiction He generally began the year on the 15th of March It appears, however, that he occasionally followed the Pisan calculation †, which precedes ours by nine months, wanting seven days, and he sometimes reckoned the days of the month as at present, in direct, instead of retrograde order ‡

THE HOLY SEE CONTINUED VACANT ONE YEAR

1086. *Clement III, antipope*

- 1086 VICTOR III (Desiderio, of the family of the dukes of Capua, a cardinal, and abbot of Monte Casino) Elected 24th of May, 1086 Consecrated 9th of May, 1087 Died 16th of September, 1087
- 1088 URBAN II (Otho, a Frenchman, bishop of Ostia) Elected 12th of March, 1088 Died 29th of July, 1099

URBAN II, in his bulls, sometimes used the Florentine, sometimes the Pisan, and sometimes the present mode of computation He also varied the Indiction Some of his bulls are dated one year less than the proper number of years of his pontificate For example, in the *third* instead of the *fourth* year, &c

- 1099 PASCAL II (Rainer, abbot of "S Lorenzo fuori le mura," and a cardinal) Elected 13th of August, 1099 Died 18th or 21st of January, 1118

PASCAL II often used no other date in his bulls than of the day He sometimes adopted the Pisan calculation †, and sometimes he anticipated ours by an entire year On other occasions he used the Florentine computation ‡

- 1118 GELASIUS II (John Gaetano, a cardinal) Elected 25th of January, 1118 Died 29th of January, 1119

GELASIUS II followed the Pisan calculation, but began the year at Easter This explains why one of his bulls is dated 20th

* Vide page 6 *antea*

† Vide page 34 *antea, note*

‡ Vide page 47 *antea*

of December, 1119, though he died on 29th of January in that year. He commenced the Indiction in the month of September.

- 1119 CALIXTUS II (Guy, archbishop of Vienne in Dauphiny) Elected 1st of February, 1119. Died 12th or 13th of December, 1124.

CALIXTUS II also followed the Pisan calculation.

- 1124 HONORIUS II (Lambert bishop of Ostia), Enthroned 21st of December, 1124. Died 14th of February, 1130.

- 1130 INNOCENT II (Gregory of the house de Papi, a cardinal) Elected 15th of February, 1130 by sixteen cardinals, but the remainder elected Peter Leon, whom they styled *Anacletus*. Both were enthroned on the same day. Died 24th of September, 1143.

1130 *Anacletus* (Peter Leon, a cardinal) Elected by the majority of cardinals, and enthroned, but is considered an antipope. Died 21st of January, 1138, when the schismatics elected.

1138 *Victor IV*, who, however, soon relinquished the tiara, when the schism ceased.

In the bulls of INNOCENT II the years are sometimes reckoned from the 1st of January, and sometimes from the 25th of March, but rarely according to the Pisan calculation. He dated the commencement of his pontificate, not from the day of his consecration, but from that of his election.

- 1143 CELLESTINE II (Guy de Castro, a Tuscan, cardinal of St Mark) Elected 26th of September, 1143, and enthroned on the same day. Died 9th of March, 1144.

- 1144 LUCIUS II (Gerard Caccianimico cardinal of Santa Croce in Jerusalem) Elected and crowned 12th of March, 1144. Died 25th of February, 1145.

The public instruments of LUCIUS II are dated according to the Florentine calculation.

- 1145 EUGENIUS III (Bernard, abbot of St Anastasius at Rome) Elected 27th of February, 1145. Ordained 4th of March following. Died in the night of the 7th or 8th of July, 1153.

EUGENIUS III sometimes commenced the year on 1st of January, and sometimes on 25th of March.

- 1153 ANASTASIUS IV (Conrad, cardinal bishop of Sabino) Elected 9th of July, 1153. Died 2nd of December, 1154.

- 1154 ADRIAN IV (Nicolas Breakspere, an Englishman, a cardinal) Elected 3rd of December, 1154. Died 30th of August, 1159.*

Few of ADRIAN's bulls are dated in the year of his pontificate. In some of them, he indicated the rank which he held among popes by his own name by styling himself *ADRIAN the Fourth*, which custom had then fallen into desuetude. He sometimes commenced the year on the 1st of January, sometimes on the 25th of March, and sometimes followed the Pisan calculation.

- 1159 ALEXANDER III (Roland of the house of Bandonnell, cardinal of St Mark) Elected 7th of September 1159, and crowned the 20th of that month. Died 30th of August, 1181.

ALEXANDER III adopted the Florentine calculation in his bulls, by commencing the year on 25th of March.

1159 *Victor IV*, antipope. Died 20th or 22nd of April, 1164.

1164 *Paschal III*, antipope. Elected by the schismatics, 22nd of April, 1164. Died 20th of September, 1168.

1168 *Calixtus III*, antipope, who renounced his schism 29th of August, 1178.

1178 *Innocent III*, antipope was made prisoner by Alexander III in 1180, and died soon afterwards.

- 1181 LUCIUS III (Ubaldo Allogingoli, cardinal of St Praxede, and

bishop of Ostia) Elected 1st of September, 1181, and crowned 6th of that month Died 24th of November, 1185

LUCIUS III followed the Florentine calculation, and varied the Indiction

- 1185 URBAN III (Hubert Crivelli, archbishop of Milan, and cardinal of St Laurence) Elected 25th of November, 1185, and crowned 1st of December following Died 11th of October, 1187

URBAN III commenced the year and the Indiction, like the Florentines, on 25th of March He dated his pontificate from the day of his election

- 1187 GREGORY VIII (Albert di Morra, a cardinal) Elected 20th of October, 1187, and died 17th of December following

- 1187 CLEMENT III (Paul Scoloro, cardinal bishop of Palestrina) Elected 19th of December, 1187, and crowned the next day Died 27th of March, 1191

CLEMENT III added the year of his pontificate to the dates of the place and day in his common bulls, which practice was adopted by nearly all his successors The treaty which he made with the Romans, whereby he agreed to the destruction of the walls of Iusculum, is dated in the 44th year of the senate

- 1191 CELESTINI III (Hyacinth Bubon, cardinal of St. Mary) Fleeted 30th of March, 1191 Consecrated on Easter-day, 14th of April, in the same year Died 7th or 8th of January, 1194

CELESTINE usually began the year, and often the Indiction, at Easter It appears that he was the first pontiff who granted the absolution "ad cautelam" See the 15th of his Letters written in 1195 to the bishop of Lincoln

- 1198 INNOCENT III (Lothaire de Conti di Segni cardinal) Elected 8th or 9th of January, 1198, and consecrated 22nd of February following Died 16th or 17th of July, 1216

During the year 1207, the tenth of INNOCENT'S pontificate, the *tenth* Indiction is erroneously written for the *tenth*

- 1216 HONORIUS III (Cencio Savelli, cardinal priest) Fleeted 18th, and crowned 24th of July, 1216 Died 18th of March, 1227

- 1227 GREGORY IX (Ugolino de' Conti di Segni, bishop of Ostia, and a cardinal) Fleeted and enthroned 19th of March, 1227 Died 21st of August, 1241

- 1241 CELLESTINE IV (Geoffrey de Castiglione, cardinal bishop of Sabina) Fleeted towards the end of October, 1241, and died 17th or 18th of November in the same year, before he was consecrated.

THE HOLY SEE CONTINUED VACANT UNTIL THE END OF JUNE, 1243

- 1243 INNOCENT IV (Sinibaldo di Fiesco, cardinal of St Laurent) Fleeted 24th or 25th of June, 1243, and consecrated the 28th or 29th of the same month Died 7th of December, 1254

Like his predecessors, INNOCENT IV did not always adopt the same date for the commencement of the year and Indiction in his bulls He introduced into his bulls the celebrated clause, "Non obstantibus"

- 1254 ALEXANDER IV (Reinaldo de' Conti di Segni, a cardinal, and bishop of Ostia) Fleeted 12th of December, 1254 Died 25th of May, 1261

- 1261 URBAN IV (James Pantelcon, patriarch of Jerusalem) Elected 29th of August, 1261, and crowned 4th of September following Died 2nd of October, 1264

- 1265 CLEMENT IV (Guy Foulquois, archbishop of Narbonne, and car.

dinal bishop of Sabina) Elected 5th of February, 1265, and crowned 22nd or 26th of the same month Died 29th of November, 1268

THE HOLY SEE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN VACANT ABOUT TWO YEARS AND NINE MONTHS.

1271. GREGORY X. (Thibaud Visdomini, archdeacon of Liege) Elected 1st of September, 1271 Crowned 27th of January, 1272 Died 10th of January, 1276.

The bulls of GREGORY X are dated from the day of his coronation

1276. INNOCENT V (Peter de Tarentaise, cardinal bishop of Ostia) Elected 21st of February, 1276, and crowned 23rd of that month Died 22nd of June following

1276 ADRIAN V (Ottobone di Fresco, cardinal of St Adrian Elected 11th of July, 1276 Died 16th of August following, without having been consecrated pope or ordained a priest.

1276. John XX or XXI (João Pedro, a Portuguese, cardinal bishop of Frascati) Elected 13th of September, 1276, and crowned on the 20th of the same month Died 16th or 17th of May, 1277

1277 NICOLAS III (John Gaetan Orsini, cardinal of St Nicolas) Elected 25th of November, 1277 Crowned 26th of December following Died 22nd of August, 1280

1281 MARTIN IV (Simon de Bric, cardinal of St. Cecilia) Elected 22nd of February, 1281 Consecrated and crowned 23rd of March in the same year Died 28th of March, 1285

1285 HONORIUS IV (Giacomo Savelli, a cardinal) Elected 2nd of April, 1285, and crowned the 4th or 6th of May following Died 3rd of April, 1287

1288 NICOLAS IV (Jeronimo, a cardinal, and bishop of Palestrina) Elected 15th of February, 1288 Crowned 22nd or 23rd of the same month Died 4th of April, 1292

Under the pontificate of NICOLAS IV, the commencement of the year at Rome was fixed at Easter

THE HOLY SEE REMAINED VACANT TWO YEARS AND THREE MONTHS

1292 CELESTINE V (Peter de Morone) Elected 5th of July, 1294, and consecrated 29th of August following Abdicated 15th of December, 1294, and died 19th of May, 1296

1294 BONIFACE VIII (Benedict Gaetano, cardinal of St Silvester) Elected 24th of December, 1294 Consecrated 2nd of January, 1295, and crowned some days afterwards Died 11th of October, 1303

BONIFACE VIII commenced the year at Christmas, which custom was followed by nearly all his successors in the 14th century He sometimes dated his bulls in the year of his pontificate only, without the month or day

1303 BENEDICT X or XI (Nicolas Bocasi, of Trevisa, cardinal bishop of Ostia) Elected 22nd of October, 1303, and crowned on Sunday, the 27th of the same month Died 6th or 7th of July, 1304

THE HOLY SEE CONTINUED VACANT FOR NEARLY ELEVEN MONTHS.

1305 CLEMENT V (Bertrand de Goth, archbishop of Bordeaux) Elected 15th of June, 1305 Crowned 14th of November following Died 20th of April, 1314

CLEMENT V, like many other popes, dated his pontificate from the day of his coronation The bulls issued before that ceremony were dated "à die suscepti à nobis Apostolatus Officii"

THE HOLY SEE REMAINED VACANT FOR TWO YEARS AND NEARLY FOUR MONTHS.

1316. JOHN XXI or XXII (James d'Euse, cardinal bishop of Porto). Elected 7th of August, 1316. Crowned 5th of September following. Died 4th of December, 1334.
1334. BENEDICT XI or XII (James Fournier, assumed the name of his uncle, cardinal Novelli, and became a cardinal by the name of cardinal Blanc, because he retained the habit of his order). Elected pope 20th of December, 1334. Crowned 8th of January, 1335. Died 25th of April, 1342.
1342. CLEMENT VI (Peter Roger, archbishop of Rouen, and a cardinal). Elected 7th of May, 1342, and crowned the 19th of the same month. Died 6th of December, 1352.
1352. INNOCENT VI (Stephen Aubert, cardinal bishop of Ostia). Elected 18th of December, 1352, and crowned the 30th of the same month. Died 12th of September, 1362.
1362. URBAN V (William de Grimoard de Beauvoir, lord of Grisac in Gévaudan, abbot of St. Victor at Marseilles). Elected September 1362. Consecrated and crowned 6th of November following. Died 19th of December, 1370.
1370. GREGORY XI (Peter Roger, a cardinal, son of William, lord of Beaufort in Anjou, and nephew of pope Clement VI). Elected 30th of December, 1370. Consecrated and crowned 5th of January, 1371. Died 27th of March, 1378.

GREGORY XI dated his instruments in the year of his pontificate only.

1378. URBAN VI (Bartholomew Prignano, archbishop of Bari). Elected 9th of April 1378, and crowned the 18th of the same month. Urban was acknowledged as the legitimate pope by the greater part of the empire, in Bohemia, Hungary, and England. Died 18th of October, 1389.

1378. CLEMENT VII (Robert de Genève, bishop of Cambray, and a cardinal). Elected 21st of September, 1378, by fifteen of the cardinals who had previously elected URBAN VI. Crowned 31st of October following. He was acknowledged as the legitimate pontiff in France, Spain, Scotland, Sicily, and Cyprus. Died 16th of September, 1394.

1389. BONIFACE IX (Peter Tomacelli, cardinal of Naples). Elected 2nd of November, 1389, by the cardinals of the party of Urban VI, and crowned the 9th of that month. Died 1st of October, 1404.

1394. BENEDICT XIII (Peter de Luna, a cardinal). Elected 28th of September, 1394, by the cardinals of the party of Clement VII. Crowned 11th of October following. Sentence of deposition was pronounced against him and Angelo Corrarò (Gregory XI), 5th of June, 1409, both of whom were denounced as schismatics, and on 26th of July, 1417, Benedict XIII was deposed, and deprived of his dignity by the general council but he refused to submit to its authority, and died 29th of November, 1424.

Papebrok is mistaken in saying that BONIFACE IX dated the commencement of his pontificate from the day of his election, and not from that of his coronation.

1404. INNOCENT VII (Cosmo de' Migliori, or Mellorati, cardinal of Santa Croce). Elected 17th of October, 1404, by the cardinals in the obedience of Boniface IX, and crowned 2nd or 11th of November in the same year. Died 6th of November, 1406.
1406. GREGORY XII (Angelo Corrarò, cardinal of St. Mark). Unani-

- mously elected 30th of November, 1406 Deposed by a general council, 5th of June, 1409, but he did not himself abdicate until 4th of July, 1415, and died 18th of October, 1417
- 1409 **ALEXANDER V** (Peter, surnamed Philargi, archbishop of Milan and a cardinal) Fleeted 15th or 26th of June, 1409, by the cardinals of both parties Crowned 17th of June or 7th of July following Died 3rd of May, 1410
- 1410 **JOHN XXII** (Balthasar Cossa, cardinal of St Eustachius) Fleeted 17th of May, 1410 Consecrated and crowned the 25th of the same month Deposed 29th of May, 1415 Died 22nd of November, 1419
- 1417 **MARTIN V** (Ottho Colonna, a cardinal) Elected 11th of November, 1417, and enthroned on the same day Crowned 21st of November following Died 20th or 21st of February, 1431 *
- 1431 **EUGENIUS IV** (Gabriel Condulmier, cardinal bishop of Sienna) Elected 3rd or 4th or 6th of March, 1431, and crowned the 11th of the same month Died 23rd of February, 1447
- EUGENIUS IV** commenced the year in his bulls sometimes on the 1st of January, sometimes on 25th of March, and sometimes at Easter By a bull dated in 1440, he commanded that the Ecclesiastical year should thenceforward begin on Christmas day, but neither he nor his successors implicitly obeyed this order, which was adopted in several countries Eugenius IV also directed, in 1445, that the year of the Incarnation should be inserted in all bulls and rescripts but he did not extend the rule to letters and briefs which were sealed with his private seal The Indiction is not noticed in his bulls
- 1439 **ELIX V, antipope** (Amedee VIII, duke of Savoy) Elected 17th of November, 14 9, at the council of Basle, but abdicated 7th of April, 1449 Died 1451
- 1447 **NICOLAS V** (Thomas de Sarzana, cardinal bishop of Bologna) Elected 6th of March, 1447, and crowned the 18th of the same month Died 24th of March, 1455
- Pope **NICOLAS V** commenced the year on 25th of March, which explains why some of his bulls are dated in 1446
- 1447 **CALIXTUS III** (Alphonso Borgia, cardinal, archbishop of Valencia) Elected 8th of April, 1455, and crowned the 20th of the same month Died 8th of August, 1458
- CALIXTUS III** also commenced the year on the 25th of March
- 1458 **PIUS II** (Æneas Silvii Piccolomini, cardinal bishop of Sienna) Elected 19th or 27th of August, 1458, and crowned 3rd of September following Died 15th or 16th of August, 1464
- PIUS II** sometimes commenced the year at Christmas, sometimes on 1st of January, and sometimes on 25th of March
- 1464 **PAUL II** (Peter Barbo, cardinal of St Mark) Elected 31st of August, 1464 Crowned 16th of September following Died 28th of July, 1471
- PAUL II** commenced the year sometimes on 25th of March, and sometimes on 1st of January
- 1471 **SIXTUS IV** (Francis d'Albaiccola della Rovere, a cardinal) Elected

* Giles de Mugnos, or Muñon, canon of Barcelona, was elected pope by the title of **CLEMENT VIII** in 1424, to succeed **Benedict XIII**, but on July 1429, he renounced the pontificate, when the schism, which had existed for fifty-one years, became entirely extinguished.

9th of August, 1471, and crowned the 25th of that month Died 21 of August, 1484

SIXTUS IV commenced the year like his predecessor He is supposed to be the first pontiff who placed his effigy on the coins struck in his states He established the yearly tribute from Naples to the Papal See, of a white horse and trappings

- 1484 INNOCENT VIII (John Baptist Cibo, a cardinal) Elected 29th of August, 1484, and crowned 12th of September following Died 25th of July, 1492.

INNOCENT VIII introduced into his bulls the clauses "motus proprii" and "motu proprio" He sometimes commenced the year in his bulls on 1st of January, and at others on 25th of March One of his bulls is, however, thus dated — "Datum Romæ Anno Incarnationis D MCCC LXXXVIII Id Jan " and lower down, "Acta Romæ in Cancell Apost die Sabbati, Jan 19 1487," that is the pope commenced the year at Christmas, and the apostolic chamber on the 25th of March

- 1492 ALEXANDER VI (Roderic Borgia, nephew of pope Calixtus III, archbishop of Valencia, and a cardinal) Elected the 11th, and crowned 26th of August, 1492 Died 18th of August, 1502-3

ALEXANDER VI commenced the year on the 25th of March in his great bulls

- 1503 PIUS III (Francis Piccolomini, cardinal of Sienna, nephew of Pius II) Elected 22nd of September, 1503, and crowned 8th of October following Died 18th of October, 1533

- 1503 JULIUS II (Julian della Rovere cardinal of St Peter) Elected 1st of November, 1503, enthroned on the same day, and crowned the 19th of that month Died 20th or 21st of February, 1513

- 1513 LEO X (John de Medici, a cardinal) Elected 11th of March, 1513 Died 1st of December, 1521

LEO X, in his letters, dated the commencement of his pontificate before his coronation He sometimes adopted the Florentine calculation, and sometimes reckoned the days, as at present, in direct order

- 1522 ADRIAN VI (Adrian Florent, cardinal bishop of Tortosa) Elected 2nd of January, 1522 Crowned 1st of September following Died 24th of September, 1523

- 1523 CLEMENT VII (Julius de Medici, natural and posthumous son of Julian de Medici, and cousin of Leo X, archbishop of Florence, and a cardinal) Elected 19th of November, 1523, and crowned the 20th of the same month Died 26th of September, 1534

CLEMENT VII is said to have varied the commencement of the year and the manner of reckoning the days of the month in his public instruments in which the date of the Indiction does not occur, but, in 1524, it was determined that in Apostolic letters, in the form of writs, the year should thenceforward commence on the 25th of December, and in Bulls on the 25th of March *

- 1534 PAUL III (Alexander Farnese, bishop of Ostia) Elected 13th of October, and crowned 7th of November, 1534 Died 10th of November, 1549

- 1550 JULIUS III (John Maria del Monte, archbishop of Siponto) Elected 8th of February, 1550, and crowned the 22nd of that month Cardinal Pole was a candidate for the popedom at this election, and, on the first scrutiny, wanted only two votes to be legally elected Died 5th of March, 1555

* Vide p 47 antea, and Fœdera, xiv 294 355

- 1555 MARCELLUS II (Marcello Cervini, cardinal of Santa Croce) Elected 9th of April, 1555, and crowned the 11th of the same month Died 30th of April, 1555
- 1555 PAUL IV (Giampietro Caraffa, archbishop of Chieti, and a cardinal) Elected 23d of May, and crowned 26th of May, 1555 Died 18th of August, 1559
- PAUL IV usually followed the Florentine calculation
- 1559 PIUS IV, SAINT (John Angulo de' Medici, a cardinal) Elected 25th or 26th of December, 1559, and crowned 6th of January, 1560 Died 8th or 9th of December, 1565
- PIUS IV, in dating his bulls, generally commenced the year on 25th of March This explains why his bull confirming the council of Trent is dated in the year 1563
- 1566 PIUS V (Michael Ghisleri, a cardinal), Elected 7th, and crowned 17th of January, 1566 Died 1st of May, 1572
- 1572 GREGORY XIII (Hugh Buoncompagno, bishop of Viterbo, and a cardinal) Elected 13th, and crowned 25th of May, 1572 Died 10th of April, 1585
- GREGORY XIII generally adopted the Florentine calculation in his bulls He is memorable for having, in February, 1582, reformed the Roman Calendar Vide p 34 ante
- 1585 SIXTUS V (Felix Peretti, cardinal of Montalto) Elected 24th of April, and crowned 1st of May, 1585 Died 27th of August, 1590
- SIXTUS V did not follow any general rule respecting the commencement of the year in his bulls
- 1590 URBAN VII (John Baptist Castagna, archbishop of Rossano, and a cardinal) Elected 15th of September, 1590 Died the 27th of the same month
- 1590 GREGORY XIV (Nicolas Sfondrati, bishop of Cremona, and a cardinal) Elected 5th, and crowned 8th of December, 1590 Died 15th of October, 1591
- GREGORY XIV appears to have always followed the Florentine calculation in his bulls
- 1591 INNOCENT IX (John Anthony Facchinetti, bishop of Nicastro, and a cardinal) Elected 29th of October, 1591 Crowned 3rd of November, and died 30th of December in the same year
- 1592 CLEMENT VIII (Hippolito Aldobrandini, a cardinal) Elected 30th of January, and crowned 7th of February, 1592 Founder of the Scotch College at Rome Died 3rd or 5th of March, 1605
- Sometimes the days of the month in the bulls of pope CLEMENT VIII are reckoned, as at present, in direct order
- 1605 LEO XI (Alexander Ottaviano de' Medici, styled cardinal of Florence) Elected 1st of April, 1605, and died the 27th of the same month
- 1605 PAUL V (Camillo Borghese, cardinal of St Chrysosognoe) Elected 16th, and introned 29th of May, 1605 Died 28th of January, 1621
- 1621 GREGORY XV (Alexander Ludovisio, archbishop of Bologna, and a cardinal) Elected 2nd of February, 1621 Died 8th of July, 1623
- In all the bulls of GREGORY XV the year is commenced on the 1st of January, and in all his bulls on the 25th of March He is said to have established this practice in the Roman Chancery, but it continued only until Innocent XII, under whose pontificate the custom of commencing the year on 1st of January, in bulls, was resumed.
- 1623 URBAN VIII (Maffeo Barberini, archbishop of Nazareth, and

cardinal) Elected 6th of August, 1623, and crowned 29th of September following Died 29th of July, 1644

Pope URBAN VIII commanded that henceforward, in the apostolic letters, the day of the month should be expressed at length, and not by figures

- 1644 INNOCENT X (John Baptist Pamfilio, a cardinal) Elected 15th and crowned 22nd of September, 1644 Died 6th or 7th of January, 1655
- 1655 ALEXANDER VII (Fabio Chigi, a cardinal) Elected 7th of April, 1655 Died 22nd of May, 1667
- 1667 CLEMENT IX (Julius Rospighiosi, a cardinal) Elected 20th of June, 1667 Died 9th of December, 1669
- 1670 CLEMENT X (John Baptist Emilio Altieri, a cardinal) Elected 29th of April, 1670 Died 22nd of July, 1676
- 1676 INNOCENT XI (Benedict Odeschalchi, bishop of Novara, a cardinal) Elected 21st of September, 1676 Died 12th of August, 1689
- 1689 ALEXANDER VIII (Peter Ottoboni, bishop of Brescia, and a cardinal) Elected 6th of October, 1689 Died 1st of February, 1691
- 1691 INNOCENT XII (Antonio Pignatelli, cardinal, archbishop of Naples) Elected 12th, and crowned 15th of July, 1691 Died 27th of September, 1700
- Pope INNOCENT XII resumed the custom of calculating the commencement of the year from the 1st of January, in which he was imitated by the five succeeding pontiffs
- 1700 CLEMENT XI (John Francis Albano, cardinal of St Silvester) Elected 23rd, and consecrated 30th of November, 1700 Died 19th of March, 1721
- 1721 INNOCENT XIII (Michael Angelo Conti, bishop of Viterbo, and a cardinal) Elected 8th, and crowned 18th of May, 1721 Died 7th of March, 1724
- 1724 BENEDICT XIII (Peter Francis Orsini, son of Ferdinand duke of Gravina, archbishop of Benevento, and a cardinal) Elected 29th of May, and crowned 4th of June, 1724 Died 21st of February, 1730
- 1730 CLEMENT XII (Lorenzo Corsini, a cardinal, and bishop of Frascati) Elected 12th and crowned 16th of July, 1730 Died 6th of February, 1740
- 1740 BENEDICT XIV (Prosper Lambertini, a cardinal, and archbishop of Bologna) Elected 17th of August, 1740 Died 3rd of May, 1758
- 1758 CLEMENT XIII (Cardinal Charles Rezzonico, bishop of Padua) Elected 6th, and crowned 16th of July, 1758 Died 2nd of February, 1769
- 1769 CLEMENT XIV (Cardinal John Vincent Anthony Ganganelli) Elected 19th, and consecrated 28th of May, 1769 Crowned 4th of June following Died 22nd of September, 1774
- 1775 PIUS VI (Cardinal John Angelo Braschi) Elected 15th, and crowned 22nd of February, 1775 Driven from Rome by the French in 1798, and died a captive in France, 29th of August, 1799
- 1800 PIUS VII (Cardinal Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonte) Elected 13th of March, 1800 By a decree dated 17th of May, 1809, Napoleon

united the Roman states to the French empire Pius VII was taken prisoner by the French, and conveyed to Savona on the 5th or 6th of July following he was restored to his dominions in the beginning of 1814 Died 20th of August, 1823

- 1823 LEO XII (Hannibal della Genga archbishop of Tyre) Elected 28th of September, 1823 Died 10th of February, 1829
 1829 PIUS VIII (Cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglioni bishop of Cesena) Elected 31st of March 1829 Died 30th of November, 1830
 1831 GREGORY XVI (Cardinal Maurus Capellari, born 18th of September, 1765, at Belluno, a monk of the order of Camaldoli) Elected 2nd of February, 1831 Died 1st of June, 1846
 1846 PIUS IX (Cardinal John Maria-Mastai-Ferretti, Bishop of Imola, born 13th of May, 1792, at Sinigaglia Elected 16th of June, 1846 The REIGNING PONTIFF

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POPES,

FROM ST PETER A D 65 TO THE PRESENT TIME

A D		A D	
ANFODATUS	- 672—676	Benedict I	- 573—577.
Adrian I	- 772—795	II	- 684—685
II	- 867—872	III	- 855—858
III	- 884—885	IV	- 900—903.
IV	- 1154—1159	V†	- 964—965.
V	- 1276—1276	VI	- 972—974.
VI	- 1522—1523	VII	- 975—983.
Agapetus	- 535—536	VIII	1012—1024.
II	- 946—956	IX	- 1033—1044
Agatho	- 679—682	XI	- 1303—1304.
Alexander I, St	109—119	XII	- 1394—1342
Alexander II	- 1061—1073	XIII	1394—1403.
III	- 1159—1181	XIII	1724—1730
IV	- 1254—1261	XIV	1740—1758.
V	- 1409—1410	Benedict X	1058
VI	- 1492—1503	Boniface I, St	- 418—422.
VII	- 1655—1667	II	- 530—531.
VIII	1689—1691	III	- 606—606.
Anacletus, St	- 100—109	IV	- 607—614.
Anacletus II*	- 1130	V	- 617—625.
Anastasius I, St	399—402	VI	- 896—896.
Anastasius II	- 496—497	VIII	1294—1303.
Anastasius III, St	911—914	IX	- 1389—1404.
Anastasius IV	- 1153—1154	Boniface VII	- 973
Anastasius	- 855		
Amicetus, St	- 157—168	Caus, St	- 288—296
Anterus, St	- 235—236	Calixtus I, St	- 218—223

* The names in Italics are of those who are styled *antipopes*, or of those whose right to the popedom has been questioned

† Elected by a council, whilst Leo VIII was elected by the Romans.

A D		A D	
Calixtus II	- 1119—1124	Eugenius III	- 1145—1153
Calixtus III	- 1447—1458	———— IV	- 1431—1447
Calixtus III	- 1168	Eulalius, St	- 418—418
Celestine, St	- 422—432	Eusebius, St	- 310—310
———— II	- 1143—1144	Eutychian, St	- 275—282
———— III	- 1191—1198	Evarestus, St	- 100—109
———— IV	- 1241—1241	Fabian, St	- 236—250
———— V (St	} 1292—1299	Felix I, St	- 269—275
Petr)		Felix II	- 355
Christopher	- 903—904	Felix II or III,	St - 483—492
Clement I, St	- 91—100	Felix III or IV	
———— II	- 1046—1047	Felix V	- 1439—1449
———— III	- 1187—1191	Formosus	- 891—896
———— IV	- 1265—1268		
———— V	- 1305—1314		
———— VI	- 1342—1352		
———— VII	- 1523—1534	Gelasius I, St	- 492—496
———— VIII	- 1592—1605	———— II	- 1118—1119
———— IX	- 1667—1669	Gregory I, St,	} 590—604
———— X	- 1670—1676	the Great	
———— XI	- 1700—1721	———— II	- 715—731
———— XII	- 1790—1740	———— III	- 731—741
———— XIII	- 1758—1769	———— IV	- 828—841
———— XIV	- 1769—1774	———— V	- 996—999
———— VII	- 1378—1394	———— VI	- 1045—1046
Clement III	- 1080	———— VII	- 1079—1085
Clement VII	- 1378	———— VIII	- 1187—1187
———— VIII	- 1417	———— IX	- 1227—1241
Cletus, St	- 78—91	———— X	- 1271—1276
Conon	- 686—687	———— XI	- 1370—1378
Constantine	- 708—715	———— XII	- 1406—1409
Constantine	- 767	———— XIII	- 1572—1585
Cornelius, St	- 251—252	———— XIV	- 1590—1591
Damasus, St	- 366—384	———— XV	- 1621—1623
———— II	- 1048—1084	———— XVI	- 1833—1846
Denis, St	- 259—269	Gregory	- 1012
Deodatus	- 614—617	———— VIII	- 1118—1118
Dionysius, St	- 259—269		
Dioscorus	- 530	Hilary, St	- 461—468
Domnus	- 676—679	Honorius I	- 626—638
———— II	- 974—975	———— II	- 1124—1130
Eleutherus, St	- 177—192	———— III	- 1216—1227
Eugenius I	- 655—658	———— IV	- 1285—1287
———— II	- 824—827	Honorius II	- 1061

A D		A D	
Hormisdas	- 514—523	Lawrence, St	- 498—498
Hyginus, St	- 139—142	Leo I, the Great, St	- 440—461
Innocent I	- 402—417	Leo II	- 682—683
— II	- 1130—1143	— III	- 795—816
— III	- 1198—1216	— IV	- 847—855
— IV	- 1243—1254.	— V	- 903—905
— V	- 1276—1276	— VI	- 928—929
— VI	- 1352—1362	— VII	- 936—939
— VII	- 1404—1406	— VIII,*	- 963—965
— VIII	- 1184—1492	— IX, St	- 1048—1054
— IX	- 1591—1591	— X	- 1513—1521
— X	- 1644—1655	— XI	- 1605—1605
— XI	- 1676—1689	— XII	- 1829—1829
— XII	- 1691—1700	Liberius, St	- 352—366
— XIII	- 1721—1724	Linus	- 66—78
Innocent III	- 1178	Lucius, St	- 252—253
John I, St	- 523—526	— II	- 1144—1145
— II	- 532—535	— III	- 1181—1185
— III	- 559—572	Marcellinus	- 296—304
— IV	- 640—642	Marcellus I, St	- 308—310
— V	- 685—686	— II	- 1555—1555
— VI	- 701—705	Marin or Martin	- 882—884
— VII	- 705—707	Mark, St	- 336—336
— VIII	- 872—882	Martin I, St	- 649—655
— IX	- 898—900	— III	- 943—946
— X	- 914—928	— IV	- 1281—1285
— XI	- 931—936	— V	- 1417—1431
— XII	- 956—964	Miltades, St or	} 311—314
— XIII	- 965—972	Melchades	
— XIV	- 984—985	Nicolas I	- 858—867
— XV	- 986—996	— II	- 1058—1061
— XVII	- 1003—1005	— III	- 1277—1280
— XVIII	- 1004—1009	— IV	- 1288—1292
— XIX	- 1024—1033	— V	- 1447—1455
— XX or XXI	- 1276—1277	Paschal I	- 817—824
— XXII	- 1316—1334	— II	- 1099—1118
— XXIII	- 1410—1415	Paschal	- 687
John XVI	- 997	— III	- 1164—1164
Julius I, St	- 337—352	Paul I	- 757—767
— II	- 1503—1513	— II	- 1464—1471
— III	- 1530—1555	— III	- 1534—1549.
Lando	- 913—914		

* Elected by the Romans, whilst Benedict V was elected by a council.

A D		A D	
Paul IV -	1555—1559	Stephen III -	752—757
— V -	1605—1621	— IV -	768—772
Pelagius I -	555—559	— V -	816—817.
Pelagius II -	578—590	— VI -	885—891
PEIER, St -	42—66	— VII -	896—897
Pius I, St -	142—157	— VIII -	929—931
— II -	1458—1464	— IX -	939—949
— III -	1503—1503	— X -	1057—1078
— IV -	1559—1565	Sylvester I, St -	314—335
— V, St -	1566—1572	— II -	999—1003
— VI -	1775—1799	Sylvester III -	1044
— VII -	1800—1829	Symmachus -	498—514
— VIII -	1829—1830		
— IX, the } reigning pon- } 1846 tiff, in - }		Filsphorus, St -	128—139
Pontianus, St -	230—235	Theodorus -	642—649
		— II -	898—900
		Theophilactus -	767
Romanus -	897—898		
		Urban I, St -	223—230
Sabinian -	604—605	— II -	1088—1099
Sergius I -	687—701	— III -	1195—1187
— II -	844—847	— IV -	1261—1264
— III -	905—911	— V -	1362—1370
— IV -	1009—1012	— VI -	1378—1389
Sergius -	891	— VII -	1590—1590
Sericus, St -	385—398	— VIII -	1623—1644
Severinus -	640—640		
Silverius -	536—538	Valentine -	827—827
Simplicius, St -	468—483	Victor I, St -	192—202
Siricus, St -	384—398	— II -	1055—1057
Sisinnius -	708—708	— III -	1086—1087
Sixtus I, St -	119—128	Victor -	1138
— II -	257—258	— -	1159—1159
— III -	432—440	Vigilius -	538—555
— IV -	1471—1484	Vitalian -	658—672
— V -	1585—1590		
Soter, St -	168—176	Zachary -	741—752
Stephen I, St. -	253—257	Zephyrinus, St. -	202—218
— II -	752—752	Zozimus -	824
		Zozimus, St -	417—418

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF COUNCILS.

COUNCILS form the most remarkable epochs in Ecclesiastical history, and the dates of their occurrence are consequently of great importance in fixing the exact period of many affairs and events. The following list is abridged from the elaborate article on the subject in "L'Art de verifier les Dates," and for the reason there given, namely, that the names of the places whereat the Councils were held are always expressed in instruments in Latin, the Latin as well as the English names are stated. A very useful addition to the Chronological List of Councils will be found in the *Alphabetical* List of the Councils, the utility of which must be obvious, for if the date of the Council held at Berkhamstead, in 697, for example, be wanted, it would require some time and trouble to search for it through so extensive a catalogue. In the *alphabetical* List the year is mentioned, which serves as a guide to that particular Council in the *chronological* arrangement, where more information respecting it will be found.

- A D
- 152. Pergamenum, the council of Pergamus in Asia, in which the Colorbasians were condemned
 - 173 Hierapolitanum, of Hierapolis in Phrygia, against the Montanists.
 - 196 Ephesinum, of Ephesus in Asia.
 - 197 Romanum, of Rome, by Victor, relative to the celebration of Easter
 - 197 Lugdunense, of Lyons in France, concerning Easter
 - 200 Carthaginense, or Africanum, of Carthage in Africa, relative to the baptism of heretics
 - 217 _____, on discipline.
 - 251 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria in Egypt, under Demetrius, against Origen
 - 251 Iconense and Synnadense, of Iconium and Synnada in Asia, against the baptism of heretics
 - 235 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, respecting bishop Ammonius
 - 240 Lambesitinum, of Lambesa in Africa, against the heretic Privatus
 - 242 Philadelphense, of Philadelphia, or Bosra in Arabia, against Berillus, bishop of Bosra

- A D
- 245 Ephesinum, of Ephesus in Asia, against Noetus, who denied the distinction of persons in the Trinity
- 247 or 248 Arabicum, of Arabia, against those who held that the soul dies
- 250 Achaicum, of Achaia in Greece, against the Valesians or Funuchs
- 251 Carthaginense, of Carthage, wherein the election of pope Cornelius was confirmed, canons were made for the re admission of apostates to the communion, and Felicissimus was condemned.
- 251 Romanum, of Rome, under Cornelius, against Novatian, for his schism
- 252 Antiochenum, of Antioch, by Fabius, against Novatian
- 252 Carthaginense, of Carthage, by Cyprian, against Privatus, Novatian, &c
- 253 _____, of Carthage, by Cyprian, on the baptism of infants and heretics
- 254 _____, of Carthage, by Cyprian, relative to the deposition of two Spanish bishops
- 255 _____, of Carthage, by Cyprian, on the baptism of heretics
- 256 _____, confirming the preceding council
- 256 Romanum, of Rome, by Stephen, against the two last councils
- 256 Carthaginense, of Carthage, on the 1st of September, by Cyprian, also on the baptism of heretics
- 258 Romanum, of Rome, by Sixtus, against the heresy of Noetus
- 260 _____, of Rome, by pope Dennis, wherein Dennis of Alexandria justified himself
- 264 Antiochenum, of Antioch, against Paul, bishop of Samosata, who denied the divinity of Christ
- 269 _____, wherein Paul was deposed and Domnus elected
- 277 Mesopotamia, the disputation of Archelaus, bishop of Caschar, with the arch-heretic Manes
- Elberitanum, or Ilberitanum, of Elvira in Grenada, on discipline
- 301 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria wherein Miletus, bishop of Lycopolis, was convicted of idoltry and deposed
- 305 Cirtense, of Cirtes in Numidia, wherein the bishops who during the persecution had read the Scriptures to the Pigans were absolved
- 312 Carthaginense, of Carthage, wherein the Donatists deposed Cæcilian
- 313 Romanum, of Rome, by Melchades, } against the Donatists.
- 314 Arelatense, of Arles, by Constantine, }
- 314 Ancyranum, of Ancyrus in Galatia, respecting apostates during the persecution
- 314 or 315 Neocæsareense, of Neocæsarea in Pontus, by Vital, on discipline
- 321 Alexandrinum I and II, of Alexandria, against Arius
- 321 Bithyniense and Palestinum, of Bithynia and Palestine, in favour of Arius.
- 324 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, against the Arians and Colluthians.
- 325 Nicæanum, of Nice in Bithynia, from June 19th to August 25th, the first General Council, by Constantine, on the consubstantiality of the Son of God, against Arius, and on discipline
- 330 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, 27th of December, wherein Athanasius was ordained in the place of Alexander, who died in April
- 330 Carthaginense, of Carthage, in favour of those who had read the gospel during the persecution
- 331 Antiochenum, of Antioch, by the Arians, wherein Eustace, bishop of Antioch, was deposed
- 334 Cæsareense, of Casarea in Palestine, by the Arians against Athanasius
- 335 Tyriense, of Tyre, by the Eusebians, against Athanasius.
- 335 Ierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, by the Eusebians, }
- 336 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, by the Eusebians, } in favour of Arius
- 339 Antiochenum, of Antioch, by the Arians, wherein Pistus was ordained in lieu of Athanasius

- A M
- 339 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, by the Arians, who deposed Paul the bishop
- 340 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, in favour of Athanasius
- 341 Antiochenum, of Antioch, in August, for the dedication of the church, on the consubstantiality of Christ, and on discipline
- 342 Romanum, of Rome, in June, wherein Athanasius was vindicated against the accusations of the Arians
- 345 Antiochenum, of Antioch, wherein the Arians made a new profession of faith
- 346 Mediolanense, of Milan, by the Catholics, who refused to subscribe to the new profession of faith, and declared in favour of that of Nice
- 347 Sardicense, of Sardica in Illyria, in May, wherein Athanasius was vindicated, and the Arians were condemned
- 347 Mediolanense, of Milan, against Photin, bishop of Sirmich, who denied the Trinity
- 348, or 349 Carthaginense, of Carthage, on discipline
- 349 Ierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, in favour of Athanasius
- 349 Romanum, of Rome, against Photin, and in favour of Athanasius
- 349 Cordubense, of Cordova, confirming the council of Sardica
- 351 Sirmense, of Sirmich, wherein the Arians deposed Photin
- 352 Egyptiacum, of Egypt, by the Catholics, } in favour of Athanasius
- 352 Romanum, of Rome, by Fabianus
- 353 Arelatense, of Arles, against Athanasius, Photin of Sirmich, and Marcellus of Ancyra
- 354 Antiochenum, of Antioch, by the Arians, } against Athanasius
- 355 Mediolanense, of Milan, by the Arians, }
- 355 Gallicanum, of Poitiers, or of Thoulouse, wherein certain Catholic bishops severed themselves from the communion of Saturnin, bishop of Arles, and others
- 356 Biterrense, of Béziers, wherein Hilary was deposed by the Arians
- 357 Sirmense, of Sirmich in Hungary, wherein the Arians composed a new formulary
- 358 or 358 Cæsareense, of Cæsarea, by Acasius, wherein Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, was deposed
- 358 Antiochenum, of Antioch, by the Arians, wherein they condemned the terms "consubstantial" and "like in substance"
- 357 Melitense, of Melitene in Armenia, wherein Eustace, bishop of Sebaste, was deposed
- 358 Neocæsareense, of Neocæsarea Eustace again deposed
- 358 Romanum, of Rome, against the emperor Constantine and other heretics
- 358 Ancyranum, of Ancyra, by the Semi Arians, against the second formula of Sirmich
- 358 Sirmense, of Sirmich, wherein was composed a new formula, and Athanasius was condemned
- 359 Ariminense, of Rimini in Italy, against Arius and other heretics
- 359 Seleuciense, of Seleucia, 27th of September, by the Semi Arians, against the Oetrans
- 360 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, by the Arians, against the Semi Arians
- 360 Parisiense, of Paris, under Julian, against the formula of Rimini
- 361 Antiochenum, of Antioch Miletus, bishop of Antioch, elected.
- 361 —————, wherein the Arians expunged from their formula the term "like in substance"
- 362 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, wherein the Athanasians made a confession of their faith
- 362 Thevestanum, of Theveste in Numidia, wherein Primatius, bishop of Lemella, complained of the violence of the Donatists.
- 363 Alexandrinum, by Athanasius, concerning a confession of faith
- 363 Antiochenum, in October, by Miletus, wherein the Arian bishops adopted the Nicene creed
- 364 Lampsacenum, of Lampsacus in Mysia, by the Macedonians, wherein they regulated Sclaudius's confession of faith
- 364 Romanum, deputies received from the council of Lampsacus.

A D

- 365 Nicomediense, of Nicomedia, wherein Eleusius embraced the communion of the Arians.
- 366 Romanum, of Rome, the Macedonians embrace the faith of the council of Nice
- 366 Iadiceum, of Laodicea, on discipline
366. 7, anense, of Tiana in Cappadocia, for the purpose of appointing a council to confirm the faith of Nice
- 367 Romanum, of Rome, on an accusation of adultery preferred against pope Damasius
- 367 Antiochenum, of Antioch, wherein several Asiatic bishops professed the faith of the dedication of the church of Antioch
- 369 Romanum, of Rome, by Damasius Ursace and Valens condemned
- 370 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, wherein Athanasius thanked Damasius for the condemnation of Ursace and Valens
- 372 In Cappadocia, about June, to decide a dispute between the two metropolitan bishops of that country
- 372 Romanum, Auxentius, bishop of Milan, excommunicated
- 372 Antiochenum, of Antioch, by Miletius the synodal letter of pope Damasius received
- 372 Nicopolitanum, of Nicopolis, by Theodosius, on the state of the churches in Armenia, against Eustachius, &c
- 374 Valentianum, of Valence in Dauphine, 12th of July canons made
- 374 Romanum, of Rome, by Damasius against Apollinaris &c
- 375 Illyricum, of Illyria the consubstantiality of the Trinity asserted
- 375 Ancyranum, of Ancyra in Galatia Hypsius, bishop of Parnassus, deposed.
- 375 Nysseum, of Nyssa Gregory of Nyssa condemned
- 375 Romanum, of Rome Julius, bishop of Alexandria, condemned
- 375 Puzinee, of Puza, or Pepuza, in Phrygia, concerning the celebration of Easter
- 376 Gallicanum, appeal permitted from the judgment of the ordinary, to the council of the province
- 376 Cyzicenum, of Cyzica, in favour of the Semi Arians, Macedonians, and Eunomians
- 377 Romanum, of Rome, against the Apollinarists and Marcellianists
- 378 —————, in favour of Damasius, and against Arius and others
- 378 Iconiense, of Iconia, wherein Amphilocus explained the proceedings of the council of Nice
- 379 Romanum, of Rome, against divers heretics and the partisans of Ursian
- 379 Antiochenum, of Antioch, in October, wherein the preceding council was confirmed
- 380 Mediolanense, of Milan the innocence of the virgin Indicia acknowledged
- 380 Africanum, of Africa, against Tichonius
- 380 Antiochenum, of Antioch, in December, wherein the Arians, condemned to cede the churches of Antioch to the Catholics, requested to be admitted to the communion of Eunomius
- 381 CONSTANTINOPOLITANUM, of Constantinople, the second General Council, from May to 30th of July, by Theodosius and Damasius, against the heretics many canons made
- 381 Aquileiense of Aquilæa, in September, some Arian bishops deposed
- 381 Casaraugustanum, of Saragossa, against the Priscillianists
- 381 Italicum, of Italy, against the Apollinarists
- 382 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, to appease the divisions in different churches, especially of Antioch
- 382 Romanum, of Rome, wherein pope Damasius and the Western bishops addressed synodal letters to Paulin, bishop of Antioch
- 383 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, for the reunion of schismatics, without effect
- 384 Burdigalense, of Bordeaux, against the Priscillianists
- 385 Trevirense, of Treves the bishop of Ithica re-admitted to the communion.

A. D.

- 386 Romanum, of Rome, 6th of January, on discipline
 386 Carthaginense, of Carthage the synodal letter of pope Siricus confirmed.
 386 Leptense, of Leptes in Africa canons made
 389 Nemausense, of Nîmes
 389 Antiochenum, of Antioch wherein the children of Marcellus, bishop of Apamea, were forbidden to revenge his death
 390 Romanum, of Rome, } against Jovinian and his followers
 390 Mediolanense, of Milan, }
 390 Carthaginense I and II, of Carthage, on discipline.
 391 Antiochenum, of Antioch, } against the Messalians
 391 Sidense, of Sida in Pamphylia, }
 391 Capuanum, of Capua, in December, concerning the schism in the church of Antioch
 393 Sangarensis, of Sangara in Bythynia, by the Novatians, concerning the celebration of Easter
 393 Hipponense, of Hippo in Africa, on councils, discipline, &c
 393 Cabarusianum, of Cabarus in Africa, } against Primian, bishop of Carthage
 394 Cavernense, of the caverns near Carthage, }
 394 Bagacense, of Bagais or Vagais in Numidia, in favour of Primian
 394 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 29th of September, concerning a dispute relative to the bishopric of Bostra in Arabia
 395 Hipponense, of Hippo, wherein Augustin was appointed a bishop
 397 Byzacenum, of Byzantium, wherein the canons of the council of Hippo in 393 were confirmed
 397 and 398 Carthaginense, of Carthage, 28th of August and 8th of November, on discipline
 399 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, } against the Origenists
 399 Hierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, }
 399 Cyprium, of Cyprus, }
 400 Toletanum, of Toledo, 7th of September many canons made on discipline, and numerous Priscillianists re-admitted to the communion.
 400 Romanum, of Rome, against the Donatists
 401 Ephesinum, of Ephesus, for the election of a bishop of Ephesus
 401 Carthaginense, of Carthage, 18th of June, concerning the admission of converted children of the Donatists, to the clergy
 401 Taurinense, of Turin, 22nd of September, on the dispute between the bishops of Vienne and Arles concerning the primacy
 402 Milevitanum, of Milevia in Africa, for the reunion of the Donatists
 403 Ad Querum, of Chene near Chalcedon, in June, against St. John-Chrysostom
 403 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, in favour of St. John-Chrysostom.
 403 Carthaginense, of Carthage, 20th of August, concerning the Donatists
 404 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein St. John Chrysostom was deposed
 405 Carthaginense, of Carthage, 23d of August
 406 Italianum, of Italy, by Innocent I, in favour of John-Chrysostom
 407 Carthaginense, of Carthage, 15th of July, wherein canons were made relative to appeals, the voyages of bishops abroad, the Donatists, and the erection of new bishopricks
 408 _____, 16th of June, and 13th of October, against the Pagans and heretics
 409 _____, 15th of June
 410 _____, 14th of June, against the Donatists
 410 Seleuciense, of Seleucia in Persia, 25th of December, on discipline
 411 Ptolemaidense, of Ptolemaid Andronicus excommunicated
 411 Carthaginense, of Carthage, 1st, 3rd, and 8th of June conferences between the Catholics and the Donatists
 412 _____, against Celestius, a disciple of Pelagius.
 412 Cirtense, of Cirtes in Numidia, against the Donatists.

A D

- 414 Africanum, of Africa, by the Donatists, in favour of such of their sect as had communicated with the Catholics
- 415 Ierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, 1st of August, against Pelagius
- 415 Illyricianum, of Illyria, wherein Peregrine was appointed bishop of Patras
- 415 Diospolitanum, of Diospolis, 20th of December, } against the Pelagians
- 416 Carthaginense, of Carthage, in June, }
- 416 Milevitanum, of Milevium in Numidia, }
- 417 Tisdrense, of Tisdra in Africa, on discipline
- 417 Carthaginense, of Carthage, in November, against Pelagius and Celestius
- 418 Suffululense, of Suffetula in Africa, }
- 418 Macrianum, of Macrina in Africa, }
- 418 Septimunicum, of Septimuntia in Africa, } on discipline
- 418 Thesium, of Thesus in Africa, }
- 418 Carthaginense, of Carthage, 1st of May, against the Pelagians
- 419 Ravennatense, of Ravenna, in February, for the decision of the dispute between Boniface and Eulalius respecting the popedom
- 419 Carthaginense, of Carthage, 25th of May, and 1st of June, respecting the excommunication of Apiarius, a priest of Mauritania
- 420 Ctesiphontis, of Ctesiphon in Persia, wherein the canons of the council of Seleucia in 410 were confirmed
- 422 Hipponense, of Hippo, wherein the bishop of Fussala was deposed
- 423 Ciliciense, of Cilicia, }
- 424 Antiochenum, of Antioch, } against the Pelagians
- 425 Carthaginense, of Carthage, wherein Apiarius was restored, and the permission granted to the Africans to appeal to the pope, was revoked
- 426 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 28th of February, for the ordination of Sixminus
- 426 Hipponense, of Hippo, wherein St. Augustin declared Hieracius his successor
- 429 Trecentense, of Troyes, against the Pelagians
- 430 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, in February, June, } against Nestor
- 430 Romanum, of Rome, 11th of August, }
- 431 _____, in May, respecting the convocation of the following council
- 431 Ephesinum, of Ephesus, the *third General Council* from 22nd of June to 1st of July, against Nestor and Pelagius
- 431 _____, 27th of June, in favour of the Nestorians
- 431 Tarsense, of Tarsus in Cilicia, in November, against certain followers of St. Cyril
- 431 Antiochenum, of Antioch, on the same subject
- 432 _____, respecting a peace between St. Cyril and John of Antioch
- 433 Zeugmatense, of Zeugma in Syria, in favour of St. Cyril
- 433 Romanum, of Rome, 31st of July, for the anniversary of the ordination of pope Sixtus
- 485 Anazarbicum, of Anazarba, in Cilicia wherein the bishops of that province adopted the peace made between John of Antioch and St. Cyril
- 435 Tarsense, of Tarsus, on the same subject
- 435 Antiochenum, of Antioch, wherein a work written by Proclus of Constantinople, against Theodore of Mopsuestia, was read, and approved
- 439 Regiense, of Riez in Provence, 29th of November, to remedy the disorders of the church of Embrun
- 440 Antiochenum, of Antioch, against Theodore of Mopsuestia and his writings
- 441 Arausicanum, of Orange, 8th of November, }
- 442 Vasense, of Vaison, 13th of November, }
- 442 Arelatense, of Arles, } on discipline

- A. P.
 444 Gallicanum, perhaps of Besançon, wherein Celdonius, a bishop, was deposed.
 444 Romanum, of Rome, against the Manichæans
 445 _____, wherein Celdonius was re established
 445 Antiochenum, of Antioch, wherein the bishop of Perrha was deposed
 447 Toletanum, or Hispanicum, of Toledo, or of Spain against the Priscillianists
 447 Romanum, of Rome, 29th of September, wherein the bishops of Sicily were forbidden to alienate the funds of their churches without the assent of their colleagues
 448 Antiochenum, of Antioch, in favour of Ibas, bishop of Edessa.
 448 Gallæcæ, of Galicia, against the Priscillianists
 448 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, from 8th to 22nd of November, wherein Eutychus was condemned
 449 Tyrium and Berytense, of Tyre, 25th of February, and of Beryta, shortly before Easter, wherein Ibas, bishop of Edessa, was absolved from the suspicion of Nestorianism
 449 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 13th of April, wherein the condemnation of Eutychus was confirmed
 449 Ephesium, of Ephesus, 8th of August, wherein Eutychus was absolved and Flavian was condemned. From the disorder which reigned during this council, it has been termed "the brigandage of Ephesus" (*Labocinium Ephesium*)
 449 Romanum, of Rome, in October, wherein the proceedings of the preceding council were condemned
 449 _____, 22nd of February, wherein St Leo besought the emperor Valentinian to intercede with Theodosius for the amendment of such things as had been done contrary to order in the council of Ephesus.
 450 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, in August, against Nestor and Eutychus
 451 Mediolanense, of Milan,
 451 Gallicanum, or Arelatense, of } wherein the letter of St Leo to
 France, or of Arles, } Flavian was approved
 451 CHALCEDONENSE, of CHALCEDON the fourth General Council, transferred to Nice. Herein Flavian was justified, and Dioscorus anathematised, pardon was granted to the bishops who, at the council of Ephesus, had yielded to violence, Eutychianism and Nestorianism were proscribed, various canons were made on discipline, and Athanasius, bishop of Perrha, was restored
 451 Romanum, of Rome, relative to the baptism of children and of heretics
 452 Arelatense, of Arles,
 452 Andegavense, of Angers, 4th of October } on discipline
 452 Arelatense, of Arles, respecting a dispute between the abbot of Lerins and the bishop of Fréjus
 457 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, against the patriarch Proterius and the council of Chalcedon
 458 Romanum, of Rome, for repairing the ravages of the Huns
 459 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, against the Simoniacs
 462 Romanum, of Rome, in favour of Hermas, who had been ejected from the church of Narbonne
 463 Arelatense, of Arles, respecting the ordination of a bishop of Die, improperly made
 464 Tarraconense, of Tarragona, respecting the ordination of bishop by the bishop of Calahorra
 465 Venetense, of Vannes,
 465 Romanum, of Rome, 17th of November, } on discipline
 470 Cabillonense, of Chalon sur-Saône, for the election of the bishops of Châlon
 471 Antiochenum, of Antioch, wherein Peter the Fuller was deposed
 473 Bituricense, of Bourges, wherein Simplicius was proclaimed bishop of Bourges

- A D
- 475 Arctalense and Lugdunense, of Arles and Lyons, wherein Lucidus retracted his opinions on predestination
- 476 Ephesinum, of Ephesus, against the bishops who opposed the letters of Basilisk against the council of Chalcedon
- 477 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, against the council of Chalcedon
- 478 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein Peter the Fuller and others were deposed
- 481 Laodiceum, of Laodicea, in favour of Stephen, bishop of Antioch, accused of heresy
- 484 Carthaginense of Carthage a conference appointed between the Catholics and the Arians, but not held
- 494 Romanum, of Rome, 28th of July, wherein two bishops were deposed for heresy
- 485 Seleuciense, of Seleucia, in Persia, wherein marriage was permitted to priests and monks
- 485 —————, wherein the decision of the preceding council was condemned
- 485 Romanum, of Rome, 5th of October, wherein the condemnation of Acasius of Constantinople was confirmed
- 488 —————, 13th of March, wherein was read the pope's letter against those who had abandoned the faith during the persecution
- 492 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein the council of Chalcedon was confirmed
- 493 Romanum of Rome, wherein Misenas, who had been deposed in 484, was absolved
- 495 Lapetense, Seleuciense, and Adriense, in favour of the marriage of priests and monks
- 495 or 496 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein the patriarch Luphemius was deposed and excommunicated
- 496 Romanum, of Rome, wherein a catalogue of the canonical books was approved of one of the books of Maccabees being excluded
- 499 Persicum, of Persia, in favour of the marriage of priests and monks
- 499 Romanum of Rome, 1st of March, wherein were made various decrees for the prevention of abuses in the election of the pope
- 500 Lugdunense, of Lyons a conference between the Catholics and the Arians on the 2d of September
- 501 Romanum, of Rome, for determining the dispute between Symmacus and Laurentius for the papedom
- 502 —————, called Palmare, 6th of November, wherein Symmacus was declared innocent of the charges preferred against him
- 503 —————, respecting a writing of the schismatics against the preceding council.
- 504 —————, against the usurpers of the goods of the church
- 506 Agathense, of Agda, in France, 11th of September, on discipline
- 509 Antiochenum, of Antioch, wherein Flavien of Antioch declared in favour of the councils of Nice, Constantinople, and Ephesus
- 511 Aurelianense, of Orleans, 10th of July, on discipline
- 511 Sidonense, of Sidon in Palestine, against the council of Chalcedon
- 512 Antiochenum, of Antioch, wherein Severus was appointed patriarch of Antioch
- 516 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, against the council of Chalcedon
- 516 Illyriense, of Illyria, where several bishops renewed their communion with pope Hormisdas
- 516 Tarraconense, of Tarragona, 6th of November, on discipline It was in this council ordained that the observance of the Sabbath should commence on Saturday
- 517 Gerundense, of Gironne, 8th of June, on discipline
- 517 Epauense, of Albon, in the diocese of Vienne, from 6th to 15th of December, on discipline.
- 517 Lugdunense, of Lyons, wherein the 30th canon of the preceding council, on incest, was altered
- 518 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 20th of July, in favour of

A D

- those who had been banished on account of the patriarchs Euphemius and Macedonius
- 518 Ierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, 6th of August, wherein the proceedings of the preceding council were confirmed
- 518 Tyriense, of Tyre, also confirmatory of the council of Constantinople
- 519 A general assembly at Constantinople, 28th of March, wherein John of Constantinople was reconciled to the pope, after having recognised the four councils
- 519 Britannicum, of Britain, held in Wales, wherein St. David was elected archbishop of that country
- 520 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 25th of February, wherein Epiphanius was appointed patriarch of C P
- 521 In Sardinia, on the proposition of the Scythian monks, "One of the Trinity hath suffered," and on the writings of I aust, bishop of Riez
- 523 Agaunense, of Agaune, or St Maurice, in Valais, 14th of May, wherein the psalmody established in that monastery by king Sigismund was confirmed
- 523 Juncense, of Junca in Africa, }
 524 Suffetanum, of Suffeta in Africa, } on discipline
 524 Arelatense, of Arles, 6th of June, }
 525 Carthaginense, of Carthage, 5th of February, on the privileges of monasteries, &c.
- 527 Carpentoractense, of Carpentras, 6th of November, wherein Agricinus, bishop of Antibes, was suspended
- 527 Toletanum, of Toledo, 17th of May, on discipline
- 529 Arausicanum, of Orange, 3rd of July, wherein twenty-five articles, touching grace and free will, were assented to
- 529 Vasense, of Vaison, 5th of November, on discipline
- 530 Valentinum, of Valenti, in July or August, against the Pelagians
- 530 and 531 Romana duo, of Rome, in the first of which Boniface II was empowered to appoint his successor, which power was revoked by the second
- 531 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein Stephen, metropolitan bishop of Larissa in Thessaly, was suspended
- 531 Romanum, of Rome, 7th of December, respecting the appeal of the said Stephen to the pope
- 532 A conference at Constantinople, between the Catholics and the Severians
- 533 Aurelianense, of Orleans, 23rd of June, on discipline
- 534 Romanum, of Rome, wherein the proposition, "Unus e Trinitate passus est e carne," was approved
- 535 Carthaginense, of Carthage, wherein restitution was demanded of the emperor Justinian of the rights and possessions of the African churches usurped by the Vandals
- 535 Arvernense, of Clermont in Auvergne, 8th of November, on discipline
- 536 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein certain heretic bishops were condemned
- 536 Ierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, 19th of September, wherein the proceedings of the preceding council were confirmed
- 536 Thevinense, of Theves in Armenia, against the council of Chalcedon
- 538 Aurelianense, of Orleans, 7th of May, }
 540 Barcinonense, of Barcelona, } on discipline
 541 Aurelianense, of Orleans, }
 541 Gazense; of Gaza in Palestine, wherein Paul, patriarch of Alexandria, was deposed
- 541 Bysacenum, of Bysacena in Africa, on discipline
- 542 Antiochenum, of Antioch against Origen
- 543 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, against Origen
- 544 Persicum, of Persia, }
 546 Ilerdense, of Lerida, 6th of August, } on discipline
 546 Valentinum, of Valencia in Spain, 4th of December, }
 549 Aurelianense, of Orleans, 28th of October, }

- A D
549 Arvernium, of Clermont, wherein the canons of the fifth council of Orleans were adopted
550 Fullensæ, of Ioul, 1st of June, concerning S Nicetus
551 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein I heodore of Cæsarea was deposed
551 Parisiense, of Paris, wherein Saffarac, bishop of Paris, was deposed
552 Iibenense, of Iiben in Armenia, against the council of Chalcedon
553 Persicum, of Persia, on discipline
553 CONSTANTINOPOLITANUM, of Constantinople, the *fifth General council*, which began 4th of May and ended 2nd of June, against the errors of Origen and the three chapters
553 Ierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, wherein the proceedings of the preceding council were confirmed
554 Arclatense, of Arles, 29th of June, on discipline
556 Aquileiense, of Aquila, against the last council of Constantinople
557 Parisiense, of Paris, against usurpers of the possessions of the church
560 Landavensia tria, of I landaff, in which sentences of excommunication were pronounced against Mauric, king of Glamorgan, for having slain king Cynetu, against king Morcant, who had killed I ric, his uncle, and against king Guidnert, for the murder of his brother, who disputed the crown
562 Santonense, of Saintes, wherein Emerius, bishop of Saintes, was deposed
563 Bracarense, of Braga, in Portugal, 1st of May, against the Arians and Priscillianists
565 An assembly of bishops at Constantinople, who condemned the patriarch Eutychius
566 Iugdunense, of Lyons, }
567 Iuronense of Iours, 17th of November, } on discipline
569 Lucense, of Iugo in Spain, 1st of January, wherein Iugo was appointed a metropolitan church
572 Bracarense, of Braga, 1st of June, on discipline
572 Lucense, of Iugo, concerning the division of the dioceses of Spain
573 Parisiense, of Paris, 11th of September, assembled by king Gontran, to decide the dispute between his two brothers
576 Seleuciense, of Seleucia in Persia, on discipline
577 Parisiense, of Paris, wherein Prætextatus, bishop of Rouen, was deposed for having favoured the revolt of Meroveus, son of king Chilperic
578 Ægyptiacum, of Egypt, perhaps of Alexandria, wherein Paul Beth-Ucham, the Jacobite, patriarch of Antioch, was deposed
579 Cabilonense, of Châlon on Seine, wherein the bishops of Embrun and Gap were deposed
579 Gradense, of the Isle of Grado, wherein it was decided that the patriarchal seat of Aquila should be transferred to Grado
580 Brennacense, of Braine, wherein Gregory of Tours was justified
581 A exandrinum, of Alexandria, on discipline
581 or 582 Toletanum, of Toledo, respecting the re baptism of Catholics who had become Arians
582 Maticonense, of Mascon, 1st of November, }
583 Iugdunense, of Lyons in May, } on discipline.
585 Valentinum, of Valence, 23rd of May, wherein the donations made to the churches by king Gontran, his wife, and their daughters, were confirmed
585 Maticonense, of Mascon, 23rd of October, concerning the cessation of unnecessary work on the Sabbath, baptism, tythes, &c.
586 Autissiodorensæ, of Auxerre, in favour of the preceding council
587 Arvernense, of Clermont, on a difference between the bishops of Rhodes and Cahors
588 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein Gregory of Antioch was acquitted of the crimes imputed to him
589 Toletanum, of Toledo, wherein king Recared and the Goths abjured Arianism

- A D**
589 Narbonense, of Narbonne, 1st of November, on discipline
589 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, on a dispute between the Jews and the Samaritans respecting the 15th verse of the 18th chapter of Deuteronomy
590 Pictaviense, of Poitiers, wherein Chrodilda, the daughter of king Cherebert, and Basina, nuns of Poitiers, were excommunicated
590 Sauriacum, of Saurci, wherein the bishop of Soissons was permitted to re enter his episcopal town, whence he had been expelled four years previously
590 Metense, of Metz, in Octolcr, wherein the archbishop of Rheim, was deposed, and Chrodicldc and Basina were absolved
590 Gabalitanum, of Givaudin, wherein the wife of the earl of Auveigne was condemned for adultery
590 Maranense, of Marano in Istria, wherein the patriarch of Grado disavowed his signature of the thre chapters
590 Hispalense, of Seville, 4th or 5th of November, on discipline
590 Romanum, of Rome in December, wherein the patriarch of Grado was summoned to account for his conduct
591 Istrium, of Istria, by the schismatic, in favour of the patriarch Severus
591 Romanum, of Rome in February, in favour of the four general councils
592 Cæsaraugustanum, of Saragossa, 1st of November, respecting converted Arians
594 Cabilonense, of Châlon on Seine, on the regulation of psalmody in the Monastery of St Marcel
595 Romanum, of Rome, 5th of July,
597 Tolctanum, of Toledo, 17th of May,
598 O-cense, of Huesca in Tarragona,
599 Barcinonense, of Barcelona, 1st of November, } on discipline
600 Romanum, of Rome, wherein a Greek impostor was condemned
601 _____, 5th of April, in favour of monks
601 Senonense, of Sens, concerning the reformation of manners, simony, and the ordination of Neophytes
603 Cabilonense, of Châlon on Seine, wherein the bishop of Vienna was deposed
604 Britannicum, of Worcester, on the celebration of Easter, on baptism, and the preaching of the Gospel
605 Cantuariense, of Canterbury, to confirm the foundation of the Abbey of St Peter and Paul, the first built in England
605 Londinense, of London, by Augustin, respecting marriages
606 Romanum, of Rome, against speaking of the successor of a living pope or bishop
610 _____, 27th of February, in favour of monks
610 Toletanum, of Toledo, 23rd of October, wherein five bishops recognised the bishop of Toledo as their metropolitan
615 Egariense, of Egara, now Terassa, in Catalonia, 13th of January, wherein the decisions of the council of Huesca in 598, touching celibacy, were confirmed
615 Parisiense, of Paris, 18th of October, } on discipline
619 Hispalense, of Seville, 13th of November
622 Charnense, or Theodosiopolitanum, of Charne, or Theodosiopolis, in Armenia, against the council of Thevis, and in favour of that of Chalcedon
624 Maticonense, of Mascon, against a monk who had calumniated the rule of St Columban
625 Remense, of Rheims, on discipline
626 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, in favour of the Monothelites
627 Clippiacense, of Cliehy, near Paris, 26th of May, convoked by Clothaire to make ordinances on the tranquillity of the state and utility of the church
630 Leniense, of Lenia in Ireland, concerning Easter

A D

- 633 Alexandrinum, of Alexandria, in favour of the Monothelites
- 633 Ioletanum, of Toledo, 9th of December, on matters of faith and discipline
- 636 Clippiacum, of Chichy, 1st of May, wherein St. Agile was appointed abbot of Rebus
- 636 Toletanum, of Toledo, 9th of January, wherein nine canons were made in favour of king Cinthila
- 638 Aurelianense, of Orleans, against a heretic
- 638 Toletanum, of Toledo, 9th of January, wherein it was ordained that none but a Catholic should ascend the throne of king Cinthila
- 638 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein the edict of the emperor Heraclius in favour of the Monothelites was confirmed
- 640 Romanum, of Rome, against the said edict
- 641 —————, in January, against the Monothelites
- 643 or 644 Cabilonense, of Chalon on Seine, 25th of October, on discipline
- 645 In Africa, a conference between Pyrrhus the Monothelite, and Maximus, abbot of Chrysopolis, wherein the former retracted his errors
- 646 Africanum Various councils were held this year against the Monothelites
- 646 Toletanum, of Toledo, on discipline
- 648 Romanum, of Rome,
- 649 Lateranense, of Latran, from 5th to 31st of October, } wherein several Monothelites were condemned
- 649 or 650 Thessalonicense duo, of Thessalonica, }
- 650 Romanum, of Rome,
- 653 Clippiacense, of Chichy, 22nd of June, wherein the privileges of the Abbey of St Denis were subscribed
- 653 Toletanum, of Toledo, in December and January, in favour of the four general councils
- 655 —————, of Toledo, 2nd of November, chiefly concerning the administration of ecclesiastical property
- 656 —————, of Toledo, 1st of December, canons on discipline, the bishop of Pragut imprisoned for incontinence
- 659 Mansolacense, of Malay le Roi near Sens, on discipline
- 660 Nannetense, of Nantes, on discipline
- 664 Pharcense, of Pharc in Lugland, concerning Easter, and on other points of discipline
- 666 Fmicritense, of Merida in Spain, 6th of November, on discipline
- 667 Cretense, of the Isle of Crete, by Paul, archbishop of Crete, against the bishop of Iappa
- 667 Romanum, of Rome, 19th of December, in favour of the bishop of Iappa
- 670 Burdigalense, of Bordeaux, for the establishment of peace in that country, and the reformation of discipline
- 673 Hertfordiense, of Hertford, 24th of September, concerning the celebration of Easter, &c
- 675 Toletanum, of Toledo, 7th of November, on discipline
- 675 Bracarense, of Braga nine canons made, some of them containing complaints against the bishops
- 676 Christiaccum, of Cressin Ponthieu, on discipline
- 677 Marlacense, of Marlay in the diocese of Toul, or of Marli near Paris, wherein the bishop of Trubrun was deposed
- 678 Gallicanum, of France, wherein the bishop of Autun was degraded, being supposed to be guilty of the death of king Childeric II
- 679 Mediolanense, of Milan, wherein a synodal letter was addressed to the emperor, explanatory of the two wills and two operations of Christ
- 679 Gallicanum, of France, against the Monothelites
- 679 Romanum, of Rome, in October, wherein Wilfrid, archbishop of York, who had been deposed by king Egfrid and Theodore archbishop of Canterbury, was re established.

A D

- 680 Romanum, of Rome, 27th of March, concerning a general council to be held at Constantinople, and on matters of faith
- 680 Anglicanum, or Anglo-Saxonum, of Hapfeld, 17th of September by Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, against the Monothelites
- 680 and 681 CONSTANTINOPOLITANUM, of Constantinople the sixth General council from 7th of November, 680, to 16th of September, 681, against the Monothelites
- 681 Toletanum, of Toledo, from 9th to 25th of January, wherein king Wamba's renunciation of the throne was confirmed
- 681 ———, of Toledo, 4th of November, wherein thirteen canons were made, chiefly concerning temporal affairs
- 684 ———, of Toledo, from 14th to 20th of November, for the reception of the proceedings of the sixth general council
- 687 Manaschiertense, of Manaschirt in Armenia, in favour of the Acephals
- 688 Tolctanum, of Toledo, 11th of May, wherein the two oaths taken by king Egica were explained
- 689 Rotomagensis, of Rouen
- 691 Casaragustanum, of Saragossa, 1st of November, on discipline
- 691 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, called "in Trullo," from the name of the palace wherein it was held, and "Quinisextum," because considered as supplementary to the fifth and sixth general councils on discipline
- 692 Britannicum, of Britain, assembled by king Ina for the union of the Britons with the Saxons
- 693 Toletanum, of Toledo, 2nd of May, wherein ten canons were made on discipline, and the book of the Gothic law, or the code of Alaric, was confirmed
- 694 ———, of Toledo, 9th of November, on discipline
- 694 Bacanceldense, of Beaconsfield in England, wherein Vitred, king of Kent, promised to preserve the liberties and immunities of the churches and monasteries
- 697 Bergmstedense, of Berkhampsted, where twenty eight canons were made, which have been regarded by some writers as laws, because both the king and the clergy were present, and temporal as well as spiritual punishments were awarded
- 698 Aquileense, of Aquila, wherein certain bishops renounced the schism by which they had been severed from the church of Rome
- 701 Toletanum, of Toledo
- 703 Nesterfeldense, of Nesterfield in England, against Wilfrid, archbishop of York
- 704 Romanum, of Rome, wherein Wilfrid was absolved, and letters in his favour were addressed to the kings of Mercia and Northumberland
- 705 Niddanum, near the river Nidda in Northumberland in England, where the English bishops became reconciled to St. Wilfrid
- 712 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, by the Monothelites, against the sixth general council
- 715 ———, in August, when the metropolitan bishop of Cyzica was transferred to C P
- 715 ———, against the Monothelites, in favour of the sixth council
- 721 Romanum, of Rome, wherein seventeen canons were made, chiefly relative to unlawful marriages
- 730 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 7th of January, wherein St. German of C P was deposed.
- 731 Romanum, of Rome, against a legate who neglected to deliver a letter from the pope to the emperors Leo and Constantine, requesting them to cease from making war against the holy image.
- 732 ———, touching the veneration of holy images, and against those who profaned or spoke contemptuously of churches
- 742 Germanicum, probably at Ratisbon, 21st of April, on discipline.

A D

- This is the first council in France or Germany dated from the year of the Incarnation
- 743 Romanum, of Rome, 22nd of March, wherein fifteen canons were made, chiefly relative to clerical life and unlawful marriages. This is the first Roman council dated in the reigns of the Lombard kings
- 743 Luptinense, of Luptines, now Estines, in Hainault, wherein the proceedings of the preceding council held in Germany were confirmed, and the monks received the rule of St Benedict for the re-establishment of regular discipline
- 744 Suessionense, of Soissons, 2nd of March, wherein ten canons were made
- 745 Germanicum, of Germany, }
 745 Romanum, of Rome, 2oth of October, } against heretics
- 747 Germanicum, of Germany, in January, wherein the four general councils were received
- 747 Clovshoviense, of Cliff, or Cloveshou, also called of Abingdon, in September wherein thirty canons were made, containing general advice to the bishops to fulfil their duties
- 752 or 753 Moguntinum, of Mayence, wherein Lullus was appointed bishop of Mayence, and other bishops were confirmed in their dignities
- 753 Vermaricense, of Verberia, wherein twenty one canons were made, chiefly concerning marriage
- 753 Metense of Metz, a mixed assembly, wherein it was ordained that from thenceforth the pound should not contain more than twenty two shillings, wherof the coiner should retain one, and return the others to those who furnished the bullion
- 754 Constantinopolitanum of Constantinople, from 10th of February to 8th of August, against the worship of images
- 755 Vernense, of Ver or Vern, between Paris and Compeigne, on discipline
- 756 Anglicum, of England, by Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury, wherein it was ordained that the feast of St Boniface archbishop of Mayence, should be celebrated throughout England on the 5th of June
- 756 Compendiense, of Compeigne, 22nd of June, chiefly concerning marriages
- 756 Attinacense, of Attigni, wherein an agreement was made relative to the funeral obsequies of the persons present
- 766 or 767 Hierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, in favour of holy images
- 767 Gentiliacense of Gentili, near Paris, concerning images
- 768 or 769 Ratisbonense, of Ratisbon, wherein the episcopal functions were forbidden to "Chorbishops"
- 769 Romanum, or Rome, 12th of April, wherein the false pope Constantine was condemned to penance, the acts of the council confirming his election were burnt and decrees were made touching the election of the pope, an ordinance was made that images should be honoured according to ancient tradition, and the council of Greece in 754, against them, was anathematized
- 772 Dingoltingense, of Dingelind in Bavaria, 14th of October, on civil and ecclesiastical affairs
- 774 Romanum, of Rome, wherein pope Adrian I granted to Charlemagne the right of electing the Roman pontiff, and of investing all bishops
- 777 Paderbornense, of Paderborn, wherein a great number of Saxons were baptized
- 779 Durense, of Duren in Germany, on discipline, tithes, &c
- 780 Paderbornense, vel Luppiense, of Paderborn, or Lipstadt, where Charlemagne founded the bishopricks of Muiden, Halberstad, Erfurt, Paderborn, and Munster
- 782 Colonense, of Cologne, a mixed assembly, wherein Charlemagne received the submissions of the Saxons excepting Witikind
- 782 and 785 Paderbornense, of Paderborn. Two mixed assemblies,

A D.

- wherein Charlemagne regulated the civil and ecclesiastical government of the Saxon republic
786. Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 1st of August, dissolved in consequence of the violence of the Iconoclasts and the soldiers
787. NICÆNUM, of Nice, from 24th of September to 23rd of October, wherein the Iconoclasts were anathematised, and the worship of holy images was re-established
787. Calchutense, of Celchyth in Northumberland, in favour of the Nicene creed and the six general councils, the seventh being then unknown
788. Ingelheimense, of Ingelheim, near Mayence, wherein Tassillon, duke of Bavaria, was condemned to enter a cloister
791. Narbonense, of Narbonne, 27th of June, against Felix of Urgel
792. Ratisbonense, of Ratisbon, about August, wherein Felix of Urgel was condemned, for maintaining the opinion that Christ was the Son of God by adoption only
793. Verolamense, of Verulam, in August, when the Abbey of St Albans was founded
793. Hispanum, perhaps of Toledo, in favour of Elipand
794. Francofordiense, of Frankfort on the Main, wherein Elipand of Toledo and Felix of Urgel were condemned, also concerning the worship of images
796. Gallicanum, probably of Tours, wherein Joseph, bishop of Mainz, was deposed
796. Forojulense, of Cividad di Friuli, before the 15th of April, on the Trinitarian controversy
799. at the latest. Altinense, of Altino, concerning the violence of Charlemagne towards the clergy. This council has been generally attributed to the year 802
799. Ratisbonense, of Ratisbach in the diocese of Ratisbon, 20th of January, on discipline
799. Beaufieldense, of Beaufield in England, in the presence of king Quenulf, against usurpers of the possessions of the church
- 799, or thereabouts. Finchaleuse, of Finckel in England, on discipline, chiefly concerning the observance of Easter
799. Romanum, of Rome, wherein Felix of Urgel was excommunicated
799. Urgellense, of Urgel, wherein Felix was persuaded to appear before the king, with permission to read in his presence those passages from the fathers which he deemed favourable to his opinion
799. Aquisgranense, of Aix la-Chapelle, wherein Felix renounced his error
800. Cloveshovense, of Cliff in England, wherein the faith as received from St Gregory was recognised
800. Romanum, of Rome, in December, for the examination of the accusations preferred against pope Leo III
803. Aquisgranense, of Aix la-Chapelle, in October, wherein regulations were made concerning the bishops and the Benedictine monks
803. Cloveshovense, of Cliff, 12th of October, by Adhemard archbishop of Canterbury, against the erection of an archiepiscopal see at Lichfield
806. Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople wherein regulations were made for the consecration of an archimandrite
807. Saltzburgense, of Salzburg, 26th of January, wherein it was decided that tithes ought to be divided into four portions,—the first for the bishop, the second for the priests, the third for the poor, and the fourth for the repair of the church
809. Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, in January, wherein the marriage of the emperor Constantine was declared to be valid
809. Aquisgranense, of Aix la-Chapelle, in November, on the procession of the Holy Ghost
812. Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 1st of November, concerning overtures of peace made by the Bulgarians to the emperor Michael
813. Arlatense, of Arles, 10th of May. Remense, of Rheims, in mid-

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- May Moguntiacum, of Mavence, 9th of June Cabilonense, of Châlon sur Saône and Turonense, of Tours — five councils holden by order of Charlemagne, on ecclesiastical discipline
- 813 Aquisgranense, of Aix la-Chapelle, in September, for the publication of the canons of the preceding council
- 814 Noviomense, of Noyon, for regulating the limits of the dioceses of Noyon and Soissons.
- 814 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, about Christmas, by the patriarch Nicephorus, against the Iconoclasts, and on the worship of images.
- 815 _____, by the Iconoclasts, in February, wherein Nicephorus was deposed
- 815 _____, in April, against the Catholics and decorations of churches
- 816 Echthyense, of Chelsea, 27th of July, wherein eleven canons were made, in one of which it was ordained that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the Incarnation
- 816 Aquisgranense, of Aix la-Chapelle, in October, for the regulation of canons and canonesses
- 816 Romanum, of Rome, concerning the election of the pope
- 817 Aquisgranense, of Aix la-Chapelle, wherein constitutions were made concerning the rule of St Benedict
- 821 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein the Catholics decided that they would not confer with the Iconoclasts
- 822 Apud Theodanis Villam, of Lionville, on discipline
- 822 Cloveshovense, of Cliff, concerning an usurpation of the lands of archbishop of Canterbury by king Canolf
- 822 Attinunense, of Attigny, wherein Louis le Debonnaire became reconciled to his three younger brothers
- 823 Romanum, of Rome, wherein pope Paschal purged himself by oath of certain crimes preferred against him
- 823 Compendiense, of Compeigne, concerning the ill usage of holy things
- 824 Cloveshovense, of Cliff, in August, wherein a dispute between the bishop of Worcester and the monks of Berkeley, concerning the Monastery of Westbury, was determined
- 825 Parisiense, of Paris, in November, against the breakers of images, the twelfth council of Nice, and the council of the Iconoclasts in 754
- 825 Aquisgranense, of Aix la-Chapelle, 6th of December, being a continuation of the preceding council
- 826 Ingelchenhemense, of Ingelheim on the Saltz, 1st of June, wherein many ambassadors were received from the pope, announcing the conversion of Harold, prince of Denmark
- 826 Romanum, of Rome, 15th of November, on discipline
- 827 Mantuanum, of Mantua, relative to the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Aquila
- 829 Parisiense, of Paris, 6th of June, on the relative duties and powers of king and bishops, in temporal and ecclesiastical affairs
- 829 Moguntinum, of Mayence in June, wherein a monk of Fulda claimed to be released from monastic life, on the ground that he had entered it in his infancy without his own consent
- 829 Vormaticense, of Worms, on divorce, trials for crimes, &c
- 829 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, against images
- 829 Lugdunense, of Lyons, against the Jews
- 830 Noviomagense, of Nimeguen, wherein the bishop of Amiens was deposed
- 831 Aquisgranense, of Aix la-Chapelle, wherein the empress Judith was declared innocent of the crimes imputed to her
- 832 San Dionysianum, of St Denis, 1st of February, for the reformation of that monastery
- 833 Compendiense, of Compeigne, 1st of October, wherein the emperor Louis was enjoined to do public penance, and was deposed
- 834 San Dionysianum, of St Denis, 1st of March, wherein the emperor

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- Louis was reconciled to the church, and his sword, but not his crown, was restored to him
- 835 Apud Theodonis Villam, of Thionville, in February, wherein the previous proceedings against Louis were declared to be null, and the bishops of Lyons, Vienne, and Rheims, were deposed
- 835 Stramiacense, of Cremieu in Dauphiny, or of Tramoey in Brescia, wherein Louis claimed the right of presentation to the sees of Lyons and Vienne
- 836 Aquisgranense, of Aix la-Chapelle, 6th of February, concerning the restitution of ecclesiastical property
- 837 _____, 30th of April, on a dispute between the bishop of Mans and the Abbey of Anisole, or St Cales, which claimed to be exempt from his jurisdiction
- 838 Carisiacum, of Quiercy on Oise, 6th of September, wherein the Liturgical works of Amalarius were condemned
- 839 Cabilonense, of Châlon on Seine, in October, wherein Louis le Debonnaire explained why he had given the realm of Aquitaine to his son Charles in preference to the children of Pepin
- 840 Ingilhenheimense, of Ingelheim, 25th of August, wherein Ebbo, bishop of Rheims, was re-established
- 841 Tauriacense, of Lauriac, wherein the success of the battle of Fontenay was declared to be a judgment of Heaven
- 841 Turonense, of Tours, wherein it was ordained that the feast of the subvention of St Martin should be annually celebrated throughout that province on the 12th of May, a rule still observed
- 842 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 19th of February, in favour of the second council of Nice, and against the Iconoclasts
- 842 Aquisgranense, of Aix la Chapelle, assembled by kings Louis and Charles the Bald, to consider whether they should divide the portion of their brother Lothaire in France, which he had abandoned
- 843 In Villa Colonia, of Coulence, near Mans, or of Coulaine in Touraine, on discipline
- 843 Apud Lauriacum, of Loire, near Angers, in October, on the revolt of Lambert, earl of Nantes
- 843 Germaniciense, of Germigny, on the reformation of the monastic order
- 844 Apud Theodonis Villam, at Thionville, in October, wherein Lothaire, Louis and Charles were reconciled
- 844 Vernense, of Vern, in December, on discipline the king was enjoined to observe peace towards his brothers
- 845 Bellocacense, of Beauvais, in April, wherein Hincmar, a monk of St Denis, was elected archbishop of Rheims
- 845 Meldense, of Meaux, 17th of June, on discipline
- 846 Parisiense, of Paris, 14th of February relative to the re-appointment of Lbbo to the bishopric of Rheims the privileges of Orbic were confirmed
- 846 Senonense, of Sens, wherein Audradus Modicus was appointed a "Chorbishop
- 847 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein the bishop of Syracuse was deposed
- 847 Moguntinum, of Mayence, in September or October, against usurpers of ecclesiastical property, and on discipline
- 848 _____, in October, wherein the erroneous doctrines of Gothescalc were condemned
- 848 Lemovicense, of Limoges, where the canons of St Martial obtained permission to embrace the monastic life
- 848 at the latest Britannicum, of Bretagne, against the reception of money by bishops for the appointment of priests
- 848 at the latest Romanum, of Rome, on the same subject
- 848 at the latest Rotomense, of Redon in Bretagne, wherein four bishops of that province were deposed, and the sees of Dol, Briey, and Tréguier were founded
- 848 Lugdunense, of Lyons, wherein Usuard was appointed an abbot and archdeacon
- 849 Carisiacense, of Quiercy on Oise, in April or May, where Gothescalc was condemned

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- 849 Carnotense, of Chartres, where Charles, a younger brother of I epin, king of Aquitaine, assumed the crown
- 849 Parisiense, of Paris, about autumn, wherein a reproachful letter was written to the pretended king of Bretagne, and all the "Chor bishops" of France were deposed
- 850 Ticinense, or Papiense, of Pavia, on discipline
- 850 Apud Muritum, of Moret, in the diocese of Sens
- 851 Benningdonense, of Benningdon in Mercia, 27th of March, in presence of king Bertulf, who, after treating of the affairs of the kingdom, granted ample privileges to the Monastery of Croyland
- 852 Cordubense, of Cordova, against voluntary martyrs, and the worship of them
- 952 Moguntinum, of Mayence, in May, on discipline
- 853 Succionense, of Soissons, 26th of April, wherein the appointment of Hincmar, bishop of Rheims, was declared lawful
- 853 Francfurtense, of Frankfurt on the Main, respecting the rights of the bishop of Osnaburg
- 853 Carisiacense, of Quiercy on Oise, against the doctrine of Gothescalc
- 853 Parisiense, of Paris, for the ordination of Eneis
- 853 Vermentense, of Verberia, in August, wherein the proceedings of the council of Soissons were approved
- 853 Romanum, of Rome, 8th of December, on discipline
- 853 Valentinum, of Valentia in Dauphiny, 8th of January, for the trial of the bishop of that town
- 855 Ticinense, or Papiense, of Pavia, in February, on discipline, tithes, &c
- 855 Apud Villam Ponoilum, or Bonogisilum of Boncuil, 25th of August, concerning a dispute between the bishop of Mans and the Abbey of Anisole or St. Calais
- 855 Wintoniense, of Winchester, in November, in the presence of three kings of different provinces of England, wherein it was decided that a tenth part of the kingdom of Wessex should be granted to the church as a compensation for the ravages of the Normans
- 857 Carisiacense, of Quiercy, 25th of February, to remedy the evils of church and state
- 857 Moguntinum, of Mayence, about October, concerning matters of ecclesiastical right
- 858 Wormatiense, of Worms, in Lent, wherein the churches of Ham-burgh and Bremen were united
- 858 Carisiacense, of Quiercy on Oise, in March, wherein a letter was written to king Louis, accusing him of causing discontent against the government of king Charles
- 858 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, in favour of Ignatius, patriarch of C P, who had been deposed, and against Photius, his successor
- 859 Lingoniense, of the Abbey of St. James, near Langres, 19th of April, on predestination, &c
- 859 Metense, of Metz, 28th of May, to procure a peace between Charles the Bald, and Lothaire his nephew, and Louis the German
- 859 Tullense, of Toul or *apud Saponarias*, of Savonieres, 14th of June, on matters of faith and doctrine
- 860 Aquisgranense, of Aix-la-Chapelle, 9th of January, against queen Thietburga, the wife of Lothaire
- 860 Confluentinum, of Coblenz, 5th of June, wherein the five kings, Louis and Charles, and their three nephews, Louis, Lothaire, and Charles, made a promise of mutual aid
- 860 Moguntinum, of Mayence, wherein the marriage of Abbo was declared null
- 860 Romanum, of Rome, wherein pope Nicolas appointed legates to inquire the cause of the deposition of the patriarch Ignatius
- 860 Tullense, or Luciacense, of Tusey, in the diocese of Toul, from 22nd of October to 7th of November, against robbery, perjury, and other crimes, and on discipline
- 861 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 25th of May, wherein

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- Ignatius was again deposed, a decree was made in favour of images, and seventeen canons, chiefly relative to monks and monasteries
- 861 Romanum, of Rome, wherein pope Nicolas declared in favour of Ignatius
- 861 _____, against John, bishop of Ravenna.
- 861 Successionense of Soissons, wherein Rothade, bishop of Soissons, was excommunicated
- 861 Pistrense, of Pitres on the Seine, wherein the capitulary of Charles the Bald against robbers was published, and Rothade appealed to the pope
- 862 Successionense, of Soissons, wherein a bishop was appointed in the place of Rothade
- 862 Aquisgranense, of Aix la-Chapelle, wherein Lothaire was permitted to contract a fresh marriage
- 862 Romanum, of Rome, against the Iheopachists
- 863 _____, in favour of Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople
- 963 _____, before June, relative to the proceedings of the last council of Soissons
- 863 Metense, of Metz, about mid-June, in favour of the marriage of king Lothaire
- 863 Vermeriense, of Verberia, 25th of October, wherein judgment was given against the bishop of Mans in his dispute with the Abbey of St. Calais
- 863 Romanum, of Rome, wherein the proceedings of the council of Metz were quashed, and the bishops by whom it had been held were deposed
- 864 Schirvanum, of Schirvan in Armenia, against the errors of Nestorius and Eutyches
- 864 Pistrense, of Pitres, 25th of June, concerning the affairs of church and state
- 864 Lateranense, of Lateran, 1st of November, wherein the bishop of Porto was excommunicated
- 865 Attinacense, of Attigni, wherein king Lothaire was compelled to relinquish Valdract, and to take back Thietburga, his first wife
- 866 Ticinense, of Pavia, in Sexagesima week, in favour of the bishops of Treves and Cologne, who had been deposed
- 866 Successionense, of Soissons, 18th of August, wherein the clerks deposed by the council of Soissons, in 853, were re-established
- 867 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, about January, wherein pope Nicolas was deposed and excommunicated
- 867 Tricassinum, of Troyes, 25th of October, wherein the pope was requested not to interfere with the regulations made by his predecessors
- 867 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 23rd of November, wherein Photius patriarch of C P., was deposed
- 868 Wormaticense, of Worms, 16th of May, on discipline
- 868 Romanum, of Rome, before August, wherein Phocius was condemned, and his writings burnt
- 868, or thereabouts Gallicanum, of France and Burgundy, concerning the ordination of bishops named by the emperor
- 868 Romanum, of Rome, 4th of October, wherein the cardinal Anastasius was condemned
- 869 Vermeriense, of Verberia, 24th of April, against Hincmar, bishop of Laon
- 869 Pistense, of Pitres, in August, concerning the affairs of church and state
- 869 Metense, of Metz 9th of September, wherein Charles the Bald was crowned king of Lorraine, after the death of his nephew Lothaire.
- 863 CONSTANTINOPOLITANUM, of Constantinople, the *eighth General council*, from 5th of October to 28th of February, wherein Phocius was deposed, and Ignatius reinstated, the heretics, particularly the Monotheites and the Iconoclasts, were anathematised, and the seven general councils were approved.

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- 870 Viennense, of Vienne in Dauphiny, in April, on monastic privileges
- 870 Attinacum, of Attigni, in May, wherein king Charles condemned his son Carloman to prison
- 870 Colonicum, of Cologne, 26th of September, on discipline
- 870, or thereabouts Spalatense, of Spalatro, wherein the use of the Slavonic language in divine service was forbidden
- 871 Duriacense, of Douzi les Pres, 5th of August, wherein Hincmar, bishop of Laon, was deposed
- 871 Compendiense, of Compeigne, wherein the abettors of Carloman, who had rebelled against Charles the Bald, his father, were excommunicated
- 872 Romanum, of Rome, wherein the emperor Louis was absolved from an oath which he had made not to take vengeance of the duke of Benevento for his imprisonment
- 873 Silvanectense, of Senlis, wherein Carloman was deprived of his ecclesiastical dignity, and condemned to death
- 873 Colonicum, of Cologne, 20th of September, wherein the statutes of Gonthier, archbishop of Cologne, in favour of the canons of that church, were confirmed
- 874 Duriacense, of Douzi les Pres, 13th of June, against incestuous marriages, and the usurpation of the goods of the church
- 874 Ravennatense, of Ravenna, wherein a dispute between the doge of Venice and the patriarch Grado was terminated
- 874 Remense, of Rheims, in July, on discipline
- 875 Romanum, of Rome, wherein it was decided to elect Charles the Bald emperor
- 876 Ticinense, of Pavia, in February, wherein Charles the Bald was recognised as emperor
- 876 Romanum, of Rome, about mid April, wherein a day was appointed for the bishop of Porto to appear before the pope
- 876 Pontigonense, of Pontion, in the diocese of Chalon on Marne, 21st of June, wherein the election of the emperor was confirmed
- 877 Oviclanum, of Oviedo, about the end of March, on discipline
- 877 Compendiense, of Compeigne, 1st of May, when the church of Sts Cornelius and Cyprian was dedicated
- 877 Romanum, of Rome, in July the election of the emperor Charles confirmed
- 877 Ravennatense, of Ravenna, from 22nd of July to September, on discipline
- 877 Compendiense, of Compeigne, 8th of December, wherein Louis le Begue was crowned king of France
- 878 In Nicustria, against Hugh, the bastard of king Lothaire
- 878 Romanum, of Rome, wherein Lambert, duke of Spolito, was excommunicated
- 878 Treasassinum, of Troyes, 11th of August, wherein it was ordained that the corpses of excommunicated persons should be exposed to beasts of prey, and not be buried, canons were made on discipline, &c, and king Louis le Begue was crowned
- 879 Romanum, of Rome, 1st of May, wherein it was proposed to elect an emperor — Carloman, king of Bavaria, not being eligible
- 879 ———, in August, wherein Photius was recognised as patriarch of Constantinople
- 879 Hierosolymitanum, Antiochenum, Alexandrinum, of Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria, in favour of the appointment of Photius to the see of Constantinople
- 879 Romanum, of Rome, 15th of October, wherein Ansbert, archbishop of Milan, was deposed
- 879 Mantalense, of Mantille 15th of October, wherein the title of king was accorded to the duke of Boson
- 879 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, from November to 19th of March, concerning Photius, the Nicene creed, and the six general councils
- 881 Apud Sanctum Macram, of Fimes, in the diocese of Rheims, 2nd of April, on discipline

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840. Cabilonense, of Châlon on Seine, 18th of May, to regulate the affairs of the church
- 887 Coloniense, of Cologne, 1st of April, against robbers of churches
- 887 De Portu, of Port, near Nismes, 17th of November, wherein two bishops were deposed
- 887 Urgellense, of Urgel, wherein the acts of the preceding council were confirmed
- 887 Turonense, of Tours, about the middle of December, wherein it was decided, that the feast of the return of the relics of St Martin should be celebrated on the 13th of December
- 888 Moguntiacum, of Mayence, on discipline
- 888 Agaunense, of Agaunc, or St Maurice, in Valais, wherein Rodolph was crowned king of Burgundy
- 888 Metense, of Metz, on discipline
- 889 Ticinense, of Pavia, wherein the election of Guy, king of Italy, was confirmed
- 890 In civitate Vangionum, seu Wormatiense, of Worms
- 890 Valentinum, of Valentia in Dauphiny, wherein Louis, son of Boson, was elected king
- 890 Forchheimense, of Forchheim, in May, wherein the foundation of the Monastery of Hirsium was confirmed, and king Arnulph recognised his two bastards, Zwentbolde and Ratolde, as his successors, in default of lawful issue
- 891 Magdunense, of Meun on Loire, wherein the archbishop of Sens was forbidden to appoint the abbot of St Peter le Vif
- 892 Viennense, of Vienna, against usurpers of the goods of the church
- 893 Remense, of Rheims, 28th of January, wherein Charles, son of Louis le Bègue, was proclaimed king of France, and Baldwin, count of Flanders, was threatened with excommunication for having beaten a priest
- 894 Cabilonense, of Chalon on Seine, 1st of May, wherein a monk was acquitted of having poisoned Adalgaire bishop of Autun
- 895 Triburicense, of Tiber, or Tever, near Mayence, early in August at the latest, against criminal offences
- 896, or the beginning of 897 Romanum, of Rome, when pope Stephen V I caused the body of pope Formosus to be disinterred and mutilated, and deposed all those who had been ordained by him
- 898 Romanum, of Rome, wherein pope Theodoric reinstated those who had been deposed by the preceding council
- 898 ———, wherein the proceedings of the council under Stephen VI, in 896, were annulled
- 898 Ravennense, of Ravenna, in favour of the preceding council
- 900 Remense, of Rheims, 6th of July, wherein the murderers of archbishop Foulques were excommunicated
- 900 Lateranense, of Lateran, in August, wherein the bishop of Langres was restored to his see
- 902 Attilianum, of Asille, or Asellan, in the diocese of Narbonne, wherein a decree was made relative to the church of St Mary de Vic
- 903 Forchheimense, of Forchheim, against Adalbert, count of Bamberg, who had pillaged the lands of the church of Wurtzburg
- 906 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, in January, by the patriarch Nicolas, against the marriage of the emperor Leo the Wise
- 906 ———, wherein Leo deposed Nicolas
- 906 Barcinonense, of Barcelona, on discipline
- 907 Apud S Tiberium, of Tiberi in Languedoc, wherein the church of Ausonne was declared independent of that of Narbonne
- 909 De Juncis, of Jonquieres, 3rd of May, wherein count Sumarius was absolved
- 909 Trosleianum, of Troli, near Soissons, 26th of June, concerning the state of the church
- 911 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, in May, wherein the patriarch Nicolas was restored
- 916 Altheimense, of Altheim wherein Erchanger, duke of Suabia, and

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- his brother Berthold, were condemned to death for rebelling against king Conrad
- 920 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, in July, wherein a schism in that church was reconciled
- 921 Trosleanum, of Trohi, near Soissons, wherein a nobleman, who died whilst excommunicated, was absolved
- 922 Confluentinum, of Coblenz, on discipline
- 923 Remense, of Rheims, wherein it was ordained that those who were at the battle of Soissons should do penance for three Lents following
- 927 Trevirensis, of Treves, for the reformation of the clergy
- 927 Trosleanum, of Trohi, near Soissons wherein the count of Ponthieu, who had been excommunicated, obtained absolution
- 928 Gratianum, of Gratley in England, wherein king Athelstan published many civil and ecclesiastical laws
- 931, or thereabouts Altheimense, of Altheim, on discipline
- 931 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 2nd of September, wherein the patriarch Irvphon signed his abdication
- 932 Ratisbonense, of Ratisbon, 14th of January, wherein the people were instructed in their duties
- 932 Frpfordienſe, of Erford, in Germany, 1st of June, on discipline
- 932 Dingolvinſe, of Dinglſind, in the diocese of Ratisbon, for the reformation of the clergy
- 935 Apud sanctam Macram, of Iimes, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property
- 941 Sueſſionenſe, of Soissons, wherein Artaud, archbishop of Rheims was deposed
- 943 Iandivenſe, of Ilandaff, wherein king Nougui restored to bishop Patrick that which he had taken from his church of Ilandaff
- 946 Asturiſe, of Astorga 1st of September, } on discipline
- 947 Narbonenſe, of Narbonne, 27th of March, }
- 947 Virdunenſe, of Verdun, in November, } in favour of Artaud,
- 948 Mosomenſe, of Mouson, 10th of January, } bishop of Rheims
- 948 Ingelheimenſe, of Ingelheim, 17th of June or 9th of July, wherein king Louis complained of Hugh, count of Paris, who was excommunicated
- 948 Laudunenſe, of Laon, wherein count Hugh was cited to account for the injuries done by him to king Louis and to the bishops
- 948 Trevirenſe, of Treves, 6th of September, wherein count Hugh was excommunicated
- 948 Londinenſe, of London, 8th of September, wherein Turketil was appointed abbot of Croyland
- 949 Romanum of Rome, wherein the pope confirmed the sentences pronounced against archbishop Hugh, and Hugh, count of Paris
- 952 Augustanum, of Augsburg, 7th of August, on discipline, marriage, &c
- 955 Landavense, of Ilandaff, wherein the goods of certain persons who had slain a priest were confiscated
- 958 Ingelheimenſe, of Ingelheim, wherein a bishop of Salzburg was appointed
- 963 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein the marriage of the emperor Nicphorus Phocas with Theophanon, widow of the emperor of Rome, was confirmed
963. Romanum, of Rome, from 6th to 22nd of November, wherein pope John XII was deposed, and Leo VIII appointed
- 964 _____, 20th of February, wherein Leo VIII was deposed
- 964 _____, wherein Leo VIII deposed Benedict V, who had been elected after the death of John XII
- 967 _____, in January, in favour of the Abbey of Sublac, and wherein it is conjectured that the title of metropolis of all Venice was confirmed to the church of Grado
- 967 Ravennense, of Ravenna, 20th of April, wherein the emperor Otto confirmed to the see of Rome the privileges conferred by his predecessors, and the deposition of Harold, archbishop of Salzburg,

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- and the foundation of the archbishopric of Magdeburg, were approved
- 967, 968 Romanum, of Rome, wherein the bishopric of Meissen was founded
- 968 Ravennense, of Ravenna, wherein an exchange between the churches of Halberstadt and Magdeburg was approved
- 968 Romanum, of Rome, wherein pope John VIII approved and ratified the foundation of the bishopric of Minden
- 969 Anglicanum, of all England, by St Dunstan, in the presence of king Edgar, on discipline
- 969 A conference held at Constantinople between the Catholics and the Jacobites
- 969 Romanum, of Rome wherein the bishopric of Benevento was created an archbishopric
- 971 ———, 2d of April, wherein the establishment of monks in lieu of canons in the Abbey of Mouson was confirmed
- 971 Compostellanum, of Compostello, 29th of November, wherein the abbot of Montserrat was elected archbishop of Tarragona
- 972 Apud Montem Sancte Maria, at Mount St Mary, in Lardenois, in the diocese of Soissons, in May, wherein was read the bull of pope John XIII for the introduction of monks into the Abbey of Mouson
- 972 Ingelheimense of Ingelheim, against Adalbert, nephew of the bishop of Augsurg
- 973 Mirandense, of Mirazille in the diocese of Parma, now of Modena, the acts of which are not with certainty known
- 975 Romanum of Rome, wherein Bonifacius Franco, who had usurped the Holy See, was excommunicated
- 975 Remense, of Rheims, wherein the usurper of the see of Antioch was excommunicated
- 978 Calciense, of Calne in England, wherein it was proposed to substitute secular clerks for monks, but St. Dunstan declared in favour of the latter
- 979 Ingelheimense, of Ingelheim, on discipline
- 987 Remense, of Rheims, wherein Arnulph, natural son of king Lothaire, was excommunicated
- 988 ———, 23rd of January, wherein the said Arnulph was elected archbishop of Rheims
- 988 Landavense, of Llandaff, wherein Arthmail, king of Wales, was condemned to do penance for having slain his brother
- 988 Silvanectense, of Senlis, in July, wherein the sentence of excommunication pronounced by Arnulph at Rheims, against those who had opposed him, was confirmed
- 989 Romanum, of Rome, wherein Adalbert, bishop of Prague, requested permission to abdicate
- 989, or thereabouts Carrofense, of the Abbey of Charroux, in Poitou, 1st of June, against the brigands
- 990, or thereabouts Narbonense, of Narbonne, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property
- 991 Remense, of Rheims, 17th of June, wherein Arnulph, archbishop of Rheims, was deposed
- 992 Aquisgranense, of Aix-la Chapelle, wherein marriages were forbidden during Advent, from Septuagesima until Easter, and for fourteen days before the feast of St John
- 993 Lateranense, of Latian, 31st of January, where Udalric, bishop of Augsurg, was canonised This is the first act of canonisation known
- 993 Remense, of Rheims, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property
- 994 Ansanum, of Anse, near Lyons, on discipline, &c.
- 995 Mosomense, of Mouson, 2nd of June, wherein Gerbert was prohibited from exercising his episcopal functions until the meeting of the council of Rheims appointed to be held in July
- 996 San Dionysianum, of St Denis, about May, concerning tithes
- 996 Romanum, of Rome, against the usurpers of the possessions of the church of Cambrai
- 997 Ticinense, of Pavia, wherein Crescentius and the antipope John XVI were excommunicated.

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- 998 Romanum, of Rome, 24th of April, against the marriage of king Robert
- 998 Ravennense, of Ravenna, 1st of May, concerning the consecration of bishops, &c
- 999 Gnesnense, of Gnesna, in Poland, wherein the emperor Otho III appointed the church of Gnesna the metropolis of three bishoprics in Poland and Sclavonia
- 1000, or thereabouts Pictaviense, of Poitiers, 13th of January, on discipline
- 1000 Magdeburgense, of Magdeburg, on Easter Monday, wherein the archbishop of Magdeburg was summoned to surrender the bishopric of Merseburg
- 1001 Romanum, of Rome, 6th of January, wherein the bishop of Hildesheim was confirmed in the possession of the Monastery of Gandersheim
- 1001 Poldense, of Polden, near Brandenburg, 22nd of July, wherein the archbishop of Mayence was suspended from his episcopal functions
- 1001 Francofurtense, of Frankfort, wherein it was decided that neither the archbishop of Mayence nor the bishop of Hildesheim should exercise any right over the Abbey of Gandersheim until the octaves of the Pentecost in the following year
- 1002 Romanum, of Rome, 3rd of December, concerning the jurisdiction of the pope over a monastery claimed by the bishop of Perouse
- 1003 Theodonis Villæ, of Thionville, against the marriage of Conrad, afterwards duke of Carinthia, with Maud, daughter of Herman II, duke of Suabia
- 1005 Constantiense, of Constance, against certain letters said to have been sent from heaven concerning a famine in Germany
- 1005 Arneborghense, of Arneberg, in Brandenburg, against contracting unlawful marriages, selling Christians to the Gentiles, and violating the laws of justice
- 1005 Tremouense, of Dortmund in Westphalia, 7th of July, concerning marriages contracted within the third degree of consanguinity
- 1007 Romanum and Francofurtense, of Rome and Frankfort 1st of November, wherein the erection of the bishopric of Bamberg was confirmed
- 1009 Eubaniense, of Enham in England, on the day of Pentecost, on reformation of manners, and on discipline. This council was properly a mixed assemblage of lay lords and bishops at the court of king Ethelred
- 1009 Mediolanense, of Milan, wherein the archbishop of Milan anathematised Oldric, bishop of Asti, appointed by Henry II, king of Italy
- 1012 Confluentinum, of Coblenz, against the bishops, who had rebelled against Henry II, king of Germany
- 1014 Ravennense, of Ravenna, wherein Arnulph, brother of the emperor Henry II, was restored to that see
- 1015 Remense, of Rheims, 12th of May, wherein the privileges of the Abbey of Mouson were confirmed
- 1016 Ravennense, of Ravenna, 30th of April, wherein the clerks appointed by the usurper Adalbert were suspended
- 1018 Noviomagensis, of Nimeguen, 16th of March, concerning forms to be used during the celebration of mass
- 1018 Goslarie, of Goslar, during Lent, concerning marriages
- 1020 Bambergense, of Bamberg, wherein the privileges of that church were confirmed
- 1020 Legionense, of Leon in Spain, 1st of August a mixed assembly wherein seven articles were made concerning ecclesiastical, and forty one concerning civil government
- 1022 Ticinense, or Papiense, of Pavia, 1st of August, for the reformation of the clergy
- 1022 Salegumstadiense, of Selmgstad, 11th of August, on discipline
- 1022 Germanicum, perhaps of Aix-la Chapelle
- 1022 Aurelianense, of Orleans, wherein thirteen Manichæans were condemned to be burnt

- A D**
- 1020 Moguntinum, of Mayence, in Pentecost, a national council of Germany, wherein many disorders were corrected, but Otto, earl of Hamerstein, refused to relinquish his wife Irmengarde
- 1020, or thereabouts Pictavense, of Poitiers, on a dispute between the clerks of Limoges and the monks of St Martial, as to the rank to be allotted to that saint in their Litanies
- 1023 Pampelonense, of Pampeluna, wherein an episcopal see was re-established in that city
- 1024 Parisiense, of Paris, wherein the title of apostle was conferred on St Martial of Limoges
- 1025 Ansense, of Anse, wherein the bishop of Vienne rendered satisfaction for having appointed monks at Cluni, contrary to the canons
- 1027 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, on discipline
- 1027 Romanum, of Rome, 6th of April, on a dispute between the patriarchs of Aquila and of Grado
- 1027 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, concerning donations to monasteries
- 1027 or 1028 Charroloense, of Charroux in Poitou, against the Manichæans
- 1028 Geitzletense, of Geislar, near Mayence wherein a man purged himself by ordeal of the assassination of Carl Siegfroy
- 1029 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, against the patriarch of Antioch
- 1029 Palithense, of Palith, near Mayence, wherein the archbishop of that church renounced to the bishop of Hildesheim the jurisdiction of the Monastery of Gandersheim
- 1029 Lemovicense, of Limoges, wherein it was decided that St Martial was an apostle
- 1031 Bituricense, of Bourges, 1st of November, on discipline
- 1031 Lemovicense, of Limoges, 18th of November, wherein the apostolacy of St Martial was confirmed, and canons were made on discipline
- 1031 Various councils were held this year in Aquitaine, and in the provinces of Arles and Lyons, for the establishment of peace, the increase of religion, and the prevention of crime
- 1036 Triburicse, of Trier or Leuwer, near Mayence, a few days after Easter, on discipline
- 1037 Trevirensis, of Treves, 20th of October, for the translation of the relics of St Maternus
- 1038 Italicum, perhaps of Rome, wherein Bretislas, duke of Bohemia, was condemned to erect a monastery for having conveyed the relics of St Adalbert from Gnesne to Prague
- 1040 Vinctum, of Venice, on discipline
- 1041 Various councils were held in France this year, in one of which it was ordained that from Wednesday evening until Monday morning no one should take any thing, by force, or revenge any injury
- 1042 S Egidii, of St Giles in Languedoc, 4th of September, on discipline the "Trêve de Dieu" confirmed
- 1043 Narbonensia duo, of Narbonne, 17th of March, and 8th of August the first against usurpers of ecclesiastical property, in the second, the archbishop of Narbonne swore never again to wear military attire
- 1043 Constantiense, of Constance, wherein Henry III of Germany established throughout his kingdom "a public and universal peace."
- 1044 Romanum, of Rome, about the end of the year, wherein pope Benedict IX revoked the decree whereby the church of Grado was declared suffragan to that of Aquila
- 1046 Sutrinum, of Sutri, near Rome, about Christmas, wherein Gregory VI renounced the popedom, and the law was renewed which declared that the pope should not be elected without the consent of the emperor
- 1047 Romanum, of Rome, in January, against simony
- 1047 Tulugense, of Tuluze, in the diocese of Elinc, 1st of June, wherein the "Trêve de Dieu" was confirmed
- 1047 Germanicum, of Germany, against amony

A.D.

- 1143 Senonense, of Sens, wherein the foundation of the Priory of St Ayoul of Provence was confirmed
- 1048 Wormatiense, of Worms, in December, wherein Bruno, bishop of Loul, was elected pope
- 1049 Romanum of Rome, 11th of April, } wherein the ordinances of the
1049 Licinense, of Pavia, during Pentecost, } Simoniacs were declared void
- 1049 Remense, of Rheims, 3rd of October, wherein it was forbidden for any bishops excepting the pope to assume the title of "Apostolic, some simonists were condemned, some bishops who did not attend the council were excommunicated, and some canons were made
- 1049 Moguntinum, of Mayence, in November, against simony and the marriage of priests
- 1049, or thereabouts Rotomagensis, of Rouen, against simony
- 1050 Sipontinum, of Siponto, in Lent, wherein two archbishops guilty of simony were deposed
- 1050 Turonense, of Tours, }
- 1050 Romanum, of Rome, 2nd of May, } against the heresy of Berenger
- 1050 Briotense, of Brienne in Normandy, wherein Berenger acknowledged the Catholic faith
- 1050 Vercellense, of Vercell, 1st of September, wherein the book of John Scot upon the Eucharist was burnt, and the error of Berenger was again condemned
- 1050 Parisiense, of Paris, 17th of October, wherein Berenger and his accomplices were again condemned
- 1050 Coyacense, of Coyac in Spain, wherein canons were made concerning baptism, fasting on Fridays, &c
- 1051 Augustinum, of Augshourg, in February, wherein Humphry, archbishop of Ravenna, was absolved
- 1051 Romanum, of Rome, after Easter, wherein the bishop of Vercell was excommunicated for adultery
- 1051 Moguntinum, of Mayence, wherein the bishop of Spire was accused of adultery, and a decree was made against the marriage of priests
- 1052 Bambergensis, of Bamberg, wherein the privileges of that church were confirmed
- 1053 Mantuanum, of Mantua
- 1053 Romanum, of Rome, after Easter, in favour of the patriarch of Grado
- 1054 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, in June, wherein the papal legates were anathematized
- 1054 Narbonense, of Narbonne, wherein the "Treve de Dieu" was confirmed, and nineteen canons were made
- 1054 Bretonense, of Barcelona, 20th of November, against usurpers of the goods of the church
- 1055 Moguntinum, of Mayence, in March, wherein Gebhard, bishop of Eichstat, was elected pope under the name of Victor II
- 1055 Florentinum, of Florence, about Pentecost, wherein many abuses were corrected, and the ordinances were renewed against alienating the property of the church
- 1055 Lugdunensis Galie, on simony
- 1055 Turonense, of Tours, wherein Berenger abjured his opinions and embraced the Catholic faith
- 1055 Lexoviense, of Lisieux in Normandy, wherein Mauger, archbishop of Rouen, was deposed
- 1055 Rotomagensis, of Rouen, on the continence of priests, and observance of the canons
- 1055 Narbonense, of Narbonne, 1st of October, wherein the usurpers of the possessions of the church of Ausonne were excommunicated
- 1055, or thereabouts Andegavensis, of Anjou, against Berenger
- 1056 Compostellanum, of Compostello, 15th of January, on discipline
- 1056 Landavense, of Llandaff, wherein the royal family were excommunicated for an insult offered to the bishop of Llandaff

A D

- 1056 Tolosanum, of Toulouse, 13th of September, concerning simony, the celibacy of ecclesiastics, usurpers of church property, &c
- 1057 Coloniense, of Cologne, for reformation of the clergy
- 1057 Romanum, of Rome, 18th of April, wherein the bishop of Narbonne was excommunicated for simony
- 1057 Apud Fontanetum, of Fontaneto in the diocese of Navarre, wherein Arnalde and Landolf were excommunicated for incontinence and simony
- 1058 Senense, of Sienna, 28th of December, wherein Gerard, bishop of Florence, was elected pope (Nicholas II)
- 1059 Sutrinum, of Sutri, in January, wherein the antipope, Benedict X, was deposed
- 1059 Romanum, of Rome, 13th of April, concerning the election of the pope, on discipline, &c
- 1059 Melitanum, of Meli, about May, wherein the Normans and pope Nicholas I became reconciled
- 1059 Beneventinum, of Benevento, 1st of August, by pope Nicholas, to whom the Normans rendered great service, by beginning to deliver Rome from the petty lords who had long tyrannised there
- 1059 Arclatense, of Arles, against the archbishop of Narbonne
- 1059 or 1060 Spalatense, of Spalatro, wherein the decrees of the last Roman council were published
- 1060 Viennense, of Vienne, 1st of January, } against simony, and the in-
1060 Furonense, of Fours, } continence of the clergy
- 1060, or thereabouts Tolosanum, of Toulouse
- 1061 Romanum, of Rome, against simony the pope confirmed to Edward, king of England, the privileges granted to his predecessors
- 1061 Basilicense, of Basil, in October, wherein Cadalous, bishop of Parma, was elected pope
- 1061 Slesvicensis, of Sleswic, concerning the qualifications of the bishops to be appointed to the new sees established in Denmark
- 1062 Andegavense, of Angers, 4th of April against Berengar
- 1062 Aragonense, of St John de la Pigna, 15th of June wherein it was decided that the bishops of Arragon should be elected from the monks of that monastery
- 1062 Osbornense, of the Castle of Osbor, 27th of October, in favour of pope Alexander II, and against the antipope Cadalous
- 1062 Lucense, of Lucca, 12th of December, wherein Cadalous was anathematised, and the abess of Lucca was absolved
- 1063 Romanum, of Rome, wherein the bishop of Florence was accused of simony, and twelve canons were made
- 1063 Jacetanum, of Jacca in Arragon, wherein the episcopal see was transferred from Huesca to Jacca, and regulations were made on manners and discipline
- 1063 Cabilonense, of Châlon on Saône, wherein many abuses were corrected, and the jurisdiction of Cluny was confirmed
- 1065 Romanum, of Rome, on the degrees of consanguinity in marriages
- 1065 Londinense, of London, wherein king Edward granted full immunity to the Abbey of Westminster
- 1066 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, against incestuous marriages
- 1067 _____, against such as, being affianced to one person, married another
- 1067 Mantuanum, of Mantua, wherein pope Alexander was acquitted of simony, and his election was confirmed
- 1068 Leiriese, of the Monastery of Leira, wherein the privileges of that house were confirmed
- 1068 Gerundense, of Gironne, wherein the "Treve de Dieu," was confirmed, and fourteen canons were made
- 1068 Barcinonense, of Barcelona, wherein continence was ordained to the clergy, and it was proposed to substitute the Roman ritual for the Gothic
- 1068 Auscense, of Auch, wherein it was ordained that the churches of that diocese should pay a fourth of their tithes to the cathedral

A. D.

- 1068 Tolosanum, of Toulouse, against simony
- 1069, or thereabouts Spilatense, of Spilatro, wherein the Dalmatians were forbidden to use the Slavonic language in the celebration of divine service
- 1069 Moguntinum, of Mayence, in October, wherein king Henry was forbidden to repudiate Bertha, his wife
- 1070 Aisanum, of Anse in the diocese of Lyon
- 1070 Wintoniense, of Winchester, in the octave of Easter, wherein William the Conqueror deposed Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, and other bishops and abbots. Ordinus Vitalis confounds this council with that of Windsor holden in Pentecost in the same year, in which, according to Hoveden, William filled the *sees* of those whom he had deposed at Winchester. Two other councils were this year holden by order of king William, one in England, and one in Normandy: in the first, Agelric of Sussex and other abbots were deposed, and in the second, Lanfranc was compelled to pass over into England, to fill the see of Canterbury
- 1070 Romanum, of Rome, wherein the foundation of the Monastery of Vissegrad, near Prague, was approved
- 1071 Moguntinum, of Mayence, concerning Charles de Thuringia, whom the clergy of Constance refused to accept as their bishop
- 1072 Cabilonense, of Chalon on Saône, 2nd of March, on a dispute between the bishop of Valence and the canons of Romans
- 1072 Anglianum, of England, from Easter to Pentecost, wherein the primacy was confirmed to Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury
- 1072 Rotomagensis, of Rouen, wherein twenty four canons were made, concerning baptism, the Eucharist, holy water, in marriage, &c
- 1072 Romanum, of Rome, wherein Godfrey of Chastillon was excommunicated
- 1073 Erpfordiense, of Erford, 10th of March, to divide the tythes of Thuringia between king Henry and the archbishop of Mayence
- 1073 Rotomagensis, of Rouen, in the presence of king William, concerning a tumult in the church of St Ouen, on the 24th of August
- 1073 Pictaviense, of Poitiers, to compel William, earl of Poitiers, to relinquish Hildigard of Burgundy, his wife
- 1073 Cabilonense, of Chalon on Saône, 19th of October, wherein a bishop of Die was appointed
- 1073 Erpfordiense, of Erford, in October, concerning the tythes of Thuringia
- 1074 Pictaviense, of Poitiers, 12th of January, concerning the Eucharist
- 1074 Romanum, of Rome, in the first week of Lent, against simony
- 1074 Rotomagensis, of Rouen, on discipline
- 1074, or thereabouts Parisiense, of Paris, wherein the abbot of Pontion was abused and beaten for defending the decree of Gregory VII, which forbids persons to hear the mass said by incontinent priests
- 1075 Romanum, of Rome, from 24th to the last day of February, against the investitures and incontinence of priests
- 1075, or thereabouts Anglicanum generale, a general council of England, wherein it was decided that such monks as had assumed the veil as a security against the insults of the Normans, might re-enter the world
- 1075 Londinense, of all England, wherein the ancient canons touching the rank of bishops were renewed, and superstitions, divinations, &c were forbidden
- 1075 Spilatense, of Spilatro, in November, on discipline
- 1076 Wormatiense, of Worms, 23rd of January, wherein pope Gregory VII was deposed by king Henry IV
- 1076 Romanum, of Rome, in the first week of Lent, wherein Henry IV, king of Germany, was excommunicated, and his subjects were absolved from their allegiance, the first sentence of the kind ever pronounced
- 1076 Wintoniense, of Winchester, 1st of April, } on discipline
in Pentecost, }
1076. Apud Oppenheim, between Mayence and Worms, a mixed assembly

A D

- for the election of a king of Germany in the place of Henry, but not agreeing, Henry was subsequently absolved
- 1076 Triburiense, of Tübingen or Teuber, near Mayence, 16th of October another mixed assembly for the deposition of king Henry
- 1076 Salontanum, of Salona in Dalmatia, in October, wherein Demetrius, king of Dalmatia, was crowned
- 1077 Forcheimense, of Forcheim in Franconia, 13th of March, wherein Rodolph, duke of Swabia, was elected king of Germany, in the place of Henry IV
- 1077 Divionense, of Dijon, in July, against simony
- 1077 Augustodunense, of Autun, 10th August, wherein the bishop of Rheims was suspended from exercising his episcopal functions
- 1077 Bisuldinense, of the Castle of Besalu in Catalonia, wherein the archbishop of Narbonne was deposed for simony
- 1078 Pictaviense, of Poitiers, 15th of January, on discipline
- 1078 Londinense, of London, wherein Bath, Lincoln, Exeter, Chester, and Chichester were made episcopal cities, and Wulstan, bishop of Worcester, was deposed for ignorance
- 1078 Romanum, of Rome, in the first week of Lent, wherein it was resolved that legates should be sent into Germany, to hold a general assembly, and to re-establish peace there, and the Normans who had pillaged the lands of St Peter were excommunicated
- 1078 —————, in November, wherein Berenger made a profession of faith, the emperor of Constantinople was excommunicated, the deputies of Henry and Rodolph declared that their masters had used no fraud to prevent the conference of the legates in Germany, and regulations were made for the advantage of the church
- 1079 Armoricanum, against the absolution of public offenders who persevered in their vices
- 1079 Romanum, of Rome, in February, wherein Berenger made a profession of faith concerning the Eucharist, and the deputies of king Rodolph complained of the violence of king Henry in Germany
- 1079 Tolosanum, of Toulouse wherein the bishop of Albi was deposed for simony
- 1079 Ultrajectense, of Utrecht, wherein the partisans of the emperor Henry IV excommunicated pope Gregory VII
- 1079, or the beginning of 1080 Lugdunense, of Lyons, wherein the bishop of Rheims was deposed
- 1080 Romanum, of Rome, which ended on the 7th of March, wherein Henry was deposed and excommunicated, and Rodolph was declared king, the investiture of laymen was forbidden, and several bishops were excommunicated
- 1080 Wurtzburgense, of Wurtzburg, wherein Henry IV was reconciled to the church, but was not re-established on his throne
- 1080 Burgense, of Burgos in Old Castile, wherein it was ordained that the Roman ritual should be substituted in Spain, for that of the Goths
- 1080 Meldense, of Meaux, wherein the bishop of Soissons was deposed
- 1080 Julibonense, of Jilibonne in Normandy, during Pentecost, in the presence of William the Conqueror, wherein numerous canons were made
- 1080 Moguntinum, of Mayence, during Pentecost, wherein the partisans of Henry IV condemned pope Gregory VII, and confirmed the election of the antipope Guibert
- 1080 Avenionense, of Avignon, wherein the usurper of the see of Arles was deposed, and three bishops were appointed
- 1080 Brixinense, of Brixen in the Tyrol, 23rd of June, wherein Gregory VII was deposed, and the bishop of Ravenna was elected pope under the name of Clement III
- 1080 Burdigalense, of Bordeaux, wherein Berenger made an exposition of his faith
- 1080, or thereabouts Carrofonse, of Charroux, in Poiteau, wherein the abbot of St Maixent complained that the earl Gui-Geoffry had disposed of the goods of that church to the abbot of Moutier Neuf

A D

- 1081 Santonense, of Saintes, in January, concerning the title of metropolitan assumed by the bishop of Dol
- 1081 Ticinense, of Pavia, in March, wherein the election of the antipope Guibert was confirmed
- 1081 Romanum, of Rome, 4th of May wherein the emperor Henry and his party were again excommunicated, and the deposition of the archbishops of Arles and Narbonne was confirmed
- 1081 Exoldunense, of Issoudun, 18th of March, wherein the clerks of Issoudun, and the canons of St Martin of Tours, were excommunicated, and Rodolph, archbishop of Tours, was deposed
- 1082 Meldense, of Meaux, wherein Robert, abbot of Rebas, was elected bishop of Meaux
- 1083 Romanum, of Rome, 20th of November
- 1084 _____, against the antipope Guibert, the emperor Henry, and their partisans
- 1085 _____, in January, wherein the excommunication pronounced by Gregory VII against the emperor was declared null
- 1085 Gerstungense, of Gerstungen in Thuringia, on the dispute between the emperor and the pope
- 1085 Quintilburgense, of Quedlimbourg, in Easter week, wherein the ordinations made by excommunicated persons were declared void, the antipope Guibert and eleven bishops were anathematised, and ordinances were made on discipline
- 1085 Moguntinum, of Mayence, 20th of April, wherein Guibert was recognised as the lawful pope, and the deposition of Gregory was confirmed
- 1085 Compendiense, of St Cornelius of Compiègne, wherein the abbot of Corbic was deposed, and the privileges of the church of St Cornelius were confirmed
- 1087 Capuanum, of Capua, 21st of March, wherein Didier, abbot of Mont-Cassin, accepted the papedom
- 1087 Beneventanum of Benevento, in August, wherein Guibert was deposed, and the bishop of Lyons and the abbot of Marseilles were excommunicated
- 1088 Fuscinse, of Huzillo, near Palencia, in Spain, wherein the bishop of Compostella was accused of high treason and imprisoned
- 1089 Romanum, of Rome, wherein the pope confirmed the statutes made by his predecessors
- 1089 Melitanum, of Melit, 10th of September, wherein duke Roger did homage to the pope, and six canons were made against simony and the incontinence of clerks
- 1089 Santonense, of Saintes, 4th of November, wherein the bishop of Oleron was appointed archbishop of Bordeaux
- 1090 Tolosanum, of Toulouse, in spring, wherein divers abuses were corrected, and a legation was sent to Toledo to re-establish religion
- 1091 Narbonense, of Narbonne, 10th of March, in favour of the Abbey of Grasse, and against simony
- 1091 Beneventanum, of Benevento, 28th of March, against Guibert and his partisans
- 1091 Legionense, of Leon, wherein the proceedings of the council of Huzillos in 1088 were annulled, the deposition of the bishop of Compostella was confirmed, and it was ordained that the Liturgy of St. Isidore should be made conformable to that of Rome, and that the Gaulish writing should be substituted for that of the Goths in the books of the church
- 1091 or 1092 Stampense, of Etampes, on the election of the abbot of St. Quentin to the bishoprick of Chartres
- 1092, or thereabouts Suessionense, of Soissons, wherein Roscelin abjured his error concerning the Trinity
- 1092 Szabolchense of Szabolchs in Hungary, wherein a code of laws, ecclesiastical and civil, was compiled
- 1093 Remense, of Rheims, before Easter, wherein Robert, earl of Flanders, was compelled to resign the appointment of clerks, and pope Urban II promised a bishop to the clergy of Arras.

A D

- 1093 Trojanum, of Troie, 11th of March, concerning marriages the "Truce of God" confirmed
- 1093 Cantuariensc, of Canterbury, 4th of November, for the consecration of Anselm, archbishop of that province. On the remonstrance of Thomas, archbishop of York, the term "Primate," instead of "Metropolitan," was inserted in the decree of election
- 1094 Rokinghamiæ, of Rockingham Castle, 11th and 12th of March, wherein it was decided that the archbishop of Canterbury should not promise obedience to, or request the pall from pope Urban II without the king's consent.
- 1094 Moguntinum, of Mayence, in Midlent
- 1094 Constantiensc, of Constance, against simony and incontinence. regulations were made for the observance of Easter and Pentecost.
- 1094 Rhemensc, of Rheims 17th of September, on the marriage of king Philip with Bertrade
- 1094 Augustodunensc, of Autun 16th of October, wherein the sentence of excommunication was renewed against the emperor Henry and the antipope Guibert, and king Henry was excommunicated for having espoused Bertrade during the life of Bertha, his first wife
- 1095 Placentinum, of Plaisance in Lombardy, from 1st to 7th of March, wherein the empress Præx complained against her husband, the emperor Henry, Philip, king of France, obtained a postponement of his sentence until Pentecost, the emperor of Constantinople demanded aid against the Infidels, the heresy of Brenger, and the clergy guilty of simony and incontinence were condemned, and other regulations were made
- 1095 Anglicanum, of England, in the third week of Lent, against Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, who had received the pall from Urban II without the king's consent
- 1095 Claramontanum, of Clermont in Auvergne, from 18th to 28th of November, wherein the councils held by pope Urban at Melis, Benevento, Troie, and Plaisance, were confirmed, and many new canons were made.
- 1096 Rotomagensc, of Rouen, in February, wherein the decrees of the council of Clermont were confirmed, and other canons were made, one of which prohibits the wearing of long hair
- 1096 Turonensc, of Tours, in the third week of Lent, wherein the decrees of the council of Clermont were confirmed, and the pope refused to absolve king Philip
- 1096 Nemausensc, of Nîmes, from 6th to 14th of July, wherein the council of Clermont was confirmed, and king Philip was absolved, on promising to relinquish his wife Bertrade
- 1097 Hiberniensc, of Ireland, on the raising the church of Waterford into a bishoprick
- 1097 Sanctoniensc, of Saintes, 2nd of March, wherein it was decreed that fasts should be observed on the eves of the feasts of the Apostles
- 1097 Remensc, of Rheims, wherein the abbot of St Remi was condemned to render obedience to the abbot of Marmoutiers
- 1097 Gerundensc, of Gironne, 10th of December, for the maintenance of ecclesiastical liberties
- 1098 Romanum of Rome, 7th of August, by the schismatics, to increase their partisans
- 1098 Barens, of Bari, 1st of October, concerning the Holy Ghost
- 1099 Romanum, of Rome, 2th of April, on discipline
- 1099 Audomarens, of St Omer, 14th of July, on the observance of the "Truce of God"
- 1100 Lambethense, of Lambeth, wherein Maud, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland, provid that she had not entered the religious life (the objection opposed to her marriage with king Henry I) by her own choice, or by the vow of her parents
- 1100 Valentinum, of Valence, 30th of September, wherein the bishop of Autun was suspended for simony
- 1100 Melphitanum, of Melis, in October, wherein the town of Benevento was excommunicated
- 1100 Poitiersc, of Poitiers, 18th of November, on discipline

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1100. Ansanum, of Anse, wherein the archbishop of Lyons demanded a subsidy to defray his expenses to Jerusalem, and those who, having assumed the Cross, neglected to fulfil their vow, were excommunicated
1102. Romanum, of Rome, in March, wherein the sentence of excommunication pronounced against the emperor Henry by popes Gregory VII and Urban II was renewed, and an anathema was uttered against heresy in general
1103. Londinense, of all England, in September, against simony, and on discipline
1103. Mediolanense, of Milan, wherein a priest accused the archbishop of simony, and endeavoured to prove his accusation by ordeal
1104. Romanum, of Rome, in Lent, wherein Bruno, archbishop of Treves was reprimanded for receiving investiture from the emperor Henry
1104. Trecentense, of Troyes, 2nd of April, wherein the bishop of Senlis was acquitted of the sale of holy orders, and Godfrey, abbot of Nogent, was named bishop of Amiens
1104. Balgenciacense, of Beaugency, 30th of July, wherein king Philip and Bertrac promised to live separate until they had obtained a dispensation from the pope
1104. Parisiense, of Paris, 2nd of December, wherein the king and Bertrac were absolved
1105. Romanum, of Rome, 26th of March, wherein the earl of Mellent and his accomplices were excommunicated for supporting the right of the king of England to invest bishops
1105. —————, in May, wherein the archbishop of Milan was restored to his see
1105. Quintilburgense, vel Northusense, of the Abbey of Quedlimbourg, or of Northausen in Thuringia, 29th of May, against simony and the incontinence of priests the "Truce of God" was confirmed, the schismatic bishops were deposed and king Henry V, who had rebelled against the emperor his father, declared that he had accepted the sceptre against his own will, and was willing to surrender it
1105. Remense, of Rheims, 2nd of July, wherein Odo, abbot of Tournay, was appointed bishop of Cambray
1105. Convenius Moguntinus, the Diet of Mayence, assembled on Christmas day, wherein the anathema against the emperor, the antipope Guibert, and their adherents, was renewed, the former was deposed, and Henry his son crowned by the archbishop of Mayence, on the day of the Epiphany
1105. Florentinum, of Florence, against the bishop of that city, who averred that Antichrist was already born
1106. Pictaviense, of Poitiers, 25th of June, wherein the crusade was published, and other ecclesiastical affairs were transacted.
1106. Lexoviense, of Lisieux, in October, assembled by Henry I, king of England. The regulations of this council were rather civil than ecclesiastical, and the lay lords present were more numerous than the bishops
1106. Guastallense, of Guastalla, on the Po, 22nd of October, wherein it was ordained that the province of Emilia should not continue subject to the metropolitan of Ravenna, favour was shown to the bishops appointed during the schism, and laymen were forbidden to perform investitures
1107. Trecentense, of Troyes, about the feast of the Ascension, wherein Pascal II exhorted the people to the crusade, the violators of the "Truce of God" were excommunicated, and the marriage of Louis le Gros with Lucienne of Rochfort was declared invalid
1107. Londinense, of London, 1st of August, wherein the homage of bishops was granted to the king, but investiture by cross and ring was forbidden
1107. Ierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, wherein the patriarch Ebermar was appointed bishop of Cæsarea.

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- 1108 Londinense, of London, 24th of May, on discipline
- 1108 Beneventanum, of Benevento, 12th of August, on the investitures and habits of clerks
- 1110 Romanum, of Rome, 7th of March, wherein the decrees against investitures, and the canons forbidding laymen to dispose of the property of the church, were renewed. Councils were also held this year at Clermont in Auvergne, during Pentecost, at Toulouse, soon afterwards, and at St Bennet on Loire, 1st of October
- 1110 Colognense, of Cologne, wherein Guibert, founder of the Monastery of Gemblours, was canonised
- 1110 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, against the heresy of the Bogomiles. The emperor Alexis Comnena also published therein a constitution respecting the elections and duties of bishops
- 1111 Verulanum, of Veroli, wherein the archcanon of St Paternus recognised the jurisdiction of his diocesan bishop
- 1111 Lateranense, of Iatran, on the 12th of February, wherein Henry V, instead of resigning the right of investiture as he previously agreed to do, took prisoner the pope, and, on the 11th of April following, compelled him to sign a treaty whereby the regalia were left in possession of the clergy, and the king resumed his right
- 1112 —————, from 18th to 23d of March, wherein Pascal II revoked the privilege of investiture
- 1112 Ansanum, of Anse, wherein the bishops of the province of Sens refused to recognise the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Lyons
- 1112 Viennense, of Vienne, 10th of September, wherein it was declared to be heretical to receive investiture from a layman, and king Henry was anathematised
- 1112 Aquisense, of Aix in Provence, wherein it was ordained that the archbishop of Aix should receive the fourth part of all the ecclesiastical revenues of his archbishoprick
- 1112, or thereabouts Ierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, wherein the emperor Henry V was excommunicated
- 1114 Strigoniense, of Gran, or Strigonia, about January, on discipline
- 1114 Windsoricense, of Windsor 26th of April, wherein Ralph, bishop of Rochester, was elected archbishop of Canterbury
- 1114 Cyperanum, or Ceperinum, of Ceperino, 12th of October, wherein the archbishop of Benevento was deposed, and the pope gave the investitures of the duchies of Calabria and Pouille to William, son of earl Roger
- 1114 Iegronense, of Leon, 18th of October, on discipline
- 1114 Palentinum, of Palentia, 25th of October, wherein the marriage of Altonsus, king of Arrigon, was declared to be invalid
- 1114 Compostellanum, of Compostello, 17th of November, on discipline
- 1114 Bellovacense, of Beauvais, 6th of December, wherein the emperor Henry and Thomas of Marly were excommunicated, the decrees touching the conservation of ecclesiastical property and other points of discipline were renewed
- 1115 Suessionense, of Soissons, 6th of January, when the brethren of the Chartreuse were desired to send before the council the bishop of Amiens, who had retired into their house
- 1115 Remensis, of Rheims, 28th of March, by the legate Conon, wherein the emperor Henry was again excommunicated, and the bishop of Amiens was sent back to his see. Two other councils were held this year by the same legate, at Cologne, on the 19th of April, and at Chilon on Marne, on the 12th of July, in both of which the emperor was excommunicated, and in the latter several bishops and abbots of Normandy were deposed, but were reinstated on remonstrance made to the pope by king Henry I of England.
- 1115 Trenorchienne, of Tournus, 15th of August, on a dispute between the canons of St John of Besançon and the canons of St Stephen in the same town

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- 1115 Trojanum, of Troie in la Pouille, 24th of August, wherein the "truce of God" was re-established for three years
- 1115 Ovetanum, of Oviedo, against robbers and violators of churches
- 1115 Coloniense, of Cologne, at Christmas, wherein the excommunication against the emperor Henry was renewed
- 1115 Syriacum, of Syria, after Christmas, wherein Arnulph, patriarch of Jerusalem, was deposed.
- 1116 Lateranense, of Latran, 5th of March, wherein Pascal II condemned the privilege of investiture extorted by the emperor, and his excommunication was confirmed
- 1116 Salisberienſe, of Salisbury, 20th of March, in the presence of king Henry I, wherein an attempt was made to compel Thurstan, archbishop of York, to promise obedience to the archbishop of Canterbury
1116. Lingonense, between Lux and Til-Châtel, in the diocese of Langres, now of Dijon, 8th of June, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property
1116. Divionense, of Dyon, wherein the canons of St Stephen were ordained to return to that church, which they had abandoned
- 1117 Mediolanense, of Milan, in February, for the reformation of manners
- 1117 Beneventanum, of Benevento, in April, wherein the archbishop of Braga was excommunicated for having crowned the emperor at Rome during the pope's retreat to Mont-Cassin
- 1118 Tolosanum, of Toulouse, about February, wherein it was decided to send aid into Spain to Alfonso, king of Arragon, who had gained a battle against the Moors on the 6th of December
- 1118 Capuanum, of Capua, wherein the emperor Henry and the anti-pope Bourdin were excommunicated
- 1118 Rotomagense, of Rouen, 7th of October, or 5th of November, wherein Henry, king of England, treated with the lords and the archbishop of Canterbury concerning the peace of the realm, whilst Geoffry, bishop of Rouen, treated of the affairs of the church
- 1118 Viennense, of Vienne
- 1119 Beneventanum, of Benevento, 10th of March, against those who ravaged the country and despoiled the churches
- 1119 Coloniense, of Cologne, wherein the excommunication of the emperor Henry V was published
- 1119 Fritzlaricnſe, of Fritzlar in Hessa, 28th of July, wherein the excommunication against the emperor was renewed.
- 1119 Tolosanum, of Toulouse, 8th of July, on discipline
- 1119 Remense, of Rheims, from the 19th to the 30th of October, wherein Louis le Gros made complaint respecting Normandy, whereof the king of England had deprived his nephew, and decrees were made against simony, investitures, the usurpations and incontinence of ecclesiastics, and concerning baptism, unction, and sepulture
- 1119 Rotomagense, of Rouen, in November, against the incontinence of priests
- 1120 Bellovacense, of Beauvais, from the 18th to the 29th of October, wherein St Arnulph of Soissons was canonised
- 1120 Neapolitanum, of Naples in Palestine, for the reformation of manners, and on discipline
- 1122 Suessionense, of Soissons, wherein Abelard was compelled to burn his book concerning the Trinity
- 1122 Vormaticnſe, of Worms, 8th of September, wherein the emperor renounced the right of investiture
1123. LATERANENSE, of Latran, the ninth general council, from 18th of March to 5th of April, on discipline
1124. Several councils were held in France this year by the legate, Peter of Leot, namely, at Chartres, Clermont, Beauvais, and Vienne
- 1125 Londinense, or Westmonasteriense, of Westminster, 8th or 9th of September, on discipline, and against the incontinence of priests.

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- 1127 Wormatiense, of Worms, in April, on the election of Godfrey archbishop of Treves
- 1127 Londinense, or Westmonasteriense, of London, or Westminster, for the reformation of manners
- 1127, or thereabouts Nannectense, of Nantes, wherein the custom of the lord taking the property of a person dying without issue was abolished, and rules were made on discipline
- 1127 Trojetinum, of Troie, in November, wherein the excommunication pronounced against Roger, for assuming the title of duke of Pouille and of Calabria, was confirmed
- 1128 Treccense, of Troyes in Champagne, 13th of January, concerning the rule and habit to be given to the Knights Templars
- 1128 Ravennense, of Ravenna, wherein the patriarchs of Aquila and of Venice, or of Grado, were deposed
- 1128 Rotomagensis, of Rouen, in October, on discipline
- 1128 Papiense, of Pavia, wherein the archbishop of Milan was excommunicated, for having crowned Conrad, king of Italy, as duke of Transonia
- 1129 Parisiense, of Paris, on the reformation of monasteries
- 1129 Chalonsense, of Châlons on Marne, 2nd of February, wherein Henry of Verdun abdicated that bishoprick
- 1129 Palentinum, of Palantia in Leon, in the first week of Lent, on the abuses of the times
- 1129 Londinense, of London, 1st of August, wherein the bishops who had received money from incontinent priests, instead of punishing them, were rebuked
- 1130 Ancienise, of Puy in Velay, about March or April, on the double election of Innocent II and of Anaclet II to the papedom
- 1130 Stampense, of L'tampes, in April, on the same subject
- 1130 Herbipolense, of Wurtzbourg, in October, wherein Innocent II was recognised as pope
- 1130 Claramontanum, of Clermont in Auvergne, wherein the envoys from king Lothaire were received, and thirteen canons were made
- 1130 Carrionense, in Leon, wherein a judgment was given in favour of the Abbey of Cluni, against the monks of St Facond in the diocese of Burgos
- 1131 Icodiense, of Liege, 29th of March, wherein Otto, bishop of Halberstadt was re-established
- 1131 Remense, of Rheims, 19th of October, wherein the election of pope Innocent was confirmed, and seventeen canons were published, in one of which, canons regular and monks are forbidden to act as pleaders or physicians, and in another tournaments are prohibited
- 1131 Moguntinum, of Mayence, wherein Bruno resigned the see of Strasbourg
- 1132 Placentinum, of Plaisance
- 1132 Creissanum, of Creixan in the territory of Narbonne, 5th of December, wherein a sanctuary was established at Creixan
- 1133 Jotrense, of the Abbey of Jouarre in the diocese of Meaux, wherein the murderers of the prior of St Victor were excommunicated
- 1134 Pisanum, of Pisa, 30th of May, wherein Peter, bishop of Leon, was again excommunicated
- 1136 Londinense, of London, in January, on the necessities of the church and state
- 1136 Northamptonense, of Northampton, 29th of March, wherein the archdeacon Robert was elected bishop of Exeter
- 1136 Burgense, of Burgos, in October, for the introduction of the Roman ritual in divine service, and to reconcile the kings of Navarre and Castile
- 1137 Melfense, of Melfe, 18th of July, wherein the abbot and monks of Mont-Cassin were reconciled to pope Innocent II
- 1138 Londinense, of London, 13th of December, on discipline
- 1139 LATERANENSE, of Latran, the tenth general council, 20th of April, for the re-union of the church thirty canons were made, similar to those of the council of Rheims in 1131

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- 1139 Vintoniense, of Winchester, 29th of August, by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, against king Stephen his brother, who had required the bishops of Ely, Lincoln, and Salisbury to surrender their castles
- 1140 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, in May, wherein the writings of Constantine Chrysostom were condemned
- 1140 Senonense, of Sens, 2nd of June, against the doctrine of Abelard, who was condemned by the pope, as a heretic, on the 16th of July
- 1141 Vintoniense, of Winchester 7th of April, wherein the empress Maud was recognised as queen of England
- 1141 Antiochenum, of Antioch, 30th of November, wherein the patriarch of Antioch was deposed
- 1141 Westmonasteriense, of Westminster, 7th of December, wherein the bishop of Winchester excused himself for having acknowledged queen Maud, and promised his aid to his brother Stephen
- 1141 Nugaroliense, of Nogaro in Armagnac, wherein a dispute between the bishop of Aire and the abbot of St Sever-Cap de Gascogne, respecting the church of the new town of Mont Marsan, was determined
- 1142 Latinianense of Igny, on a dispute between the monks of Marchienne and the bishop of Arras Raoul, earl of Vermandois, was excommunicated for having married Petronille of Aquitaine during the lifetime of his wife, Eleanor of Champagne
- 1142 Londoniense, of London, in Midlent, against the maltreaters of the clergy
- 1143 Ierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, during Easter, on articles of faith
- 1143 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 20th of August, wherein the ordinations of two bishops were declared to be void
- 1143 ————— 1st of October, } against Nippon, a monk
- 1144 ————— 22nd of February, }
- 1144 Romanum, of Rome, wherein the church of Tours was declared to be the metropolis of all the churches of Brctagne, excepting that of Dol
- 1145 Bituricense, of Bourges, on Christmas day, wherein King Louis the younger declared his intention to assume the Cross
- 1146 Vizeliacense, of Vézeli, 31st of March, wherein King Louis assumed the Cross
- 1146 Lugdun Clavati, or Laudunense of Lion, assembled by king Louis, to deliberate upon the preparations for the crusade
- 1146 Carnotense, of Chartres, 21st of April, wherein it was proposed to appoint St Bernard the chief of the crusade
- 1147 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 20th of February, wherein the patriarch Thomas was deposed
- 1147 Parisiense, of Paris, after Easter, on the errors of Gilbert, bishop of Poitiers, respecting the Trinity
- 1147 in December, or early in 1148 Treviense, of Treves, wherein the writings of St Hildegard were examined
- 1148 Remense, of Rheims, 21st of March, wherein many canons were made, and doctrinal points were discussed
- 1148 Bambergense, of Bamberg, on points of doctrine
- 1151 Londoniense, of London, in Midlent, on discipline
- 1152 Balgentiense, of Bugency, 18th of March, wherein the marriage of Louis VII was declared invalid
- 1152 Hibernicum, at the Monastery of Mellifont in Ireland, after September, wherein the archbishopsricks of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Lism were appointed
- 1153 Wormatiense, of Worms, during Pentecost, wherein the archbishop of Mayence was deposed
- 1153 Constantiense, of Constance, wherein the emperor Frederick was divorced from his wife Adelaide
- 1154 Londinense, of London, during Lent, wherein the ancient customs contained in the charter of king Edward, and the privileges of the clergy, were revived
1154. Apud Moretum, of Moret, wherein William, earl of Nevers, was

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- constrained to arrest the chiefs of those inhabitants of Vezelai, who by his instigation had committed great offences against the Abbey of that town
- 1155 Suessionense, of Soissons, 10th of June, wherein king Louis the younger and the barons swore to observe the peace for ten years
- 1157 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 26th of January, on the celebration of divine service
- 1157 Remense, of Rheims, 26th of October, against the Pifres, a sect of Albigenais, and on discipline
- 1159 Moguntinum, of Mayence, after the 1st of October
- 1160 Papiense, of Pavia, 5th of February, in favour of Octavian, or Victor IV, the antipope, and against Alexander III
- 1160 Anagninum, of Anagni, wherein the emperor Frederick was excommunicated
- 1160 Oxoniense, of Oxford, wherein thirty heretics were condemned
- 1160 Nazareth, wherein Alex under was recognised as pope
- 1161 Laudense, of Lodi, from 19th of June to 25th of July, wherein the election of Victor was confirmed
- 1161 Apud novum Mercatum and Bellavense, of Neuf Marche in the diocese of Rouen, and of Beauvais, in July, in both of which Alexander III was recognised as pope
- 1161 Tolosanum, of Toulouse, wherein pope Alexander was recognised by the kings of France and England
- 1162 Monspelicense, of Montpellier, 17th of May, wherein the excommunication against Octavian, or the antipope Victor, was renewed
- 1162 Westmonasteriense, of Westminster, 26th of May, wherein Thomas a-Becket was elected archbishop of Canterbury
- 1163 Turonense, of Tours, 19th of May, against the Manichæans or Albigenais, and on discipline
- 1164 Clarendonense, an assembly of all the realm at Clarendon, 25th of January, wherein the archbishop of Canterbury and the other bishops promised to observe the royal customs but subsequently declined to subscribe to them, whereupon king Henry II delivered over to the secular power, the priests accused of theft, homicide, and other crimes, — a jurisdiction which was denied by the clergy
- 1164 Remense, of Rheims, in May, concerning aid to be sent to the Holy Land.
- 1164 Northamptonense, of Northampton, 13th of October, wherein the archbishop of Canterbury was condemned as a perjurer and traitor
- 1165 Heripolense, of Wurtzburg, 2nd of May, wherein the emperor, some bishops, and two envoys from England, swore that they would never recognise pope Alexander
- 1165 Lumbardiense, of Lombards near Albi, about June, against the Manichæans.
- 1165 Aquisgranense, of Aix-la Chapelle, 29th of December, for the canonisation of Charlemagne
- 1166 Londinense, of London, wherein the bishops of England appealed to the pope against the legation and the sentences of the archbishop of Canterbury, then a refugee in France
- 1166 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 11th of April, concerning marriage
- 1166 _____, on discipline and doctrinal points
- 1167 Lateranense, of Lateran, before April, wherein the emperor Frederick was again excommunicated, and his subjects were absolved from their allegiance
- 1170 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein the propositions of the emperor Manuel Comnena, for the union of the two churches, were rejected
- 1171 Armachanum, of Armagh in Ireland, wherein all the English who were in bondage in that island were released
- 1171 Cassiliense, of Cashel, in November, where canons were made to remedy the evils existing in that country
- 1172 Abrincatense, of Avranches, 21st of May, wherein king Henry II.

- A. D.** was absolved from the murder of Thomas à-Becket, after swearing to abolish all the unlawful customs established during his reign
- 1173 Westmonasteriense, of Westminster, wherein Richard, prior of Dover, was elected archbishop of Canterbury, the bull for the canonisation of Thomas à Becket was read, and twenty-seven canons were made on discipline
- 1175 Londinense, of London, at Westminster, 18th of May, on discipline.
- 1175 Hællense, of Halk, against the inhabitants of Tournay
- 1176 Northamptonense, of Northampton, 25th of January, wherein the archbishop of York endeavoured to compel the Scotch bishops to acknowledge his jurisdiction
- 1176 Londinense, at Westminster, 14th of March, wherein the two archbishops disputing for precedence, a tumult was created, after the appeasing of which, the archbishop was condemned to pay a sum of money to the legate by whom the council was held
- 1177 Northamptonense, of Northampton, in January, wherein king Henry II restored to the earl of Leicester his lands which had been forfeited, substituted canons regular for canons secular in the church of Waltham, and concerted with the archbishop of Canterbury, the removal of the nuns of Fontevault to Ambresbury
- 1177 Tarsense, of Iarsus, for the reunion of the Armenians and the Greeks
- 1177 Venetum, of Venice, 14th of August, wherein the pope pronounced sentence of excommunication against such as should disturb the peace concluded between himself and the emperor
- 1178 Saltzburgense, of Hochenau in the diocese of Saltzburg, 1st of February, in favour of Alexander III, and against the antipope Calixtus
- 1179 LATIRANENSE, of Iatran, the *eleventh general council*, from 5th to 19th of March, on discipline
- 1180 Tarragonense, of Iarragona, from 24th of June to 18th of October, wherein the calculation of the era of Spain was suppressed, and the era of the Incarnation established
- 1181 Amiciense and Vasatense, of Puy, 10th of September, and of Bazas, 8th of December
- 1182 Lemovicensis, of Limoges, on the third Sunday of Lent, on discipline
- 1182 Signinense, of Signi in Italy, wherein St Bruno was canonised
- 1184 Veronense, of Verona, from 1st of August to 4th of November, against heretics, and those who rebelled against the temporal authority of the pope, also on a dispute between the pope and the emperor respecting the patrimony of the countess Maud
- 1185 Parisiense, of Paris, in January, wherein Philip Augustus commanded the prelates to exhort his subjects to make the voyage to Jerusalem
- 1185 Londinense, of London, 18th of March, wherein it was decided that it was more expedient for the king to remain at home to govern his subjects and defend his realm, than to expose his person for the defence of the Last
- 1185 Spalatense, of Spalatro in Dalmatia, wherein it was decided what churches were suffragan to that archbishoprick
- 1186 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, on the violation of the canons in the election of certain bishops in the province of Cyzica
- 1186 Hibernicum, of Ireland, on the reformation of the clergy, and against the incontinence of priests
- 1186 Karrofense, of Chairoux, on discipline
- 1186 Coloniense, of Cologne, wherein the canonisation of St. Annon was published
- 1187 Mosomense, of Mouson in the diocese of Rheims, on the first Sunday of Lent, wherein numerous persons who refused to acknowledge the authority of the archbishop of Treves were deposed
- 1187 Coloniense, of Cologne, wherein certain donations made to the Abbey of Steinfeld were confirmed, and deliberation was held as to the means of resisting a threatened incursion of the emperor Frederick I

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1188. Many councils were this year held on the subject of the crusades, namely, between Gisors and Irué, from 15th to 21st of January, wherein the kings of England and France assumed the cross, at Mans, soon afterwards, wherein the king of England ordained that every one should, this year, give a tenth of his possessions towards the aid of the Holy Land, and at Paris, 27th of March, wherein Philip Augustus made a similar ordinance
- 1190 Rotomagensis, of Rouen, 11th of February, on discipline
- 1190 Cantuariensis, of Canterbury, 10th of May, wherein Hubert, bishop of Salisbury, was appointed archbishop of Canterbury
- 1198 Compendiense, of Compiègne, 4th of November, wherein the marriage of king Philip Augustus with Ingeburga was declared to be invalid
- 1195 Eboracense, of York, 14th and 15th of June, on discipline
- 1195 Monspelicense, of Montpellier, in December, wherein, amongst other regulations was one made in favour of those who went into Spain against the infidels
- 1196 Parisiense, of Paris, to examine the validity of the marriage of Philip Augustus with Ingeburga of Denmark
- 1198 Senonensis, of Sens, against the Poplicians, a sect of Manichæans
- 1199 Dalmaticum, of Dalmatia, for the correction of abuses, and the establishment of the usages of Rome
- 1199 Divionense, of Dijon, from 1st to 15th of December, on the marriage of Philip Augustus with queen Ingeburga
- 1200 Viennense, of Vienne in Dauphiny, in January, wherein an interdict was laid upon all the territories subject to the king of France
- 1200 Londinense, of all England, wherein was published a decree adopted from the last council of Lateran
- 1200 Romanum, of Rome, wherein Cunegonde, the wife of the emperor Henry II, was canonised
- 1200 Nigellense, of Neelle in Vermandois, 7th of September, wherein the interdict imposed in the preceding January was taken off
- 1201 Sueessionense, of Soissons, from the middle of March to the end of April, on the marriage of Philip Augustus with Ingeburga
- 1201 Perthanum, of Perth, for the reformation of manners
- 1201 Parisiense, of Paris, wherein Ezzard of Nevers was convicted of heresy, and burnt
- 1204 Meldensac, of Meaux, on a peace between the kings of France and England
- 1205 Arelatense, of Arles, wherein regulations were made for the government of that church
- 1206 Cantuariense, of Lambeth, on discipline
- 1209 Montis Lamarin, or Montilunse, of Montelunac, early in June, wherein the earl of Toulouse was cited to appear before the council of Valence
- 1209 Valentinum, of Valence, about the middle of June, wherein the earl of Toulouse accepted the conditions imposed by the legate for his absolution
- 1209 Sancti Egidii, of St. Giles in Languedoc, 18th June, wherein the earl of Toulouse was absolved
- 1209 Avenionense, of Avignon, early in September, on discipline
- 1210 Sancti Egidii, of St. Giles, about the end of September, wherein the earl of Toulouse prayed permission to clear himself of the charge of heresy and of the murder of Peter of Castelnau
- 1210 Parisiense, of Paris, in October, wherein fourteen disciples of Aumari were condemned to be burnt, as were also the metaphysical works of Aristotle, translated from the Greek into Latin
- 1210 Romanum, of Rome, in November, wherein the emperor Otto was deposed and excommunicated
- 1211 Narbonense, of Narbonne, early in January, wherein it was proposed to surrender to the earl of Toulouse his possessions, provided he would expel the heretics from thence, which he refused to do
- 1211 Arelatense, of Arles, in February, wherein the earl of Toulouse was excommunicated
- 1211 Northamptoniense, of Northampton, wherein king John was excom-

- A D. municated by the papal legate The annals of Beverley attribute this council to the following year
- 1212 Parisiense, of Paris, for the reformation of the clergy
- 1212 Apertiense, of Pamiers, about the end of November, assembled by Simon de Montfort, the chief of the crusade against the Albigenses, wherein divers regulations were made for the re-establishment of religion, peace, and good manners
- 1213 Vaurense, of Lavaur, about the middle of January, wherein the offers of the king of Arragon, for the reconciliation of the earls of Toulouse, Cominges, Foix and Bearn, were rejected.
- 1213 Ad S Albanum, at St Albans, in July, wherein king John was reconciled to the prelates and the barons on swearing to observe the laws of Edward the Confessor and of Henry I
- 1213 Londinense, of London, 25th of August, wherein the clergy were permitted to read the divine service in public, the pope having confirmed king John's absolution
- 1214 or 1215 Burdigalense, of Bordeaux, wherein all persons holding Jews were to compel them to remit usury to those who had taken the cross. It was provided that widows and others should not be compelled to marry against their inclinations. The Lateran decree against heretics and murderers was removed, and regulations were made respecting tithes *
- 1215 Mouspelienae, of Montpellier, 8th of January, wherein the pope was requested by numerous archbishops and bishops, to give them for their lord, Simon earl of Montfort, in lieu of the earl of Toulouse, and forty six canons were made
- 1215 Parisiense, of Paris in August, wherein Robert de Courron made a statute for the school of Paris
- 1215 Laticranense, of Latran, from 11th to 30th of November, wherein the earls of Toulouse, Foix, and Cominges complained against Simon de Montfort for seizing their estates, and against the legates by whom they had been adjudged to him. An exposition of the faith of the church was made against the Albigenses and other heretics, and seventy canons were made
- 1216 Genuense, of Genoa, 6th of April, wherein the decrees of the council of Latran were published
- 1216 Melodunense, of Melun. Pope Innocent III having excommunicated Philip Augustus for favouring his son Louis, who had been called to England to reign in the place of king John, the nobles assembled in this council declared that they did not hold him excommunicated on that account
- 1216 Anglicanum, of Bristol, 11th of November, wherein prince Louis and his adherents were excommunicated
- 1222 Oxoniense, of Oxford, about the 11th of June wherein were made forty-nine canons, conformable to those of the last council of Latran
- 1222 Sleswicense, of Sleswic, on the celibacy of priests
- 1222 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, on the differences between the Greek bishops and the Latin bishops of Cyprus
- 1223 Rotomagensae, of Rouen, 27th of March, wherein was published an abridgment of the canons of the council of Latran
- 1223 Parisiense, of Paris, 6th of July, against the Albigenses
- 1224 Mouspelienae, of Montpellier, 21st of August, wherein Raymond, earl of Toulouse, prayed to be reconciled to the church
- 1225 Parisiense, of Paris, 15th of May, wherein the Roman legate treated with king Louis on the affairs of England and the Albigenses, when Louis ceded his rights against the English, and marched against the heretics
- 1225 Melodunense, of Melun, 8th of November, on ecclesiastical jurisdiction
- 1225 Bituricensae, of Bourges, on the feast of St. Andrew, concerning a dispute between the earl of Toulouse, and Aymar de Montfort

* Vide Rot Patent 16 John dors. This council has been hitherto unnoticed. Ex inform G Hudson Turner, Esq

A D

- the claim made by the pope, of two prebends in every cathedral, and of places for two monks in every abbey, was disallowed
- 1225 Moguntinum, of Mayence, 10th of December, against the incontinence of priests, and simony the body of Engilbert, archbishop of Cologne, slain by Frederick, earl of Isembourg, was presented before this assembly, who declared him to be a martyr and a saint, and excommunicated his murderer
- 1226 Londinense, at Westminster, 13th of January, wherein the pope's bull, reserving to himself two prebends in each cathedral, was rejected
- 1226 Parisiense, of Paris, 28th of January, wherein the earl of Toulouse was excommunicated, and his lands were forfeited to the king
1226. Leodiense, of Liege, in February, wherein the bishops of Munster and Osnaburg were deposed as accomplices in the murder of St Engilbert
- 1226 Cremonense, of Cremona, during Pentecost, on the extirpation of the heretics from Italy, the affairs of the Holy Land, and the reunion of the towns of Lombardy leagued against the emperor
- 1226, or thereabouts Scoticum, of Scotland, on discipline
- 1227 Trevirensis, of Treves, 1st of March, on the administration of the sacraments and the duties of priests and churchmen
- 1227 Narbonnense, of Narbonne, during Lent, against the Jews
- 1227 Romanum, of Rome 18th of November, wherein the excommunication pronounced on the 29th of September, against the emperor, for not proceeding to the Holy Land, was repeated
- 1228 _____, about the end of Lent, wherein the preceding sentence of excommunication was confirmed.
- 1228 Lucitanum, of Portugal, against the infringers of ecclesiastical liberties
- 1229 Meldense, or Parisiense, of Meaux, transferred to Paris, wherein Raymond, earl of Toulouse, was reconciled to the church and to the king
- 1229 Ilerdense, of Lerida, 29th of March, on discipline and reformation of the clergy
- 1229 Westmonasteriense, of Westminster, 29th of April, wherein the lay lords refused to grant to the pope a tenth of all the revenues of England and Ireland, to be employed in the war against the emperor Frederic II
- 1229 Turasonense, of Tarazona in Aragon, 29th of April, wherein the marriage of James I, king of Aragon, with Eleanor of Castile was declared to be invalid
- 1229 Tolosanum, of Toulouse, in November, wherein forty five canons were published for the extinction of heresy and the re-establishment of peace
- 1230 Tarraconense, or Tarragona, 1st of May, wherein five canons were made
- 1231 Rotomagensis, of Rouen, on discipline
- 1231 Apud Castrum Gontem, of Castle Gontier in Anjou, wherein thirty-five canons were made
- 1232 Nicænum, of Nice, on the jurisdiction of the patriarch
- 1232 Londinense, of London, wherein the authors of the ill treatment which Roman clerks, who had benefices in England, had received, were excommunicated
1233. Noviomense, of Noyon, in the first week of Lent Laudunense, of Laon, in the week before Passion-week Apud S Quintinum, of St Quintin in Vermandois, at the commencement of September, and another in the same town, on the third Sunday of Advent, on a difference between the king and the bishop of Beauvais
- 1233 Nymphaense, of Nympha in Bithynia, from 24th of April to 10th of May, on the procession of the Holy Ghost
- 1233 Moguntinum, of Mayence, before August, against certain heretics, called Stadingues
1234. An assembly at Frankfort, 2nd of February, wherein the form of proceeding against heretics, adopted by Conrad of Marpourg, was rejected.

A. D.

- 1234 Biterrense, of Beziers, 2nd of April, wherein twenty-six canons were made, five of which are against heretics
- 1234 Arclatense, of Arles, 10th of July, against heretics
- 1235 Narbonense, of Narbonne, wherein a rule was made for the inquisitors
- 1235 Remense, of Rheims, or rather of St Quentin in Vermandois 23rd of July, concerning certain articles which encroached upon the liberties of the church
- 1235 Compendiense, of Compiègne, 5th of August, on the same subject.
- 1235 Silvanectense, of Senlis, 14th of November, wherein an interdict was imposed upon all the king's demesne within the province of Rheims
- 1236 Turonense, of Tours, 10th of June, in favour of the Jews
- 1237 Ilerdense, of Lerida, in June, against heretics
- 1237 Londinense, of London, 19th, 21st, and 22nd of November, wherein the legate Otto proposed thirty one decrees, one of which enacted that all acts should from thenceforth be dated on the day, year, and at the place, when and where they were subscribed
- 1238 Coprinacense, of Cognac 12th of April, on discipline
- 1238 Londinense of London, 17th of May, wherein the legate Otto, who had laid an interdict on the town of Oxford, and suspended all the exorcists of the University, in consequence of an insult which he had received, demanded satisfaction, which being granted, the interdict was removed
- 1238 Trevirensis, of Treves, on St Matthew's day, wherein forty-five canons were made
- 1239 Tarraconense, of Tarragona, 19th of April, wherein five canons were made
- 1239 Turonense, of Tours, wherein twelve canons were published.
- 1239 Apud S. Quintinum, of St Quentin 25th of November, against those who maltreated and imprisoned clerics
- 1239 Moguntinense, of Mayence, on the complaints made by the bishop of Aichstat against the lay officers of that church
- 1239 Senonense, of Sens, wherein fourteen canons were made concerning the secular and regular clergy
- 1240 Tarraconense, of Valence in the province of Tarragona, 8th of May, wherein the bishops of that province were forbidden to permit the archbishop of Toledo to exercise any jurisdiction within their dioceses
- 1240 Meldense, of Meaux, on the contumacy of the emperor Frederick.
- 1240 Silvanectense, of Senlis, wherein a twentieth of the ecclesiastical revenues was granted to the pope
- 1240 Wigorniacense, of Worcester, 26th of July, wherein a great number of constitutions were published
- 1240 Apud Vallem Guadonis, of Laval in the Maine, on discipline
- 1241 Oxoniense, of Oxford, 29th of November wherein it was resolved to send a deputation to the emperor, praying him to leave the election of the pope to the cardinals
- 1242 Tarraconense, of Tarragona, 10th of May, against heretics, and on discipline
- 1243 Biterrense, of Beziers, 19th of April wherein Raymond, earl of Toulouse, protested against the excommunication of the two Dominican inquisitors
- 1244 Tarraconense, of Tarragona, against such as robbed, ill-treated, or defamed priests
- 1244 Londinense, of London, 22nd of February, wherein a subsidy was granted to the king
- 1245 Othoniense, of Odensee, in Denmark, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property, and those who contumned the ceremonies of the church
- 1245 Lugdunense, of Lyons, the *thirteenth General Council*, from 28th of June to 17th of July, wherein the emperor Frederick was deposed, and his subjects were released from their allegiance
- 1246 Biterrense, of Beziers, 19th of April, against heretics, and on discipline

A. D.

- 1246 Fritzlarense, of Fritzlar, 30th of May, concerning the clergy
- 1246 Ilerdense, of Ilerda 19th of October, wherein James, king of Aragon, who had been excommunicated for having caused the tongue of the bishop of Gironne to be cut out, was reconciled to the church
- 1246 Londinense, of London, 1st of December, on the demand made by the pope to a third of the revenues of the clergy of England
- 1247 Tarraconense, of Tarragona, 1st of May, wherein excommunication was pronounced against the usurpers of ecclesiastical goods, and it was ordained that such Saracens as were desirous of baptism should abide for some days with the rectors of the church, to prove their conversion
- 1247 Stampense, of Etampes, 23rd of August, on the ecclesiastical affairs of the province of Sens
- 1247 Colonienſe, of Nuy, near Cologne, 4th of October, wherein William, earl of Flanders was elected king of the Romans
- 1248 Tarraconense, of Tarragona wherein provision was made for the safety of the goods of the archbishop, and other holders of benefices, after their death
- 1248 Parisiense, of Paris concerning the clergy
- 1248 Vratislaviense, of Breslau in Silesia wherein a fifth of the revenues of the Polish clergy was granted to the pope for three years
- 1248 Valentinum, of Valence in Dauphiny, 5th of December, wherein canons were made for the preservation of the faith, peace, and ecclesiastical liberty, and the excommunication against the emperor Frederick was renewed
- 1248 or 1249 Schœningense, of Schœning in Sweden, against incontinent priests
- 1249 Mildortinum, of Muldorf, wherein Otto, duke of Bavaria, was compelled to declare against the emperor Frederick II, in favour of William of Holland, his rival
- 1249 Ultrajectinum, of Utrecht wherein Goswin, elected bishop of Utrecht in 1246, was compelled to abdicate
- 1250 Nicœum, of Nicea
- 1251 Provincie, of Provins, 26th of July, wherein the statutes of the council of Paris in 1248 were renewed
- 1251 Insulanum, of L Isle in Arles, 19th of September, on discipline
- 1252 Senonense, of Sens, 15th of November, wherein Theobald earl of Champagne and king of Navarre, was admonished to desist from encroaching on the property of the church
- 1253 Tarraconense, of Tarragona 8th of April, on the mode of absolution from excommunication
- 1253 Ravennense, of Ravenna, 28th of April, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property
- 1253 Parisiense, of Paris, 12th of November, wherein a decree was made for the transfer of the Chapter of the church of Chartres to Mantes
- 1253 Salmuricæ, of Salmur 2nd of December, concerning the secular and regular clergy, and against clandestine marriages
- 1254 Ad Castrum Gontieri, of Castle Gontier, before Easter, in favour of the constitution of Gregory IX
- 1255 Londinense, of London, 13th of January, against the exactions of the courts of Rome and of England
- 1255 Albiense, of Albi in Lant, against heresy, and on discipline
- 1255 Burdigalense, of Bordeaux, 18th of April, wherein a constitution of thirteen articles was published
- 1255 Parisiense, of Paris, 1th of July, wherein a canon of Chartres and his brother were found guilty of murder
- 1256 —————, in February, wherein arbitrators were appointed to decide a dispute between the University and the Friars Preachers
- 1256 Senonense, or Parisiense, of Sens, or Paris, 31st of July, wherein the decision of the arbitrators above-named was confirmed
1256. Senonense, of Sens, 24th of October, wherein it was ordained that the Chapter of Chartres should be transferred to Etampes

- A D
- 1257 Londinense, of London, 22nd of August, against the exactions of the pope and of the king of England
- 1257 Danicum, of Denmark, on the violences committed by the lords against the bishops
- 1258 Mertonense, of Merton, 6th of June, for the defence of the liberties of the church of England against the grant of a tenth made by the pope to king Henry III
- 1258 Rothomense, of Ruftet in Poitou, 21st of August, on the temporal interests of the church
- 1258 Monspelienſe, of Montpellier, 6th of September, wherein eight canons were made
- 1259 Moguntinum, of Mayence, } on discipline
- 1260 Coprinacense, of Cognac }
- 1260 or 1261 Aralatenſe, of Arles, against the Joachimites, and on discipline
- 1261 Coloniense, of Cologne 12th of March wherein statutes were made for the regulation of the clergy and monks of Province
- 1261 Parisiense, of Paris, 10th of April, to implore the aid of Heaven against the conquest made by the Tartars over the Christians
- 1261 Lambethense, of Lambeth, 13th of May, on the same subject
- 1261 Londinense and Beverlacenſe, of London, 16th of May, and of Beverky, 20rd of May, on the state of the churches of England
- 1261 Ravennense, of Ravenna, against the Tartars
- 1261 Moguntinum, of Mayence, to make preparations for resisting the Tartars, and to make regulations for the increase of divine worship and the reformation of the clergy
- 1262 Apud Pontem in Hibernia, in January, on discipline
- 1262 Coprinacense, of Cognac wherein seven articles were made
- 1263 Parisiense, of Paris, 18th of November wherein a hundredth part of the revenues of the clergy of France was granted for five years, in aid of the wars in the Holy Land
- 1264 Nannetense, of Nantes, 1st of July, wherein nine canons were published
- 1264 Parisiense, of Paris, 26th of August, against swearers and blasphemers a tenth of the revenues of the French clergy was also granted to Charles of Anjou for the conquest of Sicily
- 1264 Bononiense, of Bologna, wherein sentence of excommunication was pronounced against the English barons then at variance with king Henry III
- 1265 or 1266 Northamptonense, of Northampton, wherein sentence of excommunication was pronounced against all bishops and clerks who had favoured Simon Montfort against Henry III According to the chronicle of Dunstable, this council was held on the feast of St Nicholas 1265, but according to the annals of Evesham, in the quinzain of Easter, 1266
- 1266 Coloniense, of Cologne, 10th of May, against the injustice and violence which had been committed with impunity for fifteen years during the vacancy of the imperial throne
- 1266 Bremense, of Bremen, in November, against the incontinence of clerks, and plurality of benefices
- 1267 Viennense, of Vienna in Austria, 10th of May, on the same subject as the council of Cologne in 1266
- 1267 Ad Pontem Audomarum, of Pont Audemar 30th August, on discipline
- 1268 Bratislaviense, of Breslau, 2nd of February, wherein the legate preached the crusade in aid of the Holy Land
- 1268 Londinense, of London, 16th of April, wherein a decree was published to remedy the disorders occasioned by the civil war, and to carry into execution the canons which had previously not been fully observed
- 1268 Apud Castrum Gontieri, at Castle Gontier, 23rd of July, wherein seven canons were made
- 1269 Senonense, of Sens, 20th of October, on discipline
- 1270 Compendiense, of Compiègne, 19th of May, against the usurpers of the goods of the church

A. D.

- 1270 Avenionense, of Avignon, 15th of July, wherein eight regulations were made relative to the clergy
- 1271 Langesiacum, of Langei in Iouraine, about the }
end of January, } on discipline.
- 1271 Apud S. Quintinum, of St. Quintin in Picardy, }
- 1273 Redonense, of Rennes, 22nd of May, }
- 1274 Lugdunense, of Lyons, the *fourteenth General Council*, from 7th May to 17th of July, wherein twenty constitutions were published concerning the elections of bishops and the ordinations of clerks, the Greek and Latin churches were re-united, and many other canons were made, and discussion was held on the affairs of the Holy Land, and the reformation of manners
- 1274 Saltzburgense, of Saltzburg, wherein the constitutions of the preceding council were published, and twenty four other rules were made
- 1275 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 26th of May, where John Vicius was elected patriarch of Constantinople
- 1275 Arelatense, of Arles, on discipline
- 1275 Lundense, of Lund in Denmark, wherein the interdict which had been imposed upon that kingdom for nine years was taken off
- 1276 Salmuriense, of Samur, 31st of August, wherein fourteen canons were made
- 1276 Bituricense, of Bourges, 13th of September, wherein articles were published for the maintenance of ecclesiastical jurisdiction and immunity
- 1277 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, about April, wherein a profession of faith was made, conformable to that of the church of Rome
- 1277 _____, 16th of July, wherein the opponents of the union of the two churches were excommunicated
- 1278 Langensense, of Langei, wherein a decree of sixteen articles was made.
- 1278 Compendiense, of Compiègne, 9th of April, wherein a decree was made against the Chapters of cathedrals who assumed the right of imposing an interdict on towns for the preservation of their liberties
- 1279 Apud Pontem Audomar, at Pont Audomar, on the observance of Easter, the repairs of churches, &c.
- 1279 Biterense, of Beziers, 4th of May, wherein it was ordained that the archbishop of Narbonne should proceed to the next parliament in France to complain of the encroachment of the secular over the ecclesiastical power, concerning fees, service of war, &c. and to demand the conservation of their liberties and privileges
- 1279 Avenionense, of Avignon, 17th of May, against the usurpation of ecclesiastical property, violence committed against the clergy, and contempt of excommunications
- 1279 Redingense, of Reading, 30th of July, wherein the constitutions of the council of Litrani in 1215, and of London in 1224, were renewed
- 1279 Budense, of Buda in Hungary, wherein numerous constitutions were made
- 1279 Andegavense, of Angers, 22nd of October, wherein four canons were made
- 1280 Bituricense, of Bourges, in April, wherein the clergy were forbidden to exercise many trades therein (enumerated)
- 1280 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 3rd of May, on points of doctrine
1280. Senonense, of Sens, 25th of September, on the violence committed by the lord of Amboise and Chaumont against the Abbey of Pontlevoy
- 1281 Coloniense, of Cologne, on discipline
- 1281 Saltzburgense, of Saltzburg, for the reformation of abuses
- 1281 Lambethense, of Lambeth, 10th of October, wherein the decrees of the last council of Lyons, and the constitutions of the councils of London in 1268, and of Lambeth in 1261, were renewed.

- A D
- 1281 Parisiense, of Paris, in December, wherein complaint was made of religious mendicants who preached and heard confessions
- 1282 Londinense, of London, 1st of March, for the release of Aimeric de Montfort the chaplain of pope Martin IV, arrested by the English whilst conducting his sister, the wife of the Prince of Wales, to her husband
1282. Tarracronense, of Tarragona, 22nd of March, wherein seven canons were made, one of which prohibits clerks to wear gold or silver buttons, and another, Christians to dwell with Jews
1282. Avenionense, of Avignon, wherein ten canons were published
1282. Santonense, of Saintes, wherein the bishop of that diocese complained that the bodies of excommunicated persons were interred in the churchyards
1282. Turonense, of Tours, 3rd of August, wherein many abuses were condemned
1282. Aquileiense, of Aquila, 14th of December, on discipline
- 1283 Constantinopolitanaum, of Constantinople, in January, wherein the patriarch John Vecius was condemned by the schismatics
- 1283 _____, on the morrow of Easter, wherein all the bishops who had been concerned in the union of the two churches were condemned
- 1284 Melitanum, of Malta, 28th of March, wherein a constitution of nine articles was made
- 1285 Lanciciense, of Lencia in Poland, 6th of January, wherein Henry IV, duke of Silesia, was excommunicated
- 1285 Constantinopolitum, of Constantinople, on points of doctrine
1286. Regiense, of Riez, 14th of February, wherein twenty three canons were made, one of which ordains prayers for the deliverance of Charles, earl of Provence and king of Sicily
- 1286 Londinense, of London, 30th of April, on points of doctrine
- 1286 Ravenense, of Ravenna, 8th of July, wherein a constitution of nine articles was published, one of which condemns the practice introduced by the laity, of inviting jongleurs and buffoons when they were knighted or married
- 1286 Matisconense, of Mâcon, in July, on discipline
- 1286 Bituricensis, of Bourges, 19th of September, wherein articles were made to carry into execution the proceedings of previous councils.
- 1286 Naumburgense, of Naumburg, against those who imprisoned bishops and clerks
- 1287 Herbipolense, of Wurtzburg, 18th of March, wherein regulations were made to remedy the disorders in the church of Germany, and the pope obtained a levy of the tenth penny on all ecclesiastical property
- 1287 Exoniense, of Exeter, 16th of April, wherein constitutions were made relative to the sacraments and other matters
- 1287 Mediolanense, of Milan, 12th of September, wherein the observation of the constitutions of the popes and the laws of the emperor Frederick II against heretics, were enforced
- 1287 Reimsense, of Rheims, 1st of October, by the bishops of that diocese, on the subject of their privileges
- 1287 Saltzburgense, of Saltzburg, on the grant of a tenth of ecclesiastical property in aid of the Holy Land
- 1288 Insulanum, of Isole in Arles, wherein the statutes of many other councils in the same province were published
- 1288 Saltzburgense, of Saltzburg, 11th of November, wherein tablets were presented to each bishop, containing an anathema against the clerks who administered the affairs of secular princes, and forbidding the bishops to render homage to the lay lord of the province
- 1290 Nugariolense, of Nogaro in Armagnac, 29th of August, wherein ten canons were made, chiefly respecting excommunications and excommunicated persons
- 1291 Saltzburgense, of Saltzburg, on the means of aiding the Holy Land.

- A. D.
- 1291 Mediolanense, of Milan 27th of November, for the recovery of the Holy Land, which had been utterly lost by the taking of Acre on the 18th of May in that year
- 1291 Londinense, of London, wherein a decree was passed against the Jews
- 1292 Tarraconense, of Tarragona, 15th of March, on discipline
- 1292 Bremense, of Bremen, 17th of March, against those who imprisoned bishops
- 1292 Cicerstrense, of Chichester, wherein seven statutes were made, one of which forbids the depasturing of cattle in churchyards
- 1292 Aschimburgense, of Aschimburg, 15th of September, on discipline
- 1294 Salmuriense of Saumur, 9th of March, wherein five statutes were made, one of which prohibits the imposition of pecuniary penances in confession
- 1294 Tarraconense, of Tarragona, wherein a constitution was made in six articles, the fourth of which forbids the repast which parishioners were on certain days accustomed to demand of their pastors
- 1297 Londinense, of London, 14th of January, on the demand made by King Edward for a subsidy
- 1297 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, respecting an anathema which the patriarch Athanasius had pronounced against the emperor
- 1298 Nicosiense, of Nicosia in Cyprus, 23rd of September, wherein a constitution was published on the administration of the sacraments and on discipline
- 1299 Rotomagensis, of Rouen 18th of June, on discipline
- 1299 Bituricensis, of Beiers, 29th of November, on a dispute between the archbishop and the viscount of Narbonne
- 1299 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, by order of the emperor Andronicus, to annul the marriage of Alexius, his nephew, with the daughter of an Iberian noble the marriage was, however, declared to be valid
- 1300 Cantuariensis, of Canterbury, 12th of June, on the powers of the religious mendicants in the administration of the sacraments, &c
- 1300 Mertonense, of Merton, on tythes
- 1300 Auscitanum, of Auch, on freedom of elections, &c
- 1301 Melodunense, of Melun, 21st of January, on discipline
- 1301 Remense, of Rheims, 22nd of November, chiefly concerning clerks who should be called to secular tribunals
- 1302 Apud Pennan Ludicm, of Pegna Liel, 13th of May, on discipline
- 1302 Parisiense, of Paris, 10th of April, assembled by Philip le Bel, who had imprisoned the bishop of Pamiers, on the subject of a bull sent to him by pope Boniface VIII in favour of that prelate
- 1302 Remense, of Rheims, 30th of September, against the proceedings of the chapters of cathedrals
- 1302 Romanum, of Rome, 30th of October, wherein pope Boniface threatened Philip le Bel, but did not carry his menaces into effect. In this council was composed the famous decretal, *Unam Sanctam*, tending to prove that the temporal power is inferior to the spiritual, and that the pope possesses the right of appointing, correcting, and deposing sovereigns
- 1303 Compendiense, of Compiègne, 4th of January
- 1303 Parisiense, of Paris, 12th of March, wherein the pope was accused of heresy, simony, and other crimes
- 1303 —————, 14th of June, wherein the accusations against the pope were repeated, and before the month of September the king obtained upwards of seven hundred acts of appeal, consent and adhesion, from ecclesiastical bodies, bishops, and others. Boniface died of dysentery on the 11th of October, 1303, and this famous dispute between Philip le Bel and the pope was amicably terminated by his successor Benedict XI.

- A D**
- 1303 Nugaroliense, of Nogaro in Armagnac, 2nd of December, } on discipline.
 1303 Cambracense, of Cambray, 27th of December,
 1305 Tarraconense, of Tarragona, 22nd of February
 1305 Londinense, of London, from 15th of September to 5th of October, assembled by Edward I to consider the means of establishing a lasting peace between England and Scotland
 1307 Aquileiense, of Aquila, 30th and 31st of January, on discipline
 1307 Coloniense, of Cologne, 20th of February, against the Bigards, the infringers of the liberties of the church, and on discipline
 1307 Tarraconense, of Tarragona
 1307 Sisense, of Sis in Armenia, to cement the union between the churches of Armenia and Rome
 1308 Auscitanum, of Auch, 26th of November, wherein six articles were published concerning the clergy
 1309 Budense, of Buda in Hungary, 7th of May, in favour of Charles, or Charobert, king of Hungary
 1309 Posoniense, of Presburg, } on discipline
 1309 Udwardense, of Udward in the diocese of Strigonia,
 1310 Utinense, of Udine in the Friol, 9th of February, wherein the statute of the council of Aquila in 1307 was confirmed
 1310 Coloniense, of Cologne, 9th of March on discipline
 1310 Saltzburgense, of Saltzburg, in Lent, to regulate the payment of the tenth demanded by the pope for two years, and to explain some statutes of preceding councils
 1310 Trevirensis, of Treves, 28th of April, wherein 114 statutes were published.
 1310 Moguntinum, of Mayence, 11th of May, wherein an abridgment was made of the acts of preceding councils, and the affairs of the Templars were treated of
 1310 Ravennense, of Ravenna, 17th of June, } for the examination of
 1310 Parisiense, of Paris, from 11th to 26th of October, } the accusations preferred against the
 1310 Salmanticensis, of Salamanca, 21st of October, } Templars, some of whom were found guilty
 1310 Silvanectense, of Senlis,
 1311 Ravennense, of Ravenna, from 17th to 21st June, } on discipline
 1311 Bergomense, of Bergamo, 5th of July,
 1311 and 1312 VILNENSE, of Vienna in Dalphiny, the *fifteenth General Council*. The first session was held on the 16th of October, in the second session, 3rd of April, 1313, the pope published the suppression of the Order of Templars reserving to the church the disposal of their persons and possessions, he also declared that pope Boniface VIII, whom Philip le Bel had prosecuted as a heretic, had always been a Catholic. Some doctrinal points were discussed, the Bigards and Beguins were condemned, and various constitutions were made for the regulation of the clergy and religious affairs. In the third session, held on the 6th of May, a tenth was granted in aid of the crusade.
 1313 Magdeburgense, of Magdeburg, 7th of March, on discipline
 1314 Parisiense, of Paris, 7th of May, wherein a decree of twelve articles was made, the fourth of which forbids ecclesiastical judges to use vague and general citations
 1314 Ravennense, of Ravenna, 10th of October, } on discipline
 1315 Salmariense, of Saumur, 9th of May,
 1315 Nugaroliense, of Nogaro in Armagnac,
 1315 Silvanectense, of Senlis, in October, wherein the bishop of Châlons, who had been imprisoned by king Louis, on suspicion of being accessory to the death of Philip le Bel, was released, and his possessions were restored to him
 1316 Adanense, of Adena in Armenia, wherein the decrees of the council of Sis, for the reunion of the churches, was confirmed.
 1317 Tarraconense, of Tarragona, 22nd of February, } on discipline
 1317 Ravennense, of Ravenna, 27th of October, }

- A. D.**
1318 Silvanectense, of Senlis, 27th of March, against usurpers of the goods of the church
1318 Casaraugustanum, of Saragossa, 13th of December, wherein the erection of that city into an archbishopric was published.
1320 Senonense, of Sens, 22nd of May
1320 Hallense, of Halle, } on discipline
1321 Londinense, of London, in December, }
1322 Borgolin, of Borgolin, 14th of March, wherein Matthew Visconti was excommunicated
1322 Apud Vallem Oleti, of Valladolid, 2nd of August, on discipline
1322 Magdeburgense of Magdeburg, wherein a statute was made for the defence of the clergy
1322 Coloniense, of Cologne, 31st of October, wherein the synodal statutes, made for the diocese of Cologne in 1266, were renewed
1324 Parisiense, of Paris, 3rd of March, wherein a statute was published, which ordains that every bishop shall exhort his people to fast on the eve of the Holy Sacrament.
1324 Tolitanum, of Toulouse, 21st of November, wherein eight canons were published, the second of which forbids clerks to shave oftener than once a month
1326 Silvanectense, of Senlis, 11th of April, wherein seven statutes were published
1326 Avenionense, of Avignon, 18th of June, chiefly concerning the temporal goods and jurisdiction of the church
1326 Complutense, of Alcalá in New Castile, 25th of June
1326 Marciacense, of Marciac in the diocese of Auch, 8th of December, wherein fifty six canons were published.
1327 Roffiacense, of Ruffec in Poitou, 21st of January
1327 Avenionense, of Avignon, against the antipope Peter de Cornière
1329 Londinense, of London, in February, wherein a constitution of nine articles was published
1329 Compendiense, of Compiègne, 8th of September, on discipline
1329 Councils were held at Paris, in December, to determine the limits of the royal and ecclesiastical jurisdictions
1330 Lambethense, of Lambeth, wherein was published a constitution of ten articles, the ninth of which forbids the appointment of any hermit without the permission of the bishop of the diocese
1330 Charnense, of Kherna in Armenia, wherein the church of Armenia promised obedience to the pope, as supreme head of the church.
1330 Marciacense, of Marciac, 6th of December, against the murderers of the bishop of Aire
1335 Salmaticense, of Salamanca, 24th of May,
1335 Iratense, of the Priory of Pré, or Bonne Nouvelle, } on discipline
near Rouen, ended 11th of September, }
1336 Bituricensis, of Bourges, ended 17th of October,
1336 Apud Castrum Gontieri, of Castle Gontier, 20th of November, chiefly concerning the jurisdiction of the church, and its temporal possessions
1337 Avenionense, of Avignon, ended 3rd of September, wherein was published a decree of sixty-nine articles
1337 Trevirensis, of Treves, concerning the clergy
1339 Ioletanum, of Toledo, 19th of May, on discipline
1340 Nicosiense, of Nicosia in Cyprus, 17th of January, wherein were published a confession of faith and a constitution on discipline
1340 Saltzburgense, of Salzburg, wherein a priest was degraded.
1341 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, 11th of June, on points of doctrine
1341 Cantuariense, of Canterbury, on discipline
1342 Salmuriense, of Saumur, wherein thirty-two canons were made, the sixth of which forbids the holding of pleas in churches, or their vestibules
1342 Londinense, of London, 10th of October, on ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

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1343. Londinense, of London, 19th of March, wherein seventeen canons were made against existing abuses
1344. Magdeburgense, of Magdeburg, 13th of June, for the defence of ecclesiastical privileges
1344. Noviomense of Noyon, 26th of July, on ecclesiastical jurisdiction
- 1344 or 1345 Armenum, of Armenia, on the errors of the church of Armenia
- 1345 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, against the Palamites
- 1347 Parisiense, of Paris, from 9th to 14th of March, on ecclesiastical jurisdiction, &c
- 1347 Toletanum, or Complutense, of Toledo, or of Alcalá in New Castile, ended 24th of April, wherein fourteen statutes were made
- 1347 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, wherein the patriarch John of Apri was deposed
- 1350 Patavinum, of Padua, for the reformation of manners
- 1351 Dublinense, of Dublin, in March, on discipline
- 1351 Beterrense, of Beziers, 7th of November, wherein thirty two canons were made
- 1355 Pragense, of Prague, wherein sixty eight canons were published
- 1355 Toletanum, of Toledo, 1st of October, wherein two articles were published, the first of which declares that the constitutions of the province of Toledo do not oblige "*ad culpam*," but only *ad penam*, unless they expressly declare to the contrary
1356. Londinense, of London, from 16th to 24th of May, wherein a tenth of the revenues of the clergy was granted to the king for one year
- 1365 Aptense, of Apt, 13th of May
- 1366 Andegavense, of Angers, 12th of March, on discipline.
- 1367 Eboracense, of York, wherein ten canons were made
- 1368 Vaurense, of Lavaur, from 27th to 31st of May, wherein was published a code of constitutions, chiefly adopted from those of the councils of Avignon in 1326 and 1337
- 1370 Magdeburgense, of Magdeburg, wherein the ancient statutes of that province were renewed
1374. Narbonense, of Narbonne, from 15th to 24th of April, wherein were made twenty eight canons, chiefly adopted from those of Lavaur in 1368
- 1375 Umejoviense, of Winuwski, to afford aid to the pope against the sultan Amurat, who menaced Italy
- 1380 Saltzburgense, of Salzburg, in July
- 1380 and 1381 Salmanticense, of Medina del Campo in the diocese of Salamanca, from 23rd of November to 19th of May, to decide between the two competitors for the popedom, Urban VI and Clement VII
- 1381 Pragense, of Prague, 29th of April, wherein seven statutes were compiled to interpret those of the archbishop Ernest published in 1355
- 1382 Londinense, of London, in May, } against the Wickliffites or
- 1382 Oxoniense, of Oxford, 18th of November, } Lollards
- 1383 Cameracense, of Cambrai, 1st of October, in favour of Clement VII.
1386. Saltzburgense, of Saltzbourg, in January, on discipline.
- 1387 Moguntinum, of Mayence, wherein thirty six heretics were condemned to be burnt
- 1388 Palentium, of Palencia in Spain, 4th of October, on discipline
- 1388 Panormitanum; of Palermo, 10th of November, for the reformation of the clergy
- 1390 Coloniense, of Cologne, 16th of September, wherein the ancient statutes of the province were renewed
- 1391 Londinense, of London, 28th of April, wherein the constitution of Robert Winchelsea for preventing the encroachment of stipendiary priests on the rights of the curates was renewed
1392. Pragense, of Prague, 17th of June, wherein secular judges were forbidden to hinder criminals condemned to death from receiving the Eucharist, if they wished it.

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- 1392 Trajectinum, of Utrecht, 30th of September, wherein a pretended bishop was deposed
- 1397 Parisiense, the first national council of France, 4th of February, on the means of ending the schism in the church
- 1396 Arbogense, of Arboga in Sweden on discipline
- 1397 Londinense, of London, 19th of February, against the Wickliffites
- 1398 Parisiense, the second national council of France, assembled 22nd of May. In the second session in July, it was resolved by those present to withdraw their obedience from pope Benedict
- 1401 Londinense, of London, from 26th of January to 8th of March, against the Wickliffites
- 1404 Parisiense, of Paris, 21st of October, wherein eight articles were made for the conservation of the privileges of the church during the schism
- 1406 Hammaburgense, of Hamburg, wherein the idea that "to die in the habit of St Francis was to be assured of life eternal" was condemned
- 1406 Parisiense, of all the clergy of France, convened on the feast of St. Martin, and ended on the 16th of January ensuing for the termination of the schism. It was decided to convene a general council, and to withdraw from their obedience to pope Benedict
- 1408 Reimsense, of Reims, 28th of April, on the means of remedying the disorders caused by the schism, and on discipline
- 1408 Londinense, of London, 23rd of July, wherein the clergy of England, Scotland, and Ireland engaged to withdraw their obedience from Gregory XII, and to join the cardinals who had convoked the council of Pisa
- 1408 Parisiense, the third general council of France, held at Paris, from 11th of August to 5th of November, on the conduct of the French church during the neutrality. On the 20th of October those prelates who adhered to Benedict XIII were declared to be abettors of the schism, the bearers of a bull from that pope were ignominiously punished, and prelates and other deputies were named to assist at the council of Pisa
- 1408 Perpignacense, of Perpignan, wherein pope Benedict was, on 1st of February, 1409 persuaded to send nuncios to Gregory XII and his cardinals then holding a council at Pisa
- 1409 Francofurtense, of Frankfurt, about the Epiphany, to invite the prelates and princes of Germany to the council of Pisa
- 1409 Oxoniense, of Oxford, 14th of January, wherein rules were made for the preachers and professors of the Universities on account of the new opinions of Wickliff
- 1409 Florentinum, of Florence, in February, wherein the decree of that republic for the withdrawal of obedience from Gregory XII was confirmed
- 1409 Pisanum, of Pisa, from 25th of March to 7th of August. In the fourth session, held 30th of March, the rival popes, not appearing, were declared to be contumacious in the cause of the faith and of the schism, and on the 5th of June they were declared to be schismatics, heretics, and perjurers, and were deposed. On the 26th of June, Peter of Candia, cardinal of Milan, was elected pope under the name of Alexander V, who confirmed all the proceedings of the cardinals from the 8th of May, 1408
- 1409 Aquileiense, of Austria, near Udine, in the diocese of Aquila, during the sitting of the council of Pisa, wherein the pretended pope Gregory XII pronounced sentence against Peter de Luna, and against Alexander V, Peter of Candia, whom he declared to be schismatics, and their elections null and sacrilegious.
- 1410 Salmanticense, of Salamanca, in favour of Benedict XIII
- 1412 and 1413 Romanum, of Rome, from the end of 1412, to 18th of June, 1413, against the writings of Wickliff
- 1413 Londinense, of London, ended 26th of June, against Sir John Oldcastle, chief of the Lollards

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- 1414 **CONSTANTIENSIS**, of Constance, the *seventeenth General Council*. The first session was held on the 16th of November, wherein it was decided that the deputies and lay doctors should have a deliberative voice in the second session, 2nd of March, 1415, the pope solemnly published his act of session in the third session, on the 26th of the same month, the council was declared to be lawful. The fourth session was held on the 30th of March, in the fifth, held on the 6th of April, all persons were enjoined to obey the decrees of the council. On the 20th of May, pope John XXIII was deposed. Gregory XII abdicated 4th of July. The errors of Wickliff were condemned in the seventh session, 2nd of May, 1415. In the fifteenth session, held 6th of July, 1415, John Huss was condemned to be burnt in the forty-first session, held 11th of November, Otho 1417, Colonna was elected pope, under the name of Martin V. The council ended 2nd of April, 1418.
- 1418 **Saltzburgense**, of Saltzburg, 18th of November, }
 1420 **Kalschense**, of Kalsch, in the diocese of Gucsa, in Poland, 25th of September, } on discipline
 1421 **Pragense**, of Prigue, 7th of June, }
 1424 **Coloniense**, of Cologne, 22nd of April, }
 1423 **Papiense**, or **Papicense**, of Pavia, in May, transferred to Sienna, 22nd of June }
 1423 **Sennense**, of Sienna, 22nd of August } against heretics
 1425 **Irivirensis**, of Irives, 26th of April, }
 1425 **Hafnense**, of Copenhagen, 21st of January, on discipline and reformation of manners
- 1429 **Rigense**, of Riga, wherein deputies were sent to the pope to complain of the oppression of that church
- 1429 **Parisense**, of Paris, from 1st of March to 2nd of April, wherein rules were made touching the duties and manners of ecclesiastics, the celebration of Sunday, and the expenses of banns of marriage. The second of these rules prohibits the celebration of an absurd ceremony, termed the *jeast of Fool*, established in the church of Paris about the end of the twelfth century.
- 1429 **Durtanensis**, of Tortosa in Catalonia, from 19th of September to 5th of November, wherein decrees were made concerning the divine service, the ornaments of churches, instruction of youth, the qualifications of the holders of benefices &c.
- 1430 **Aschaffemburgense** of Aschaffemburg, 12th of November, on the means of redressing the grievances of the church of Germany
- 1431 **Ninnetense**, of Nintz, from 2nd of April to 2nd of May, on discipline.
- 1431 **BASILIENSIS**, of Basle, the *eighteenth General Council*, transferred from Pavia to Sienna, and from Sienna to Basle. opened 23rd of July. The first session was held on the 14th of December, 1431, and the twenty ninth and last, in May, 1443. The chief objects of this council were the re union of the Greek and Latin churches, and the general reformation of the church.
- 1438 **Ferrariense**, of Ferrara, on the same subject as the preceding council. The first session was held on the 10th of January, 1438, and the last, on the 10th of January, 1439.
- 1438 An assembly of the electors of the empire at Frankfort, during Lent, wherein Albert of Austria was elected king of the Romans.
- 1438 A numerous assembly at Bourges, wherein, on the 7th of July, was composed the celebrated rule called the Pragmatic Sanction, which acknowledges the authority of general councils to be superior to that of the pope.
- 1439 **FLORENTINUM**, of Florence, a general council, being a continuation of that of Ferrara, from 29th of February, 1439, to 26th of April, 1442, for the re union of the Greek and Latin churches.
- 1439 **Moguntinum**, of Mayence, in March, wherein the decrees of the preceding councils, excepting those against pope Eugenius, were admitted.
- 1440 **Bituricense**, of Bourges, from 26th of August to 11th of September,

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- wherein Charles VII and the bishops declined to recognise the council of Ferrara, or to abolish the Pragmatic Sanction.
- 1440 Frisingense, of Frisingen in Germany, on discipline
- 1441 Moguntinum, of Mayence, wherein various decrees of the council of Basle were received
- 1445 Rotomagense, of Rouen, 15th of December, wherein forty one statutes were made
- 1448 Andegavense, of Angers, 19th of July, for the reformation of abuses
- 1449 Lausanense, of Lausanne, 16th of April, wherein the renunciation of the popedom by Felix V was ratified
- 1450 Constantinopolitanum, of Constantinople, against the re union of the churches made at the council of Florence
- 1451 Saltzburgense, of Saltzburg, 8th of February, on the reformation of the monasteries of that province
- 1452 Coloniense, of Cologne, 3rd of March, on discipline
- 1452 Magdeburgense, of Magdeburg, on the day of Pentecost, for the reformation of canons regular
- 1453 Cashelense, of Cashel, celebrated at Limerick on the 6th of August, wherein 121 rules were made, one of which forbids clerks to wear moustaches
- 1455 Aschaffemburgense, of Aschaffemburg, 15th of June, against the Hussites
- 1455 Suessonense, of Soissons, 11th of July, wherein the decree of the council of Basle, touching the mode of chanting the divine service, was confirmed
- 1457 Avenionense, of Avignon, 7th of September, wherein the proceedings of the council of Basle were confirmed
- 1473 Madritense, of Madrid, to remedy the ignorance of the Spanish clergy, scarcely one of whom understood Latin
- 1473 Arandense, or Randense, of Aranda, in Old Castile, on discipline
- 1486 Cantuariense, of London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, 3rd of February, on the reformation of manners
- 1485 Senonense, of Sens, 23rd of June, wherein the constitutions of Louis de Melun, archbishop of Sens, were confirmed, and deliberation was held on the celebration of divine service, the reformation of the clergy, the duties of laymen towards the church, payment of tithes, &c
- 1490 Saltzburgense, of Saltzburg, 19th of October, on discipline
- 1510 Turonense, of Tours, in September, on the subject of the war about to be declared by Louis XII, in favour of his ally, Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, against pope Julius II
- 1510 Peterkavense, of Peterkau, in Poland, 11th of November, on discipline
- 1511 Pisanum, of Pisa, held by certain cardinals, and called by them a general council, because pope Julius II had not held the general council, which at his election he had sworn to assemble. It was opened on the 1st of September, 1511, and the last session was held on the 21st of April, 1512
- 1512 Lateranense, of Latran, convened by pope Julius II by a bull dated 18th of July, 1511. It was opened on the 3rd of May, 1512, and the last session was held on the 16th of March, 1517
- 1528 Parisiense, of Paris, from 3rd of February to 9th of October, against the errors of Luther, and on discipline
- 1528 Bituricense, of Bourges, 21st of March, } on the same subjects
- 1528 Lugdunense, of Lyons, 21st of March, }
- 1536 Coloniense, of Cologne, on the duties of ecclesiastics, the administration of the sacraments, sepulture, fasts, litanies, processions, monastic orders, &c
- 1545 Tridentinum, of Trent, the last *General Council*, against the errors of Luther, Zuingle, and Calvin, and for the reformation of discipline and manners. The first session was held on the 13th of December, 1545, and the last on the 3rd of December, 1563.

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Magdeburgense, 891
1000 1313 1322
1344 1370 1422
Manaschiertense, 687

Mansolacense, 659
Mantalinse, 879
Mantuanum, 827
1053 1067
Marannense, 590
Marricacense, 1226 1330
Marlacense, 677
Matisconense, 582
585 624 1286
Mediolanense, 346
347 355 380
390 451 679
1009 1103 1117
1287
Meldense, 845 1080
1082 1204 1229
1240
Mellense, 1137
Melitinense, 338
Melodunense, 1216
1225 1301
Melistanum, 1059 123
Mertonense, 1258 1300
Metense, 590, 753 829
862 869 888
Mildorflanum, 1249
Milevitanum, 402 416
Milhtanum, 1089
Moguntiacum, 858
Moguntinum, 752-3 829
847 848 852
857 860 1023
1049 1069 1071
1075 1071 1080
1085 1094 1131
1159 1222 1233
1239 1259 1361
1310 1387 1439
1441

Monspelense, 1162
1192 1215 1224
1228
Apud Montem Sanctæ
Mariæ, 972
Montis Lamarin, 1209
Mopsuestanum, 550
Apud Moretum, 1154
Mosomense, 948 995.
1187
Apud Murillum, 850
Marzahense, 973.

N

Nannetense, 600
1127 1264 1431
Narbonense, 589
791 947 990
1043 1054 1056
1091 1211 1227
1232 1244 1274
Naumburgense, 1286.
Nazareth, 1160
Nemausense, 389
1096

Salmuriense, 1253.
 1276. 1294 1315
 1942
 Salontanum, 1076.
 Saltzburgense, 807
 1178 1274 1281
 1287 1288 1291
 1310 1340 1380
 1386. 1451 1418
 1490
 Sangarense, 393
 Santonense, 562.
 1081 1089 1097
 1232
 Sardinense, 347
 In Sardinia, 521
 Sauriciacum, 590
 Schirvanum, 864
 Schöningense, 1248
 Scotium, 1220
 Selcucense, 359
 410 485 576
 Senense, 1058 1423
 Senonense, 601 846.
 1043 1140 1239
 1272 1276 1269
 1280 1320 1485
 Septimunicum, 418
 Sidense, 391
 Sidonense, 511
 Sigeniense, 1182
 Silvaneense, 873
 968 1235 1310
 1315 1518 1326.
 Sipontinum, 1040
 Sirmiense, 351 337
 358
 Sisense, 1307
 Sleswicense, 1061 1222
 Spalatense, 870 1059
 1069 1075 1165
 Stampense, 1091
 1130 1247
 Stramincense, 895
 Stringomense, 1114
 Succioneense, 744
 861 862 866.
 855 941 1042
 1115 1122 1155
 1201 1155
 Suffetinum, 524.
 Suffutulense, 418
 Sutrinum, 1046
 1059
 Syriacum, 1115
 Szabolchense, 1092.

T

Tarraconense, 464.
 510. 1230 1239

Tarraconense — *contd*

1240 1242. 1244
 1247 1248 1253
 1282. 1291. 1305
 1307 1317
 Tarsense, 431 435. 1177.
 Lauriacense, 841
 Taurinense, 401
 Ahenesium, 418
 Apud Theodonis vil-
 lam, 822 835
 841 1003
 Thessalonicensia duo,
 649 650
 Thevestanum, 362
 Thevinense, 536
 Apud S Tiberium, 907
 Tibenense, 552
 Ticinense, 850 855
 866 876 889
 997 1022 1049
 1081 1423
 Toletanum, 400
 447 527 581
 589 597 610
 635 636. 638
 646 653. 655
 656 675 651
 683 684 688
 694 701 1024
 1339 1347 1353
 Tolosanum, 1056
 1060 1068 1079
 1090 1118 1119
 1129 1161 1219
 1229
 Trajectinum, 1392
 Trecentense, 429 1104
 1107 1118
 Tremenense, 1005
 Treorchiese, 1115
 Trevirense, 385
 927 948 1057
 1227 1238 1310
 1337 1423
 Triburiense 895
 1036 1076
 Tricassinum, 867 878
 Tridestinum, [140]
 Irojanum, 1093
 1115 1127
 Trosolanum, 909 921
 927
 Tullense, 550 859 860
 Turasonense, 1229
 Turonense, 567
 841 887 1050
 1055 1060 1096.
 1163 1236 1239
 1282. 1510

Tusdrense, 417
 Tyanense, 366
 Tyriense, 335 518.
 Tyrium and Berytense
 449

U

Udwardense, 1309
 Ultrajectense, 1079
 Ultrajectinum, 1249
 Umejoviense, 1375
 Urgellense, 799 887
 Utinense, 1310

V

Valentinum, 374
 530 546 585
 855 890 1100
 1209 1248
 Varense, 1368
 In Civitate Vangionum,
 890
 Vasense, 442 529
 Varense, 1113
 Venetense, 465
 Venetum, 1040 1177
 Vercellense, 1050
 Vermetense, 753
 853 863 869
 Vernense, 755 844
 Verolanense, 793
 Veronense, 1184
 Verulanum, 1111
 Viennense, 870
 892. 1060 1112
 1118 1200 1267
 [1311]
 Vindsoriense, 1114.
 Vintonense, 855
 1040 1076. 1139
 1141
 Viridunense, 947
 Vizehacense, 1146
 Vormatiense, 829 1122.
 Vratislaviense, 1243
 1268

W

Westmonasteriense,
 1141 1162. 1173.
 1229
 Wigornienne, 1240
 Wirtzeburgense, 1080
 Wormaltense, 858
 868 1048. 1076.
 1127 1153.

Z

Zelense, 363.
 Zeugmatense, 433.

REGNAL YEARS OF SOVEREIGNS

ONE of the most important and usual dates, as well in this as in other European countries, is that of the year of the reign of the Sovereign in which an event occurred, or by whom any public instrument was issued. Although Justinian was the first Emperor who adopted this practice*, it was before in use by the barbarian Kings whose dominions were formed out of the ruins of the Empire, and particularly by the French Monarchs. But the epoch fixed upon as the commencement of the regnal years of the French Kings, was not always strictly marked in instruments. Whenever the date was introduced by the Merovingian monarchs, the expression was, "Given in year of our reign," which form was continued until the time of Louis le Debonnaire. Under the Carlovingian Princes, so low as the first three reigns of the third race, notaries stated that the act was done in the year of the reign of such a King, but after Philip I, the custom of the Merovingian Sovereigns was partly revived. The grand Feudatories of the crown also dated "in the reigns of the Kings of France." During an interregnum, it was usual to date from the death of the preceding King, and there are instances of this being done even during the reign of his successor.

The dates of regnal years have been extremely various, and it is scarcely possible to reconcile many of them with any general principle, or to make them agree with each other, or with History. This fact has often caused documents which were unquestionably authentic, to be rejected as forgeries. It is necessary to remember

* In September, A D 537. De Vaines' Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique, art "Dates," from which I learned work the remarks in the text on the regnal years of the French and other Foreign Monarchs have been translated.

that the reign of one King often formed several epochs. That of Charlemagne, for example, presents no less than three his reign over France, over the Lombards, and his Empire. Some Kings dated from their Coronation, which, in early periods, frequently occurred in the lifetime of their fathers, from their accession to the Crown, from their marriages, from their conquest, at different periods, of other Kingdoms, &c. Many Sovereigns computed their reigns from the entire revolution of one regnal year, while others included the fractions of a year, that is to say, a Prince having ascended the throne in the middle, or towards the close of a civil year, that year was reckoned as an entire year.

BULLS — The date of the regnal year of the Emperors was first introduced into **BULLS** by pope Vigilius, in the sixth century, and the custom was continued until the middle of the eleventh century. After the establishment of the Empire of the West by the French Monarchs, the dates of their coronation succeeded that of the Greek Emperors in **BULLS**, but in the tenth century the regnal years of the Emperors were again used. After the time of the Emperor Otho this custom fell into desuetude, and no instance is known of its occurrence subsequent to the year 1038. The genuineness of any Bull in which such a date is introduced, since that period, is therefore open to much suspicion. From what has been just said, it is to be inferred that the omission of the date of the Emperors in **BULLS**, from the middle of the sixth to the middle of the eleventh century, ought not to create a doubt of their authenticity; that a Bull anterior to the sixth, and subsequent to the eighth century, which contains the date of the reign of an Emperor of Constantinople, ought, at least, to be suspected, and that if it contains the date of an Emperor of the West between 919 and 962, it is evidently false.

ECCLESIASTICAL INSTRUMENTS. — The Churches of Spain and France dated their acts from the reign of their Kings, as early as the sixth century, as appears by

the council of Tarragona, in 516, and by the fifth council of Orleans, which is the first dated from the reign of a King of France. This date was afterwards very generally adopted, and in the eleventh century, the custom became nearly universal.

PUBLIC ACTS AND CHARTERS — It has already been observed that Justinian first ordered the regnal years of the Emperors to be inserted in public acts, but though this fact is certain, it is not unlikely that such a date may be found previous to his reign. From the second, to part of the third century, the reigns of the Emperors were usually reckoned from the time when they assumed the title of "Augustus," and not from the period when they were recognised as Emperors by the senate. From the close of the third, and in the fourth century, the reigns were computed from the time when they were made Emperors.

The following observations on the date of the regnal years of Sovereign Princes will be divided according to centuries.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH CENTURIES.

The acts of the first Kings of France, besides the date of the day, contained the date of their reign, and they omitted that of the Emperors, to show their independence of Imperial supremacy. The dates of private charters of the Romans and Gauls, in the sixth century, were nearly the same, and only differed from each other by the former being dated more frequently in the years of the consulate of the Emperors, and the latter more frequently in the years of the reign of their Kings. The last date often caused much confusion, as the regnal years of a Prince did not then always commence with his accession, but occasionally with the civil year, so that it was sometimes requisite to compute their reigns by the current year, and sometimes by the year which ended on the anniversary of the day on which they mounted the throne.

THE SEVENTH CENTURY

In the seventh century, the regnal years of the French Kings were so commonly used, that in many instances no other date occurs. In Italy they still dated in the years of the Emperors.

THE EIGHTH CENTURY.

Charlemagne, until the year 800, used both the date of the years of his reign in France, and of his reign in Italy. As these events have several distinct epochs, that practice often creates embarrassment. The death of his father, King Pepin, his coronation, and the death of his brother Carloman, after which he reigned alone, are all periods from which his reign in France is dated. During the interregna, or in the time of Princes who were not recognised as Kings, private charters of this age (in places where it was customary to use the regnal year), were dated in such or such year after the death of the last King.

THE NINTH CENTURY.

In the succeeding centuries, especially from the ninth, in France and Germany, the years of the reigns of Sovereigns were frequently reckoned, when indicating a new regnal year, from the commencement of the civil year, which then began at Christmas. Thus, a Prince, having ascended the throne on the 20th of December, would call the period from that day to the 25th of the same month the *first* year of his reign, and his *second* regnal year commenced from the 25th, because regard was only paid to the civil year, and not to the revolution of 365 days from the beginning of the reign. Besides this mode of computing the regnal years in the ninth century, they were dated from different epochs.

The dates in the acts of Louis le Debonnaire are reckoned from two epochs—his reign over Aquitaine,

and his Empire The years of his reign in Aquitaine were only reckoned from Easter day, 781, on which he was crowned King at Rome, though he had been named King of Aquitaine from his birth The epoch of his Empire was fixed to the 28th of January, 814, though he was crowned Emperor in the month of September, 813

Four epochs are to be discovered, from which the years of the reign of Lothaire were computed The first was from the 31st of July, 817, when he was associated in the Empire by Louis le Debonnaire, the second began in 822, when he was sent to the Kingdom of Italy, the third in 823, when he received the Imperial Crown from the hands of the Pope, and the fourth in 840, when he succeeded his father in the Empire.

The acts of Louis II, son of the Emperor Lothaire, were also dated from four epochs The first from the year 844, when he was declared King of Italy, the second from the year 849, when he was associated in the Empire by his father, the third from the 2nd of December, 849, the day of his coronation as Emperor, and the fourth from the 28th of September, in the year 855, when he succeeded his father

In dating the acts of Charles the Bald, no less than six epochs were used The first was from the year 837, when his father gave him the Kingdom of Neustria, the second from the year 838, when he was made King of Aquitaine, the third from 839, when the lords of that Kingdom swore fealty to him, the fourth from 840, when he succeeded Louis le Debonnaire, the fifth from the 9th of September, 870, when he was crowned at Metz as King of Lorraine, and the sixth and last from the 25th of December, 875, when he was crowned as Emperor.

Charles le Gros likewise used divers epochs The first was the death of his father, the 28th of August, 876, the second from the year 879, when he was made King of Lombardy, the third from Christmas, 880, the day on which he was crowned Emperor, the

fourth from the 20th of January, 882, the day of the death of his brother Louis, King of Austrasia, or Eastern France, the fifth from the year 884, in which Carloman, King of France, died

Louis of Bavaria, also, dated from divers epochs. The first was from the end of the year 825, the second from the year 833 or 834, the third from the year 838; and the fourth from the year 840. It is presumed that the commencement of the reign of King Eudes was dated from several epochs, the two principal of which are the years 887 and 888, this last being that of his coronation. The first epoch of the reign of Arnould is from the month of November, 887, when he was declared King of Germany, on the deposition of Charles le Gros, the second is from the year 894, when he went into Italy, and the third from the year of his elevation to the Empire, in 896.

Other Kings dated more commonly from one epoch, namely, from the beginning of their reign. It is necessary to be observed, that Sovereigns were not always acknowledged immediately on their accession, in all parts of the Kingdom, for this sometimes did not take place for two, three, or four years afterwards. Thus, the beginning of the same reign varies in different provinces.

The most usual date in the private charters of the ninth century, is that of the reigns of Kings and Emperors. It has been already said, that it was usual to date from the death of a King. In this century, charters were occasionally dated, during an interregnum, in the reign of Jesus Christ ("regnante Christo"), which formula was even used in countries where a King existed, but had not yet been acknowledged.

THE TENTH CENTURY

In this century, many Sovereigns dated their instruments from different epochs of their reign. Charles le Simple used four. — the first was the 28th of January,

893, the year of his coronation, the second the 3rd of January, 898, the year of the death of King Eudes, when he became master of all the French monarchy, the third, the 21st of January, 912, the year of the death of Louis of Germany, when he began to reign in Lorraine, the fourth was the year 900, when he was acknowledged in Aquitaine. Raoul dated from the year of his coronation, 923. Louis d'Outremer generally dated from his coronation, in 936, but sometimes from the death of his father, Charles le Simple, in 929. Lothaire, son of Louis d'Outremer, very rarely dated his public acts from his association in the throne in the year 952, during his father's lifetime, but commonly from his coronation, in the year 954. Louis V, son of Lothaire, and the last King of the second race, was associated in the regal dignity in the year 979, by his father, with whose name his own is joined in some instruments, but he is not known to have granted any after the death of Lothaire.

Under the third race, public acts varied much in their dates. Those of Hugh Capet are dated from his election, in the year 987, and in 988, when he associated his son Robert with him in the throne. the greater part of his instruments are dated from both epochs.

It must not be forgotten that the revolution of the regnal year was not always computed from the time of the coronation, but from the first day of the civil year. The observation relative to the private charters of the preceding century is also applicable to this. The Kings were not always acknowledged by all the provinces under their dominions immediately after their coronation, and in the interregnum it was usual to date "from the reign of Jesus Christ," or from the death of the last King. In Italy, the date of the reigning King was always used. The emperors of Germany in this century usually dated from their elevation to the throne, but as they did not bear the title of Emperor until after they were crowned as such, they sometimes dated from the period when they received the Imperial

crown Some of them used many other epochs with reference to their acquisitions, as well by succession as by right of conquest.

THE ELEVENTH CENTURY

It was especially in the eleventh century that the Ecclesiastical calculation began to be attended to, and it is evident, by the accumulation of dates introduced into charters, that a knowledge of the subject was much cultivated but the different modes of reckoning the years, and the very frequent variations in the dates of the reigns of the Kings of France, are a source of great perplexity to chronologists Their public acts often show many fixed points, derived from certain events, which deserve to be considered as epochs, but there are others, and in great numbers, which, from the faults of the copyists, or from the different periods at which the French Kings were successively acknowledged by their provinces and their subjects, from the different manner of beginning the civil year and the years of the reigns, or from our ignorance as to what may have served as epochs, confuse those who seek to reconcile all the dates which occur therein, with each other The observation applies particularly to this century, although the preceding is not free from similar inconveniences It is, however, sufficient to mention the fixed epochs of this period which have been most used in dates for to such acts as are otherwise dated, the preceding observation applies.

The first epoch of the reign of King Robert is the 30th of December, 987, the day on which he was crowned but his coronation is more frequently assigned to the 1st of January, 988, and these two epochs are improperly confounded, because the regnal year was reckoned according to the civil year The third is from the death of Hugh Capet, who had associated Robert in the throne, on the 24th of October, 996, which epoch is the best known, and most followed. A fourth

was the second coronation of Robert at Rheims, in 990 or 991, but this was rarely used.

Henry the First was crowned at Rheims on the 14th of May, 1027, during his father's lifetime, and succeeded him on the 20th of July, 1031. These are the only two dates derived from known and settled points.

Charters of unquestionable authenticity differ from each other in the reign of Philip the First, in which there were at least four epochs. The first was the day of his coronation, the 25th of May, 1059, the second from the death of King Henry, his father, the 4th of August, 1060, the third from the time when Philip assumed the government of the Kingdom, in 1061, the fourth from the death of Count Baldwin, his guardian, in 1067.

The public acts of the Emperor Henry the Second are dated from two epochs: from the 6th of June, 1002, on which day he succeeded his father, Otho III, and from the 14th of February, 1014, on which he was crowned Emperor. His successor, Conrad II, also reckoned both from his accession to the throne, and from his coronation as Emperor. Henry III added thereto the epochs of his association in the throne by Conrad III, and of his coronation at Soleure, as King of Burgundy, in 1038. Henry IV reckoned from the year 1054, when he was declared and crowned King of Germany, from the 5th of October, 1056, when he succeeded his father, and from the 31st of March, 1084, when he received the Imperial crown. The Kings of Spain rarely use the years of their reign.

Remarks on the use of the regnal year in the diplomas of the Kings of England, will be found in another part of the volume.*

THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

The dates of the reigns of the Kings of France in the twelfth century were still taken from different epochs.

* Vide pp. 283. et seq. postea.

Louis le Gros reckoned the years of his reign from his association in the throne by his father, and from his coronation after his father's death, the first of which events is fixed to the year 1099, and the second to the 3rd of August, 1108. In the first period, instruments were often dated from the joint reign of the father and the son, and sometimes from the reign of either of them separately. In the second, many acts were dated, precisely, from the month of August, 1109, and not from the beginning of the civil year, so that acts, of the year 1109, were nevertheless dated from the first year of the reign of Louis VI. It is singular that Louis le Gros should sometimes, in his acts, have added the years of the reign of his Queen to those of his own and it is no less extraordinary, that he should have admitted the years of the reign of his eldest son Philip, and especially those of Louis le Jeune, after their respective coronations in 1129 and 1131, and that he should have mentioned, in his dates, the consent of his children.

Louis VII was consecrated on the 15th of October, 1131, and assumed the administration of the Kingdom during the long illness of his father, whom he succeeded on the 1st of August, 1137 or 1136. All these events have served as epochs whence part of his acts are dated. Moreover, he was crowned four times: the first time at his consecration, and the three others at his successive marriages, which perhaps form four additional epochs. He also dated from the birth of his son, Philip-Augustus, and sometimes the date of the reign is not found in his acts. Philip-Augustus was consecrated at Rheims, on the 1st of November, 1179, and crowned, a second time, at St Denis, on the 29th of May, 1180, and succeeded his father on the 18th of September in the same year, from which three epochs his public instruments, as well as historians, date the years of his reign.

The great vassals of the crown showed scarcely any other mark of dependence on the Kings of France than

dating their charters in the years of their reign . but even this was not always observed , and when they did so, they added thereto the regnal years of some other Sovereign

The Emperors of Germany in this century dated from two epochs , from their elevation to the throne of Germany, and from their coronation as Emperors, with the exception of Conrad III , who always dated from the years of his reign only, even after he received the Imperial crown . In Spain, the dates of the regnal year were still rare , but in the charters of the Kings of England and Scotland they often occur . This date was always used in private charters

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

In the thirteenth century, important documents are easily distinguished from those of less moment, by the date of the reign, which does not occur in the latter

The coronation of Philip-Augustus, during the life of Louis le Jeune, his father, on the 1st of November, 1179, and the death of the latter, formed two epochs for dating his regnal years

Louis VIII , the first Capetian King who was not crowned during the lifetime of his father, dated from the beginning of his reign only . Although Saint Louis did not attain his majority until the 25th of April, 1236, he always dated his acts from the death of his father, and from the year of his coronation in 1226 . Philip III dated from his coronation, in 1270. Philip IV rarely used the date of his reign, but only the date of the current year . The emperor Frederick II dated from four epochs , — first, from his coronation at Palermo, as King of Sicily, in 1198 ; secondly, from the day of his election as successor to the Kingdom of Germany, in 1212, and not from the day of his coronation , thirdly, from the 22d of November, when he received the Imperial crown at Rome , fourthly, from his title of King of Jerusalem, which he assumed

in 1226, during the life of Jane of Brienne. Nevertheless, the date of the regnal year does not always appear in the acts of this Prince. The Emperor Philip, and his successors, dated from their coronations.

The years of the reign are frequently omitted in the acts of the Kings of Spain. The Kings of England dated either from their coronation, or from the year in which they were acknowledged as Kings, but this date is not always found in the acts of the Kings of Scotland.

Among the dates of private charters, that of the reign of the Sovereign Princes is usual, but sometimes, as in Normandy, they are only dated at the place, on the day, and in the current year. In England, the date of the reigning Prince was generally introduced.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

In the fourteenth century, the dates of the years began to be derived from one epoch. Louis X, although King of Navarre as early as 1307, only dated his acts from his reign over the French, that is, from the year 1314, after the death of his father. After the death of Louis X, in 1316, the regency of the Kingdom was conferred upon his brother, Philip le Long. In the interval from the 8th of June, 1316, to the 9th of January of the same year (i. e. 1317, the year having begun at Easter), the day of his coronation, he issued many acts in quality of Regent. But these two Kings, and many of their successors in this century, did not date from their reign, but only used the common dates of place, day, and the current year. The only exceptions are some acts of John II and of Charles V.

The Emperors often dated from the year of their reign, though from only one epoch. They only added thereto the date of the place, day, and current year. The Kings of Spain and Sicily dated nearly in the same manner. The charters of the Kings of England differed little in this respect from those of other Sovereigns, and it is to be remarked, only, that Edward III. sometimes used

the date of his reigns in France as well as in England * In France, as well as in England, private charters were sometimes, in this century, dated from the reigns of the respective Monarchs

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

In the fifteenth century, Charles VII, Louis II, and the two following Kings of France, dated in the years of their reigns, but always from one epoch only, whereas the Emperors of Germany still dated from many epochs, viz, from their accession to the throne of the Romans, of Hungary, of Bohemia, &c, and from their Imperial coronation But these various dates, both in this and in the following century, were specified by the common formula — “Of our reign in Hungary, the year, ’ &c — “Of our reign in Bohemia, the year,” &c While the Duke of Albany administered the affairs of Scotland, the public instruments were dated in the years of his government †

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

In the acts of the Kings of France in the sixteenth century, the dates of the place, of the day of the current year, and of the reign, uniformly occur

* Vide p 318 postea.

† For example — “Datum sub testimonio magni sigilli officii nostri, apud villam de Innerkethyne, decimo nono die mensis Augusti, anno Domini 1423, et Gubernationis nostræ tertio.” — *Kcedera*, vol x p 293.

REGNAL YEARS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND

THE importance of extreme accuracy respecting the REGNAL,* YEARS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND, is at once shown by the fact that, in most instances, after the reign of Henry the Second, no other date of a year occurs, either in public or private instruments, than the year of the reign of the existing Monarch, and that an error respecting the exact day from which the regnal year is calculated, may produce a *mistake of one entire year* in reducing such date to the year of the Incarnation. Every year of a King's reign is in two years of our Lord, except (which has never yet happened in England), in the case of an accession on the 1st of January. The first year of the reign of our late Sovereign commenced on the 26th of June, 1830, and terminated on the 25th of June, 1831. If, therefore, the beginning of that reign be erroneously calculated, — for example, from the 28th instead of from the 26th of June, 1830, — every document dated on the 26th and 27th of June, 1 William IV, would be assigned to the year 1831, instead of the year 1830, and a similar mistake would occur on each of those days in every year of that reign.

* The necessity of a word to express the sentence — "years of a King's reign," — might almost justify the creation of one for the purpose, but though the appropriate word "*regnal*" does not occur in any dictionary, there are early authorities for its use, in the sense in which it is employed in the text. In the dedication of Hopton's "Concordancy of Years," to Lord Chief Justice Coke, first published in 1615, he says, "After, as induced by complaint of some, I observed the inconveniences that happened to the vulgar wits and mean capacities, in the calculation of the expiration of time by such rules and computations as be now extant, occasioned chiefly thereunto by the participation of every one *regnal* year with two *ecclesian* years, because the year of any Prince's reign (as yet) began in one year of our Lord, taking part of the same, ending in the next, and participating likewise thereof, by which means, when a question is made by the *regnal* year only, the common doubt is, to which year of our Lord it answers unto, or, a question being made by the year of our Lord, without mention of the *regnal* year, to know if it answer to the year of the King that did take beginning or ending in the *ecclesian* year." In the preface to the "*Chronica Juridicalia*," published in 1683, the word *regnal* also occurs. After noticing the civil and astronomical years — "thirdly, there is what we call the year *regnal*, and that beginneth on the day, and at the immediate moment, of the decease of each last preceding King, to the rightful heir and successor of this Imperial crown."

The effect of an error of even a few days, much more of one entire year, in the date of events, must be evident, and a *correct* TABLE OF THE REGNAL YEARS OF THE KINGS of England is consequently a *sine quâ non* to the historical student. Without it he will often find himself embarrassed by the impossibility of reconciling the date of one instrument relating to a particular affair, with other documents on the same subject. A suspicion of the genuineness of some of them will be created, and with respect to circumstances of which the precise time is not settled by other evidence, he may be led by such discrepancies into fatal errors. From mistakes in Chronology, effects are confounded with their causes, and deductions are drawn, and hypotheses formed, on imaginary discoveries. The pride of detecting what are supposed to be the oversights of preceding writers, often imparts an air of triumph to an Historian's statements, and his fancied superiority displays itself in an ill-concealed sneer at the ignorance or carelessness of his predecessors. His readers, misled by such an appearance of critical sagacity, naturally adopt his opinions, and his errors being diffused and perpetuated by succeeding writers, become part of what is called "History."

The value of accurate Tables of the REGNAL YEARS of English Sovereigns being indisputable, some surprise must be felt, when it is stated that *no Table of this nature has ever been printed which is not full of errors*, not in one or two reigns only, but in the reigns of nearly all our early Monarchs. These mistakes have originated in assuming, on the dictum of legal authorities*, that at *all periods* of English history

* In Michaelmas term, 1 Phz, the Judges, Chief Baron, and Attorney and Solicitor General, formed several resolutions in relation to the statute 1 Edw VI cap 7 for discontinuance of certain offices on the demise of the King, the first of which resolutions was, that "The King who is heir or successor may write and begin his reign the said day that his progenitor or predecessor died." — *Dyer's Reports*, p 165, and *Anderson's First Report*, p 44. Two references to this subject only have been found in the Year Books. In a case argued in Michaelmas term, 4 Hen VI 1425, Fulthorp, one of the King's sergeants, observed, "Come en case mottomus, que le Roy se demurrust, en le matin d'un jour, ceo die que ceo jour serra dit ceo jour tanqe al nute, et tous les briefs et patents en ceo nome, et nient de-

as at present, in contemplation of the law, "the King never dies," that there is no inchoate or incomplete right in the next heir, but that he succeeds *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, the instant his predecessor expires, and that the reign of every English Monarch has always begun on, and was calculated from, the day of the death of the preceding Sovereign. It will, however, be proved that, from the reign of John to that of Edward VI, the several reigns did not commence until some act of sovereignty was performed by the new Monarch (generally the "proclamation of his peace"), or until he was publicly recognised by his subjects, and that, in the cases of the first eight Kings after the Conquest, their reigns did not begin until the solemnis-

south le nosme de novel roy"—Y B 4 Hen VI p 7. A similar opinion was expressed by the Court in Michaelmas term, 7 Hen VII p 14, in a case of alienation in mortmain, wherein it was laid down, that the year must be reckoned from the day after the alienation "Come si le Roy murrust cest jour, et mesme le jour un autre est esleu, in cest cas il serra pris le jour de cesty qe est mort"—Y B 7 Hen VII p 5. This dictum agrees with the decision in Coke's Fifth Report, which will be again quoted, that there cannot be a fraction or division of a day in law, on account of the uncertainty, but, as will appear in a subsequent part of this article, such division of a day existed in the case of the regnal years of Edward I, and that from the reign of Edward VI to the present time, the day on which the King dies is considered the first day of the reign of his successor, as well as the last day of the reign of the deceased monarch. It is said, in Howell's State Trials, that since the accession of Edward the First, there has been no interregnum. "The crown has always been claimed though not constantly enjoyed, by right of blood," and from the precedents adduced, and opinions taken, at the accession of James I, it was declared to be the law of England "that there can be no interregnum within the same" (Vol II p 62b). Mr Hardy has well remarked, in his introduction to the Close Rolls, that "It does not appear to have been the ancient practice of the English constitution, at the decease of a King, to consider his successor as King until he had been inaugurated. The modern law maxim is, that the King never dies, which supposes that in England there can be no interregnum, the next heir succeeding as King immediately upon the throne becoming vacant. King John did not assume the regal dignity and prerogative until he had been crowned, although his brother Richard had been dead upwards of seven weeks before his (John's) coronation took place, and the reign of Henry III, like that of his father, was reckoned from the day of his enthronement. The accession of Edward I was held to be upon the day of his recognition, and not upon the day of his father's demise, which happened four days previous. The fact that all the Rolls of Chancery commence the regnal year of each King agreeably to this mode of computation, supports this hypothesis, and, moreover, it does not appear that any of the early English monarchs exercised any act of sovereign power, or disposed of public affairs, till after their election or coronation. These few examples appear to be undeniable proofs, that the fundamental laws and constitutions of this kingdom, based on the Anglo-Saxon custom, were, at that time, against an hereditary succession, unless by common consent of the whole realm."

ation of that necessary compact between a Monarch and his people — his coronation. Sometimes several days, and sometimes many weeks, elapsed between the acquisition of the inchoate right by the death or deposition of the former Sovereign, and the perfection of that right in the manner described. These facts are not material for Chronological purposes alone. They tend to establish a Constitutional point of the greatest importance, namely, that though the Crown may have been hereditary, yet that the right to it, on the part of the heir, was not of so absolute a nature as to depend only on the mere demise of the last possessor. So far back as the inquiry can be traced by evidence, that is, from the time of King John, the reign of the Monarch did not begin until his Coronation, and though records do not exist to prove it, there are weighty reasons for believing, that the reigns of William I and II, Henry I, Stephen, Henry II, and Richard I, also began on the day of that ceremony. In the following dissertation on the commencement of each King's reign, the subject is for the first time fully discussed, and it is hoped that the authorities adduced will be sufficient to prevent any doubts or mistakes for the future.*

Tyrrell, one of the most learned writers on the Constitution, in his "*Bibliotheca Politica*†," has devoted an entire chapter to an inquiry into the manner in which the

* For the evidence which has been derived from the records in the Record Office in the Tower, the author is indebted to his friend Thomas Duffus Hardy, esq, the chief clerk in that establishment, but this acknowledgment very inadequately expresses his obligation to that gentleman. In almost every part of this volume he has derived valuable assistance from Mr Hardy's erudition and general information, more particularly in relation to the regnal years of the Kings of England. To that subject Mr Hardy's attention had for some time been directed, but, on finding that the author purposed to investigate it, he liberally placed his memoranda at his disposal, and furnished him with whatever other information he required from the records in the Tower. He has likewise materially benefited by Mr Hardy's prefaces to the Close and Charter Rolls, wherein much original historical and antiquarian learning and research are displayed.

† "*Bibliotheca Politica, or an Inquiry into the ancient Constitution of the English Government*, by James Tyrrell, Esq" Folio 1718. Dialogue, xii p 604. The labours of that learned person are not sufficiently known. His *History of England*, though tinged by political prejudices, is highly valuable for its accuracy and research.

early Norman Kings succeeded to the Crown Speaking of the maxim laid down by Finch, and other lawyers, that "the King never dies," he says, "Though I grant ever since the Crown has been claimed by descent, the law has gone as you have cited it, and that Finch's law lays it down for a maxim, I shall not deny but from the beginning or original of Kingly government (whether we look before or after your Conquest), it will appear that the throne was often vacant, till such time as the Great Council of the Kingdom had agreed who should fill it And to show you I do not speak without good authority, pray tell me (if this maxim had then obtained) why, after the death of William I his eldest son, Robert Duke of Normandy, did not immediately take upon him the title of King of England, or at least have done it after the death of William Rufus² who, you know, was placed on the Throne, not by right of inheritance, but by his father's testament, confirmed and approved of (according to the ancient English Saxon custom of succession) by the common consent of the Great Council of the whole Kingdom, and yet, notwithstanding, after the death of this William, Henry his younger brother succeeded him by the free election and consent of the same Council, and yet that Duke Robert should never in all his lifetime take upon him the title of King Pray tell me, likewise, (if this maxim had been then known) why Maud, the Empress, immediately upon the death of her father King Henry I, did not take (nor yet her husband the Duke of Anjou in her right) the title of King and Queen of England, though she had had homage paid her, and fealty sworn to her, in the lifetime of her father, as the immediate successor to the Crown, and yet, notwithstanding, the utmost title she could assume was that of *Domina Anglorum*, Lady or Mistress (not Queen) of the English, whilst Stephen, who had no other title but the election of the Great Council of the nation, held both the crown and title of King as long as he lived² As also why Arthur Duke of Britain, who, according to the now received rules of succession, was the next heir to the

Crown upon the death of King Richard I., never took upon him the title of King, unless it were that he very well knew that his uncle, King John, had been placed in the throne by the common consent and election of the Great Council of the Kingdom ? So likewise, after the death of King John, why Henry his son was not immediately proclaimed King, till such time as the Great Council of the clergy, nobility, and people had met and agreed to send back Prince Lewis, whom they had chosen for their King (though not being crowned he never took upon himself that title), and so chose Henry III (then an infant) for their King ? Lastly, why all these Princes, *viz*, Henry II, Richard I, and Henry III, who, according to your notions, were undoubted heirs of the Crown, never took upon them the title of Kings of England, nor are so styled by any of our historians, till after their elections and coronations, if it had not then been received for law, that it was the election of the people, and coronation subsequent thereunto, that made them Kings, and till this was performed (though they might look upon themselves as ever so lawful successors) the Throne was, notwithstanding, esteemed in law vacant "

In another place Tyrrell says, " I pray answer me that question I have so long put, though without any reply, *viz*, why, before this election and coronation was performed, none of those Princes that came to the Crown by your supposed right of succession, are called by any higher title than Dukes of Normandy, or Earls of Poictou ? So that from what has been here said, I think it plainly appears, that no less than seven of the eight Princes from your William the Conqueror (reckoning him for one) to King Henry III, have owed their title to the Crown, not to any right of succession, but either to the election of the people alone, or else to the will or designation of the last King, confirmed by the general consent of the people given thereunto, and without which it would not have been good, according to the ancient custom of the English Saxons, before your

Conquest where, besides the testament of the King deceased, there was also required the consent or election of the Great Council So that you see here was no alteration made in the form of our choosing our Kings after your Conquest from what it was before, for no less than seven or eight descents”*

In answer to the argument, “That to make it yet plainer that there was no vacancy or interregnum in all these successions you have mentioned, consult what Chronologer you please, or look into the most ancient tables of the succession of our Kings of England, or into our old printed statutes or law books, and you will still find the reign of the succeeding Prince to commence from the death of his next predecessor, without any vacancy or interregnum between And these I think to be a great deal surer marks of their succeeding to their Royal dignity, by a pretence, at least, of a right of inheritance from the father or brother, rather than this fancy of yours that you lay so much stress upon, that because of their not being styled Kings by our historians till their pretended election and coronation was over, they were not so indeed †,”—Tyrrell observes, “But I come now to answer your last argument, whereby you would prove that there was no vacancy or interregnum in this age, which is, because that our chronicles and tables of succession do still begin the reign of each King from the day of the decease of his predecessor, without any vacancy or interregnum between them To which I reply, that none of our ancient chronicles or historians reckon thus, as I know of, but rather acknowledge a vacancy of the throne to have been between each succession, and as for the tables of the succession of our Kings, when you can show me one more ancient than the time from which I grant the Crown of England began to be looked upon as a successive, and not an elective Kingdom, I shall be of your opinion But admit it were so, since the succession to the Crown had been for the most part mixed,

* P 615

† Ibid

partly elective, and partly hereditary, our Kings might, to maintain the honour of their title, still reckon their coming to the Crown immediately from the death of the last predecessor, though there have been oftentimes some days and weeks between the one and the other, as I have now proved, and shall prove further by and by, which being but small fractions of time, are not taken notice of in the whole account, which may be, notwithstanding, very agreeable to law, for both my lords Dyer and Anderson in their reports do agree 'that the King, who is heir or successor, may write and begin his reign the same day that his progenitor or predecessor dies' "•

It consequently appears, that Tyrrell was not aware that the computation of the regnal years of our Monarchs from Richard the First (if not before) to Edward the Sixth, agrees completely with his theory

It is believed that the first work on the Constitution since Tyrrell wrote, in which the fact is noticed, that the accession of some of the early Kings after the Conquest, was dated from the day of their Coronation, is in a recent "Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England," by Mr. Allen, where that circumstance is adduced to support the doctrine that the Crown of this country was then, as in the time of the Saxons, in form at least, elective, but it is remarkable that its learned author does not allude to the expression used by most of the contemporary chroniclers, when speaking of the succession of a new Monarch. The words "*in regem electus*" or "*elevatus*" are frequently employed, the Coronation is described in terms which scarcely admit of a doubt, that that ceremony was considered to render the individual previously elected, King *de facto*, and that, until it was celebrated, he did not fully possess the Kingly office. With this usage the date of their regnal years perfectly agrees Mr. Allen is, however, as will be afterwards shown,

* Bibliotheca Politica, p. 617, and *vide* p. 284 *antea*, note

mistaken in saying that Richard I. was an exception to this custom, and "that there are public acts in his name, dated in the first year of his reign, *before* his Coronation had taken place." * The custom continued, without interruption, until the accession of Edward I, who was in the Holy Land when his father died, but his reign did not commence until he was recognised by his subjects, which took place four days after the decease of the preceding Monarch

While, however, English writers have, until very lately, appeared ignorant of so interesting a fact, those of France were fully aware of the circumstance. It is expressly noticed in "*L'Art de verifier les Dates*," and it is still more remarkable, that the editors of that learned work derived the information, not from a manuscript in some obscure provincial library in France, but actually from a well-known record in the Exchequer Office at Westminster, called "*The Red Book of the Exchequer*" The editors of "*L'Art de verifier les Dates*" were not, however, the only French authors who have noticed the circumstance, for De Vaines adverted to it in his "*Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique*," published in 1774 † Thus a point of the highest Historical importance, on which the accuracy of the date of numerous documents of all periods, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, depends, — which to some extent, involves a constitutional question of great moment, — and which has been known to French historians and antiquaries for more than half a century, has recently been brought forward as a *new discovery* ‡, and the memoranda in the Red Book of the Exchequer have lately been printed, under

* Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England, by John Allen, p 47 8vo 1840

† "Les diplomes de Guillaume le Conquerant offrent deux époques, celle de la mort du Roi St Edouard, le 5 Janvier, 1066, et celle de son couronnement dans l'abbaye de Westminster le jour de Noël suivant," pp 362, 363 "Les années des regnes sont assez communément omises dans les diplomes des Rois d'Espagne ceux d'Angleterre sont beaucoup plus exacts à cet égard, ils partent ou de leur couronnement, ou de l'année où ils ont été reconnus pour Rois," p 316

‡ Quarterly Review for June, 1826 No. lxxv p 297

the idea that the information which they contain was hitherto unknown ! *

It is, nevertheless, due to the Society of Antiquaries of London to remark, that the importance of extreme accuracy in the dates of charters and other instruments, was pointed out many years since by one of its learned members, in an " Essay on the Anachronisms and Inaccuracies of English writers, respecting the Times of the assembling of Parliaments, and of the Dates of Treaties, &c "† The mistakes which had been made in computing the regnal years of our monarchs occupy a principal part of that essay, but what was intended to be a correction of those errors, is, in fact, a repetition of the same false principle which produced them, for the common fallacy, that the instruments of our Monarchs were dated from their *accession*, that the laws and constitution of England do not admit of any interregnum, and that the King never dies, because the next heir succeeds at the very instant the former monarch expires are stated as facts which cannot be disputed. No little merit ought, however, to be attributed to the author of the observations alluded to, for having called the attention of the public to the necessity of a careful revision of the Tables by which the dates of ancient documents were computed, and the following remarks are so just, that it is an additional proof of the supineness of the antiquaries of England, and of the general indifference to Historical knowledge in this country, that they should not long since have induced the Society to which they were addressed, or some individual undistinguished by the honour of belonging to it, to supply the desideratum pointed out — " Historians and writers, who have published and quoted our national records, have misled those who have incautiously followed them into the most manifest deviations from the truths of History and Chronology. They assigned the holding of

* Cooper on Records, vol. II. p. 324

† By Thomas Astle, Esq., in January, 1802. Vide Archæologia, vol. XIV. pp. 162—167

Parliaments to years in which no Parliaments were held, and grants, charters, treaties, and other instruments, have had erroneous dates assigned to them. The consequences of these anachronisms are too obvious to require being detailed" — "It will be of real utility to future writers, if the Tables of the commencement and continuances of the reigns of our Kings, and of the times of sitting, the adjournment, and dissolution of each Parliament, were corrected and published, from the accession of William I, to the present time, more especially as former writers appear to have been very incorrect" *

THE SAXON MONARCHS Regnal years appear to have been used by the Saxon Kings in their charters in the seventh century, and, occasionally without any other dates, as early as the years 798 and 801 †, but it was usual to add to the regnal year, the year of the Incarnation, together with other dates ‡

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR The commencement of the reign of this monarch is usually dated from the day of the battle of Hastings, Saturday the 14th of October, 1066 §, but, according to De Vaines ||, it was dated from two epochs, the one, the death of Edward the Confessor, which occurred on the 5th of January, 1066, and the other, William's coronation, which took place at Westminster on Christ-

* Archæologia, vol. xiv p. 167

† The charter of Cænwulf, in 798, is dated "anno regni secundo" (Cotton Aug. ii. n. 97), and another of the same monarch, in 801, is dated "anno imperii nostri" (Text Roff. 1.5)

‡ For example the grant of Wiglaf of Mercia to archbishop Uulfred, in 831, is, "Regi regnanti ac governanti in perpetuum Domino Deo Zabaoth, anno vero Domini Incarnationis dccc^oxxxi^o Indictione viii^o Ego Unglaf gratia Dei Rex Merciorum, anno primo secundi regni mei." The next is that of Athelstan's grant to the church of Worcester, in 930 "Anno Domini Incarnationis dcccc^oxxxi^o Regni vero mihi commissi vi Indictione vii, Epacta iii, Concurrente ii, septimis Junii idibus, Luna xxi, in civitate omnibus notâ quæ Londinæ dicitur" Cotton MS. Tiberius, A. xiii. See other examples postea.

§ All authorities agree in the date of this battle.

|| "Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique," tome i pp. 362, 363.

mas day in that year * The manner in which the best contemporary authorities describe his accession seems, however, to imply that his reign began with his coronation. His chaplain says he was elected King, "electus in regem," and crowned on Christmas day † The Saxon chronicle, after noticing the battle of Hastings, proceeds "Then, on Midwinter's day, archbishop Aldred hallowed him to King at Westminster, and gave him possession with the books of Christ, and also swore him, ere that he would set the Crown on his head, that he would so well govern this nation as any King before him best did, if they would be faithful to him ‡ On the other hand there is reason to believe that William's accession was considered by some chroniclers to have commenced a few days before the battle of Hastings Hoveden §, Hemingford ||, and Simon of Durham ¶, state that he reigned 20 years 10 months, and 28 days **, which fixes his accession to about the 12th of October, 1066. Alured of Beverley says he reigned 20 years, 10 months, and 8 days, which, unless the number of days be an error for 28, fixes his accession to about the 1st of November, 1066 According to the Annals of Waverley ††, William reigned 21 years, all but 21 days, which places his accession about the 1st of October, 1066 The only other early writers who mention the length of the Conqueror's reign are William of Malmesbury and Ordericus Vitalis ‡‡, the former of whose statements is correct, if he reckoned William's accession from the death of Edward the Confessor in January, 1066, for he says, William

* The 25th of December, 1066, is said to be the day on which William was crowned, in the Saxon Chronicle, as well as by William Pictaviensis, the Conqueror's chaplain, William of Malmesbury, Hoveden, Alured of Beverley, and Henry of Huntingdon Eadmer, p. 6.

† William Pictaviensis.

‡ Saxon Chronicle, by Ingram, p. 263.

§ Scriptores post Bedam, p. 264.

|| Gale's Scriptores, vol. iii. p. 146.

¶ Decem Scriptores.

** The Chronicle of Melrose states that William the First reigned twenty years and eleven months.

†† Gale's Scriptores, vol. iii. p. 130.

‡‡ Scriptores post Bedam, p. 63.

died in the 59th year of his age, the *twenty-second* of his reign, and the 50th of his Earldom, A. D. 1087 Vitalis says William died on the 6th Ides of September, in the 61st year of his age, 52nd of his Dukedom of Normandy, and 22nd of his reign as King of England, for he governed the Kingdom 21 years and 10 months, reckoning from the time of his coronation

All contemporary authorities agree in stating that William the First died on the 9th of September, 1087. No records are extant by which the commencement of this monarch's regnal years can be determined, but to judge from the few examples which are known, he never used his regnal year without the year of the Incarnation, and generally with other dates *

WILLIAM THE SECOND (RUFUS). It is most probable that the reign of WILLIAM RUFUS began on the day of his coronation, namely, Sunday, September 26 1087†, not only because this is presumed to have then been the usage, but because, being a younger son, he did not possess any hereditary right to the Crown. The length of his reign, however, as stated by Hoveden‡, who is the only contemporary chronicler that alludes to the subject, namely, "14 years all but 28 days," agrees neither with the date of William's coronation, nor with that of his father's decease, as it fixes his accession to about the 6th of July, 1087, more than two months before either of those events. This monarch appears to have

* See postea, for remarks on the Conqueror's charters

† The coronation is commonly described by contemporary writers in these words, "in regem consecratus est." The Saxon Chronicle says, William "took to the Kingdom, and was blessed to King three days before Michaelmas day." The authorities which state that William Rufus was crowned on Sunday the 26th of September 1087, are, Hoveden, Hemingford, the monk of Durham, and the Saxon Chronicle. William of Malmesbury says he was crowned on the feast of St. Cosmas and Damianus, the 27th of September, in which he is supported by Ladmer and Ordericus Vitalis, but as the ceremony was usually performed on a Sunday, and as the 26th of September, 1087, fell on a Sunday, it is most probable that it occurred on that day.

‡ Scriptores post Bedam, p. 268.

used the year of the Incarnation with his regnal year, and the year of the Indiction in his charters. William Rufus was slain on the 2nd * of August, 1100

HENRY THE FIRST (BEAUCLEF) Gervase of Canterbury asserts that HENRY THE FIRST was elected King of England on the 4th, and crowned at Westminster on Sunday the 5th of August, 1100†, which statement is corroborated by other authorities, and it seems that his reign commenced on the day of his Coronation William of Malmesbury‡ says Henry died on the calends of December, (1st of December,) 1135, in the night, having "reigned 35 years, and from the nones of August to the calends of December, that is, four months, wanting four days," which clearly proves that his reign was reckoned from his Coronation, namely, the nones of August, i.e. the 5th of that month. Though Henry seems to have sometimes used the year of our Lord, without his regnal year, in dating his charters, no instance is known in which he used the latter without the former. Henry the First died in the night of Sunday, the 1st of December, 1135 §

* Hoveden, Annals of Waverley, Hemmingford, Monk of Durham Saxon Chronicle—William of Malmesbury p. 88, and the Annals of Dunstable, however, state that he was slain on the 1st of August.

† William of Malmesbury, Hoveden, Hemmingford—Henry of Huntingdon says that Henry I was *electus* at Winchester, and "sacratu" at London. According to the Saxon Chronicle, "On the morning after Lammas-day was the King William shot in hunting, by an arrow from his own men, and afterwards brought to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral. This was in the thirteenth year after that he assumed the government. On the Thursday he was slain, and in the morning afterwards buried, and after he was buried the statesmen that were then nigh at hand chose his brother Henry to King. And he immediately gave the bishopric of Winchester to William Gifford, and afterwards went to London, and the Sunday following, before the altar at Westminster, he promised God and all the people to annul all the unrighteous acts that took place in his brother's time. And after this the bishop of London, Maurice, consecrated him King." Pages 319, 320.

‡ P. 100.

§ William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, Hoveden, and the Saxon Chronicle—The Chronicle of the Prior of Hexham states that Henry died on Monday, the 2nd of December, which may be explained by the event having occurred about midnight of the first of that month.

STEPHEN As the line of succession was interrupted in favour of this Monarch, it is very unlikely that the custom of beginning each reign at the Coronation was departed from, and it is therefore to be presumed that the reign of STEPHEN commenced on the day of his election and coronation, namely, Thursday, the feast of St Stephen, 26th of December, 1135*. The only charter of Stephen with the date of his regnal year which has been discovered, contains also the year of our Lord†, and, if genuine, and accurately copied, it would prove that his regnal year did not commence until 1136, but it is most probable that the date is a clerical error. King Stephen died on the 25th October, 1154‡. None of the contemporary chroniclers allude to the length of his reign, except Henry of Huntingdon, who merely says that Stephen reigned nearly nineteen years.

HENRY II. The hereditary right to the Throne, on the death of Henry I, became vested in his daughter and heiress Maud§, wife, first of the Emperor Henry IV, and, secondly, of Geoffrey Plan-

* Hoveden, *Annals of Waverley and Dunstable* — Prompton says Stephen was elected by the clergy, and crowned on that day. The Saxon Chronicle thus describes Stephen's accession, after noticing Henry the First's death — "Meanwhile was his nephew come to Ingland, Stephen de Blois. He came to Iondon, and the people of Iondon received him, and sent after the archbishop, William Corboil, and halowed him to King on Midwinter day. William of Malmesbury and the Chronicle of Malmesbury assign Stephen's coronation to "Sunday, the 11th of the kalends of January, the 22nd day after the decease of his uncle," which is the 22nd of December, but the statement of the majority of contemporary writers, that it took place on the 26th of that month, is supported by that day being the festival of St Stephen, the namesake and probably tutelur saint of the King, a day which is extremely likely to have been selected for the ceremony.

† "Anno ab Incarnatione Domini MCCCXXXVIII, apud Ely *secundo anno regni mei* in tempore Edwardi episcopi Norwicensis et Gauslemi Prioris Elyæ" (*Mona t Angl* vol 1 p 58). It is evident that the year 1138 could not possibly have fallen in the *second* year of Stephen's reign, even if it commenced on the very last day of 1135. "*Edwardi* episcopi Norwicensis" is shown, by the names of the witnesses and other authorities, to be a mistake for *Edwardi*, which increases the doubt as to the accuracy of the date.

‡ Henry of Huntingdon, *Annals of Waverley, of Margan, and of Dunstable, Brompton, and Ralph Diceto*.

§ William of Malmesbury states, that on the 5th of the nones of March, (March 3rd,) 1141, the empress MAUD was "received" as Lady (Domina) of England, that a council was holden at Winchester "feria secunda post octavas paschæ," namely, Monday, the 7th of April, and that on the

tagenet, Count of Anjou, and as she survived the usurper Stephen*, her son had no other pretensions to the Crown, during her lifetime, than the convention with Stephen, which was ratified by the peers of each party, and the general consent of his subjects manifested at his coronation. Henry II's coronation, which occurred on Sunday, the 19th of December, 1154†, is therefore the epoch from which the commencement of his reign ought to be computed, being a difference from the Tables of regnal years in common use of nearly eight weeks.

Henry of Huntingdon's account of Henry's accession is as follows — At the time of Stephen's demise, Henry II was, he says, in Normandy, and "therefore Theobald, the Archbishop, and very many of the procures of England, sent messengers in haste for their lord, the Duke of the Normans, that he might forthwith come to take upon himself the government. Being, however, impeded by the winds and the sea, and numerous other causes, he landed at the New Forest a few days before the Nativity of our Lord, with his wife and brethren, and many powerful personages and large forces. England was therefore without a King about six weeks, nor was there, nevertheless, by the grace of God, peace wanting, either from love or fear of the King who was about to come. Proceeding to London, he was received with the greatest gladness, and was *blessed as King*, and placed on the Throne

following day the legate proposed to elect Maud as Sovereign, which was assented to by the council, but that the Londoners appeared before it on the ensuing day, and demanded the release of Stephen, whom Maud had taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, on the 2nd of February preceding. For a short time she appears to have exercised the royal authority, for, by a charter dated at Oxford, in 1141, in which she styled herself "*Matilda Imperatrix, Henrici regis filia et Anglorum Domina*", she created Milo of Gloucester, earl of Hereford. *Vide Fœdera*, new edit. vol. i. p. 14.

* She did not die until the 10th of September, 1167.

† Hoveden, Annals of Waverley, and of Margan, Ralph Diceto, Matthew Paris, Chron. Norman, and William of Newburgh, but Gervase of Canterbury says it took place on the 17th of December. The date in the text is, however, more likely to be correct, not only from the majority of chroniclers agreeing on the point, but from the 19th of December, 1154, having fallen on a *Sunday*, a day then generally chosen for that ceremony, whereas the 17th was on a Friday, on which it is very unlikely that so solemn a festival as a coronation would be celebrated.

of the Realm with the greatest splendour" * The Annals of Waverley and Ralph Diceto state that Henry arrived in England on the 8th, while Matthew Paris says he arrived on the 7th ides of December, that he was unanimously elected and anointed King† on the 14th kalends of January, the Sunday before Christmas day, viz, the 19th of December, 1154, from which statements it must be inferred, that his accession did not precede his election and coronation That Henry's reign was not considered to have commenced immediately after the death of Stephen, is further proved by the length ascribed to it by Diceto, Hoveden, and the chronicler of Dunstaple These writers concur with other authorities‡ in stating that Henry II § died at Chinon, in Normandy, in the Octaves of St Peter and Paul, luna 19. feria 5, videlicet, Thursday, the 6th of July, 1189, but Hoveden adds, that he reigned thirty-four years, seven months, and four days The

* The original words are, "Miserunt itaque Theobaldus archiepiscopus et quamplures ex Anglia proceribus nuncios festinantes pro domino suo Duce Normannorum ut regnum suscepturus incunctanter adveniret Impeditus tamen ventis et mari, causisque quampluribus, paucis diebus ante natale Domini, cum conjugi, fratribusque suis, multisque potentibus, magnisque copis, applicuit apud Novicorac Fuit igitur Anglia sine Rege quasi sex hebdomadis, nec tamen Dei gratia præveniente pace caruit, vel pro Regis amore venturi vel timore At (ut dictum est) cum applicuisset Londonias petens, ut decedat tantum et tamen beatum virum, cum summâ lætitiâ et multis præjudicio lachrymantibus, in regem benedictus est, et in throno Regni splendidissime collocatus est" The Saxon Chronicle thus notices Henry's accession "In this year 1154, died the King Stephen, and was buried at Faversham When the King died then was the Earl beyond sea When he came to England, then was he received with great worship, and blessed to King in London on the Sunday before Midwinter day"

† "Et ab omnibus electus, et in Regem unctus est" Annals of Waverley

‡ Benedictus Abbas, Annals of Waverley, Gervase of Canterbury, and the Annals of Margan Among the innumerable errors committed by the editors of the edition of the *Fœdera*, printed by the Record Commission, is the statement (vol 1 p 47), that Henry II died on the 6th of June, 1189

§ The monarch's eldest son, Henry, was crowned as King of England during his father's lifetime, on Sunday, the 14th of June, 1170, and is called by chroniclers, Henry the Third. Benedictus Abbas, vol 1 p 4 — A letter to this prince from his father, in 1170, begins in these words — "Henricus, Rex Angliæ, et Dux Normanniæ, et Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, H. Regi Angliæ, et Duci Normanniæ, et Comiti Andegaviæ, karissimo filio suo, salutem," and in 1175, the King thus commenced a letter, announcing his reconciliation with his son — "Henricus Rex, pater Regis," &c, and states, "Venit ad me filius meus R. H. apud Burum," &c *Fœdera*, n. ed vol 1 pp 26, 32. The young King died before his father at Castle Martel, in 1183. The title of a chapter of Matthew Paris, p 85 A° 1170, is "De Coronatione Regis Henrici tertii"

Annals of Dunstaple say thirty-four years and seven months, without noticing the few additional days, and Ralph Diceto states that Henry reigned thirty-four years, twenty-eight weeks, and five days * The period from Henry II's coronation to his decease was thirty-four years, twenty-eight weeks, and three or five days, according whether the days of his coronation and death were or were not included It seems, therefore, that Diceto computed Henry's reign from his coronation, and the calculation of Hoveden, as well as that of the author of the Annals of Waverley, will agree very nearly with that of Diceto, if by "seven months" he meant seven lunar months of four weeks each, instead of seven calendar months From the death of Stephen to the death of Henry II was a period of thirty-four years, thirty-three weeks, and four days, being thirty-four years, eight (calendar) months, and eleven days or thirty-four years, nine (lunar) months, and three days, so that it is impossible that any of the writers who have been cited could have reckoned Henry's reign from the demise of the preceding monarch

Henry II died at Chinon, on the 6th of July, 1189

RICHARD I, eldest son of Henry II, succeeded to the inchoate right to the throne at his father's decease, on the 6th of July, 1189, but he was not crowned until Sunday, the 3rd of September in that year † It is remarkable that, in a charter granted during the interval, Richard styled himself only "Dux Normanniæ et Dominus Angliæ ‡," and Mat-

* Decem Scriptores, p. 646

† Brompton, Diceto, Hoveden, and Peter Langtoft. Gervase of Canterbury, however, says the 11th of that month For the reasons given in a note in page 282, the 3rd is presumed to be the correct date, it being a Sunday, whereas the 11th was a Monday

‡ Archæologia, vol. xxvii p. 107, to which work it was communicated by William Hardy, Esq. The charter was dated at Barfleur, and was apparently granted between the 20th of July and the 13th of August, 1189, for Henry II died on the 6th of July, and his son Richard I was invested with the Dukedom of Normandy on the 20th of the same month, and sailed from Barfleur for England on the 13th of August Mr Hardy also observes, that though Richard I was the first English monarch who used the first person plural in his diplomas, it appears from this charter that he did not adopt that form until after his coronation, as he speaks throughout

thew Paris attributes no other title to him than "Dux" until after his coronation. The great importance of accurately determining the exact date of the accession, and the regnal years, commences with this Monarch, because he appears to be the first King of England, after the Conquest, who dated his public instruments with the year of his reign, without adding also the year of our Lord. In no instance has greater uncertainty prevailed, or more errors been committed, than with respect to the time of Richard's accession*, and the correct date has never hitherto been ascertained. No records are known to be extant by which the commencement of the reign of any King of England before the accession of John can be fixed, so that the date of the accession of Richard I cannot be settled by such conclusive evidence as exists with respect to the regnal years of subsequent Monarchs. It is, however, confidently presumed, that what has been proved to be the practice in the instance of Richard's successor, ten years afterwards, also occurred in his case, and that his reign commenced with his coronation, September 3 1189.

It is desirable to correct the error into which the author of the "Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative" has fallen, in considering that Richard's reign commenced *before* his coronation, especially as an explanation of the cause of his mistake will prove, that the regnal years of that monarch were not computed from the death of his father, which is the epoch hitherto assigned to his accession. Mr Allen

in the first person singular, — "ego" and "meus," instead of "nos" and "noster." It may further be remarked, that it is not dated with his *regnal year* as was uniformly the case after his coronation.

* For example Henry II is said to have died, and Richard to have ascended the throne

June 6 1189 Ristall's Table of Years, both editions, and Chronica Juridicalia

July 7 Sandford's Genealogical History, Randle Holme's "Academie of Armorie," ed 1688

July 6. Tables in "Index to the Records," ed. 1739, Hopton's "Concordancy Enlarged"

states as his authority, that "there are public acts in Richard's name, dated in the first year of his reign, before his coronation had taken place"* No such acts are, it is believed, in existence, and it is unquestionable, that those to which he refers were not dated until *more than nine months after* Richard's coronation

The editors of the "Fœdera," where the instruments alluded to are printed, fell into the common error of supposing, that Richard I's reign commenced on the day of his father's decease, and committed the additional but less excusable mistake, of assigning that event to the 6th of June, instead of to the 6th of July, 1189. They, consequently, attribute four documents, dated severally on the 24th, 25th, and 27th of June, and 1st of July, in the first year of Richard's reign, to the year 1189, whereas there is not only ample internal evidence to prove that these articles belong to the following year, 1190, but the 24th of June, and the 1st of July, 1 Richard I, must have fallen in the year 1190, even supposing that Richard's accession did occur on the day of Henry II's decease. This oversight, in so accurate a writer as Mr Allen, is only another proof of the fatal errors, as well in facts as inferences, which a want of rigid attention to dates must produce, even in the ablest historical and antiquarian writers, for though he was aware that Henry II did not die in *June*, 1189, (as he properly says he died on the 6th of *July*,) he nevertheless adopted the mistake of the editors of the Fœdera, and was thereby led to suppose that an exception to the principle for which he was contending existed in the case of Richard I, whereas the exertion of the critical acumen which is conspicuous in other parts of his work, would have shown, that so far from that instance presenting an *exception*, it powerfully *supported* his argument

Among the instruments of the reign of Richard I, printed in the Fœdera, many of which are assigned to the wrong year, as well of our Lord as of the reign,

* "Fœdera, vol 1 pp 48, 49 New edition "

there are two which incontestably prove that the regnal years of that Monarch did not commence until *after the 22nd of August* in each year, and, as no important event occurred between that day and the 3rd of September, 1189, the day of his coronation, there can be no doubt that Richard's reign was considered to have commenced immediately after the celebration of that ceremony.

A document respecting an exchange of lands between the King and Walter, bishop of Rouen, "*Datum per manum Eustachii electi Hilen*", tunc agentis vices Cancellarii apud Rothomagum anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo centesimo nonagesimo septimo, *xvij die Octobris, regni nostri anno ix**," shows that the 17th of October, 1197, was in the 9th Richard I, but this document is placed in the *Fœdera* at some distance *after* a charter, which concludes in these words — "*Dat' per manum E. Hilen episcopi cancellarii nostri apud Rupem Aute Vall', xxy die Augusti anno regni nostri nono*"† This charter is assigned by the editors of the *Fœdera* to the year 1197, whereas it is manifest that it belongs to the year 1198, and for these reasons —

1st An instrument in which a person is merely described as "*elect*" of any bishopric, must have *preceded* one in which the same person is expressly called, "*bishop*" of that diocese.

2nd Eustace, dean of Salisbury ‡, was elected bishop

* *Fœdera*, new edit, vol 1 pp 68, 69, wherein it is said to have been inserted from Ralph de Diceto's *Ymagines Historiarum*, col 698, but in the original edition of Rymer's *Fœdera* no authority for it is given. The article occurs in Diceto, but it varies so much from the copies in the *Fœdera*, as to render it certain that Rymer must have derived it from some other source. The date in Diceto is, "*Per manum Elicensis electi F*" &c. "*M C xc xvj die Octobris, anno regni nostro octavo*," which is clearly a misprint, because Diceto himself assigns it to the year 1197, and because Eustace was not elected *Bishop of Fly* until August in that year, the see having become vacant in the preceding January. The month of October 1197, could not possibly have fallen in the 8 Ric I whether his reign commenced in the month of June, July, or September.

† *Ibid* p 67. From the original among the Cottonian charters in the British Museum marked xvj 1, which has been collated with the date in the copy in the *Fœdera*.

‡ A writ, "*Datum per manum magistri Eustachii, Sarum decani, Vices Cancellarii tunc agentis, apud insulam Andelincam, decimo quarto die Julii, regni nostri anno octavo*," occurs in the *Fœdera*, new edit vol 1 p 67, where it is erroneously assigned to the year 1196, instead of the year 1197.

of Ely early in August, 1197, and his feast on the occasion was celebrated at Vaudreuil, in Normandy, on the day of St Lawrence, the 10th of August, but he was not consecrated until the 8th of March in the following year, 1198* which facts agree perfectly with his being called "elect of Ely," in October 1197, and "bishop of Ely" in August, 1198, before which time he had also been promoted to the office of chancellor. The charter of the 22nd of August, 9 Richard I, must, therefore, have been executed in A D 1189, consequently, the regnal years must have been computed from some day after the 22nd of August, and before the 17th of October, for if the reign of Richard commenced on any day *previous* to the 22nd of August, 1189, the 22nd of *August*, in the ninth year of his reign, would have fallen in 1197, and it is so stated in all the Tables of regnal years, wherein his accession is fixed to the 6th of June, or to the 6th of July, 1189, and which misled the editors of the *Fœdera*

The error of assigning so many instruments, in that work, to the wrong year of our Lord, has, no doubt, been a fertile source of confusion and mistakes to modern Historians, and an essential service would have been rendered to Historical literature, if the late Commission on the Public Records had caused an addendum to the edition printed by order of the former Commission, to be prepared and circulated, containing the *correct* dates† of all the articles in that work which are improperly placed. To Foreign antiquaries this would be a most acceptable gift, and it would serve also to warn them from too implicit a reliance on a *national* publication, which ought to have been distinguished no less by accuracy than by erudition.

* Ralph Diceto, p 701 Gervase of Canterbury, p 1597, and Le Neve's *Fasti Ecclesie Anglicanæ*

† Mistakes in dates arising from an erroneous computation of the regnal years, are not, however, the only defects of that nature in the *Fœdera*. A charter, by which a grant was made by King Henry III to the bishop of Rochester, in the 33rd year of his reign, A D 1248, is assigned to the 33rd year of Henry I, A D 1132, an error of no less than *one hundred and sixteen years!* Vide *Fœdera*, new edit vol 1 p 8

Only three chroniclers, Ralph Diceto, Trivet, and the annalist of Dunstaple, allude to the length of Richard's reign, but it is scarcely possible to reconcile their statements with facts. Diceto says he reigned nine years, six months, and nineteen days*, and Trivet†, that he reigned nine years, nine months, and six days, while the Annals of Dunstaple say nine years and six months, without mentioning the additional days‡. From the coronation of Richard, on the 3rd of September, 1189, to his decease, on the 6th of April, 1199, is a period of nine years and about two hundred and fifteen days, forming nine years, seven lunar months, and nineteen days, or nine years, seven calendar months, and three days. Unless the word "sex," in Diceto and in the Annals of Dunstaple, be an error for "septem," it is impossible to understand from what epoch these writers computed Richard's reign§. It is, however, evident, that neither of them considered it to have commenced on the day of his father's decease, because, from the 6th of July, 1189, to the 6th of April 1199, are nine years, *nine* (lunar) months, and twenty-two days, or nine years and exactly *nine* calendar months.

King Richard I died on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1199 ||

JOHN On the death of Richard I the right to the throne devolved, according to modern usage, upon Arthur of Brittany, son and heir of Geoffrey Plantagenet, next brother of that monarch, but John pretended to have a superior right, as nearer of kin to Richard, being his next surviving brother, whereas Arthur was one degree further removed, being his

* Ricardus Rex Anglorum, cum regnasset *annis novem mensibus sex diebus decem et novem*, in Aquitannico Ducatu, Lemovico territorio, c. in tello Chaluz vij kal Apr, à Petro Basili sagitta percussus est, et postmodum vij idus Aprilis, die Martis, vir operi invito deputatus, diem clausit extremum apud prædictum castellum. — *Decem Scriptores* p 705

† P 134

‡ Ricardus rex, cum regnasset *annus novem et mensibus sex*," &c, ed Hearne, vol 1 p 47

§ The passage in the Annals of Dunstaple so closely resembles the words of Diceto, that it may have been copied from that writer

|| Diceto, Gervase, Hoveden, Annals of Waverley, &c.

brother's son * Various circumstances tend, however, to prove that John was indebted for the Crown to the election of his subjects rather than to hereditary right Matthew Paris, who is supposed to follow Roger of Wendover, who was nearly contemporary, speaks of that Prince in the interval between the death of Richard and his inauguration, as Duke of Normandy, as Earl of Montaigne, or "*Earl John*," only After that ceremony he says, "John, Duke of Normandy†, passed over into England and landed at Shoreham on the 8th kalends of June, and on the morrow, to wit, on the eve of the Ascension of our Lord, he came to London, to be there crowned The archbishops, bishops, earls, and barons, and all others who ought to be present at his coronation, were accordingly assembled to receive him, and the archbishop of Canterbury, standing in the midst of them, delivered a speech containing the following remarkable passages in reference to John's title — "*Audite universi Noverit discretio vestra quod nullus prævia ratione alii succedere habet regnum, nisi ab universitate regni unanimiter, invocatu spiritus gratia electus, et secundum morum suorum eminentiam præelectus*," and he proceeded to cite the precedents of Saul and David, who were chosen Kings, the one for his valour, and the other for his sanctity and humility, and not because they were children or relations of Kings "*Verum si quis ex stirpe Regis defuncti alius præpolleret, prout et*

* Tyrrell says, "It was then very much disputed, (as it hath been also since that time,) if an elder brother died and left a son a minor, whether his younger brother or his son should succeed, for, though the people of Anjou and those of Guienne owned duke Arthur for their prince, yet the states of Normandy were of another mind, and by virtue of King Richard's testament, he was, immediately after his death, invested with that dukedom Nor was he then at all opposed in it by the King of France, the supreme lord of the fee, and as for England, besides his brother's testament, whereby he left him heir of all his territories, it was also then generally held in England, as most consonant to the ancient English Saxon law of succession, that the uncle should succeed to the Crown before the nephew" — *Bibliotheca Politica*, p 612 See also *Blackstone's Commentaries*, vol. 1 pp 200, 201

† Hoveden also says, "*Willielmus Rex Scotorum misit nuncios ad Johannem Ducem Normannia.*"

promptius in electionem ejus est consentiendum Hæc idcirco diximus pro inclyto Comite Johanne qui præsens est, frater illustrissimi Regis nostri Richardi jam defuncti, qui hærede caruit ab eo egrediente, qui providus et strenuus et manifeste nobilis, quem nos, *invocatâ spiritus sancti gratiâ, ratione tam meritorum quam sanguinis Regni unanimiter elegimus universi* Erat autem archiepiscopus vir profundi pectoris, et in regno singularis columna stabilitatis et sapientiæ incomparabilis Nec ausi erant alii super his adhuc ambigere, scientes quod sine causa hoc non sic diffiniverat *Verum Comes Johannes et omnes hoc acceptabant, ipsumque Comitem in Regem eligentes et assumentes, exclamant dicentes, Vivat Rex.* Interrogatus autem postea archiepiscopus Hubertus, quare hæc dixisset, respondit se præsaga mente conjecturare, et quibusdam oraculis edoctum et certificatum fuisse, quod ipse Johannes Regnum et Coronam Angliæ foret aliquando corrupturus et in magnam confusionem præcipitatus Et ne haberet liberas habenas hoc faciendi, ipsum electione non successione hæreditariâ eligi debere affirmabat Archiepiscopus autem imponens capiti ejus Coronam, unxit eum in regem apud Westmonasterium, scilicet in ecclesia principis Apostolorum Dominice ascensionis die, sexto kalendas Junii **

In one of his charters, John himself appears to admit that his title to the Throne was founded, partly at least, on the consent and approbation of his subjects, for he therein says he came to the Crown "jure hereditario, et mediante tam Cleri quam Populi unanimi consensu et favore" * That John's reign commenced

† Mathew Paris ed 1589, pp 189 190

* Quoted by Tyrrell from the original in the archives of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth — *Bibliotheca Politica*, p 613, where the question is fully discussed Alluding to the admission of the Archbishop of Canterbury that he made the statement quoted above because "he guessed, and was ascertained by certain prophecies, that John would bring the Kingdom and Crown into great confusion, and, therefore, lest he might have too much liberty in doing it, he affirmed he ought to come in by election, and not by hereditary succession," Tyrrell says, "it looks very suspicious, since the Archbishop must thereby have made himself a knave and hypocrite, and seems also to contradict what Matthew Paris had before said

at his *coronation*, and, consequently, that he was not King *de facto* before that ceremony, is proved by the indisputable fact that his regnal years were computed from the day on which it took place, namely, Ascension day, 1 e, the 27th of May, 1199

As Ascension day is a moveable feast, the years of the reign of John were calculated from Ascension day to Ascension day, so that each regnal year was of a different length, and began on a different day. For example the first year of his reign began on the 27th of May, 1199, and ended on Ascension eve, the 17th of May, in 1200, the second year began on the 18th of May, 1200, and ended on the 2nd of May, Ascension eve, 1201, and so with the other years*. This mode of computing the regnal years occasions great confusion, for in the 3rd, 5th, 8th, 11th, 14th, and 16th of John, several days of the month of May in two succeeding years of Christ, occurred in the *same year* of the King's reign†, hence no document dated on those days can be attributed with certainty to the right year of our Lord. As the mode of computing the years of the reign of John has only lately been generally known, all documents dated between the 6th of April, the day of Richard I's death (on which day it has hitherto been supposed that John's reign began), and Ascension day, in each year, from 1199 to 1216, have been assigned to a wrong year of our Lord.

That the reign of King John commenced on Ascension day May 27 1199, and that his regnal years were computed from Ascension day to Ascension day, is proved by the Close, Fine, and Patent Rolls in the

viz, 'that all those that heard his speech dared not so much as doubt of these things, knowing that the Archbishop had not thus judged of this matter without cause'. And therefore I grant that this part of the relation, containing the Archbishop's vindicating of himself for thus giving his judgment, might be a story commonly taken up, and being told to this author, was by him inserted in his history, at a time when I grant the crown of England began to be thought successive, by reason that Henry III had succeeded as the eldest son of his father, though he was not, for all that, admitted without election." Ibid. p. 613

* See the note to the Table of the Regnal Years of John, postea

† Rot. Patent anno 6 Hen. III

Tower A Roll is appropriated to every regnal year, and the commencement and termination of those years are clearly shown by the day and month on which the first and last instruments entered under such regnal years are dated. For instance, if the first document on the Close or other Roll of the first year of King John be dated on the 28th of May, and the last on the 17th of May, and if the first document on the Rolls of the second year of his reign be dated on the 18th of May, and the last on the 2nd of May, it is evident that the first regnal year comprised the period from the 28th of May in one year to the 17th of May in the next, and that the second regnal year comprised the period from the 18th of May in one year to the 2nd of May in the following year. As this is almost the best evidence of the date of regnal years which can be adduced, it has been applied to the reigns of most of the Sovereigns of this country, from John to Henry V.

It is a remarkable fact, and one which has hitherto escaped notice, that all the Anglo-Norman Kings, from William the Conqueror to Richard I inclusive, styled themselves Kings, Dukes, or Counts of *their people*, and not of *their dominions*. Thus, "King of the *English*, Duke of the *Normans*, Count of the *Aquitainians* and *Anjouans*" Henry II and Richard I, however, called themselves "King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitaine*, and Count of *Anjou*," on their *great seals*, though they retained the style of their predecessors in charters. King John, and all subsequent monarchs, styled themselves Sovereigns of their dominions, except Henry V, who, on one of his coins, called himself "King of the *French*," and Henry VI's style on his great seal is "King of the *French* and of *England*."

King John died on the 19th of October, 1216.

HENRY III. The reign of this Monarch commenced on the day of his coronation, namely, the feast of St Simon and St Jude, Friday, the 28th of October,

* Vide Remarks on the Styles of the Kings of England, *postea*.

1216, nine days after he succeeded to the inchoate right to the throne. This fact is proved by the Chancery Rolls in the Tower, the earliest date on any year of which is the 28th of October, and the latest the 27th of that month*, the first and last day of each year of his reign. In the Red Book of the Exchequer is this notice of the regnal years of Henry III — “Anno Domini MCCXVI Memorandum, quod data Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, mutuavit in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ; videlicet, xxviii die mensis Octobris” The account of Henry’s accession in the Rhyming Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, seems also to admit of the inference that his Coronation had rendered him King —

“Henry was King *mad*, after his fader Jon,
A Sein Simondes day and sein Jude at Gloucestre anon.”

Henry III died on the feast of St Edmund the Confessor, Wednesday, the 16th of November, 1272.†

EDWARD I It is proved by the clearest evidence that though his father, Henry III, died on the 16th of November, 1272, EDWARD I. did not commence his reign until four days afterwards, namely, on the feast of St Edmund, King and Martyr, being Sunday, the 20th of November, on which day he was proclaimed at the New Temple. Edward was abroad at the time of his father’s death, and did not return until the 2nd of August, 1274, when he landed at Dover, and he was crowned at Westminster on Sunday, after the feast of the Assumption, the 19th of August in the same year ‡. Matthew of West-

* Rot Patent. anno 6 Hen III.

† Some doubt of the accuracy of the notes in the Red Book of the Exchequer, at least as regards the date of the succession of our *early* monarchs, is created by the account of the death of Henry III., as he is there said to have died on the feast of St Simon and St Jude, the 28th of October, in the fifty-sixth year of his reign, whereas he died on the feast of St Edmund the Confessor, November 16.

‡ The following notice of Edward’s arrival in England and coronation occurs on the Close Rolls of the second year of his reign. — “Memorandum quod Edwardus Rex Angliæ applicuit apud Dover’ die Jovis proxima post festum Sancti Petri ad vincula (i.e. 2nd of August) MCC.LXXmo IIIo, et

minster says, "As soon as King Henry was buried, which was on the feast of St Edmund, King and Martyr, the 20th of November, the barons, &c went to the high altar of Westminster Abbey, and sworn fealty to Prince Edward his son *, after which they assembled at the New Temple, ordered a new seal to be made, and appointed Walter de Merton chancellor "

Besides the Rolls in the Tower †, and various Wardrobe accounts, which fully prove that the regnal years of Edward I began and ended on the 20th of November, the fact is shown by the record of the surrender of the Kingdom of Scotland by John Baliol, in November, 1292 The first convention on the subject is dated May 1 20 Edw I, 1292 ‡ Other conventions were held at different times in that year, and the seventeenth and last convention is dated *Monday the seventeenth of November, 20 Edward I §*, which was likewise in 1292 At that convention it was determined that Baliol should do homage to Edward on the Thursday following the feast of St Edmund, King and Martyr ||, namely, the *twentieth of November* The next instrument † is tested at Berwick on Tweed, "*decimo nono die Novembris, anno regni nostri vicesimo,*" which is followed by one relating to the breaking of the great seal of Scotland,

die Dominica proxima post festum Assumptionis beatæ Mariæ proximo sequente (i.e. 19th of August) solemniter coronat fuit in ecclesia beati Petri Westm', anno Domini supradicto, et anno regni ejusdem Regis Edwardi secundo "—*Rot. Claus.* 2 Edw I m 5 Matthew of Westminster (p. 407) erroneously says that Edward arrived in England on the 20th of July, but the correct date is given by Wikes, p. 101, and in the Annals of Waverley, p. 229.

* Walsingham says the nobles "recognoverunt" Edward as King, and the words which follow, "paternique successorem honoris ordinaverunt," seem to imply more than a mere admission of his hereditary right.

† On the back of a record of the reign of Edward III, which is entered on No 62 of the Miscellaneous Rolls in the Tower, entitled "Transcriptum instrumentorum tangentium Comitem Marchiæ," the following words occur in a contemporary hand — "Anno Domini mcdlxxij^o mense Novembri, obiit dominus Henricus illustrissimus Rex Anglorum, anno vero regni sui lvij^o incepti in festo Apostolorum Symonis et Jude proximo præcedente" "Anno Domini mcdlxxij^o, mense Novembri, in festo Beati Edmundi, incepti regnare Edwardus illustrissimus Rex Anglorum post sepulturam Henrici patris sui "

‡ *Fœdera*, new edit vol. I. part II p 762.

§ *Ibid* p. 780

|| *Ibid* p 790

dated on *Wednesday*, the vigil or eve of the feast of St Edmund, King and Martyr, namely, the *nineteenth of November*. This is followed by the record that Baliol took the oath of fealty to Edward, which commences in these words — “*Die Jovis sequenti, scilicet vicesimo die Novembris, in festo Beati Eadmundi Regis et Martiris, anno prædicti Domini E Regis Angliæ vicesimo finiente, apud Norham, in castro ejusdem villæ, venit prædictus Johannes de Balliolo, Rex Scotiæ*” (then follow the names of the witnesses, and the form of the oath) . “*Postmodum, eodem die, confectæ fuerunt quædam litteræ, super fidelitate prædictâ, prædicto domino Regi Angliæ, per dictum regem Scotiæ præstitâ, sub hac formâ Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c Johannes, Dei Gratia Rex Scottorum, Salutem No- verit universitas vestra me fecisse et jurasse domino meo ligio, Domino Edwardo, Dei Gratiâ Regi Angliæ, illustri et superiori domino regni Scotiæ, apud Norham, die Jovis, in festo Sancti Eadmundi Regis et Martiris, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ Millesimo ducentensimo nonagesimo secundo, et regni ipsius domini nostri Edwardi vicesimo finiente, et vicesimo primo incipiente,*” &c *

Notwithstanding the dictum of Lord Chief Justice Coke, that, in computations of time, “the law doth reject all fractions and divisions of a day, for the uncertainty which is always the mother of confusion and contention†,” it is evident, from this record, that there was a fraction of a day in computing the regnal years of the Kings of England, for what occurred in the early part of the day, on the 20th of November, 1292,

* A contemporary translation into French of this record also occurs, and the latter part of the extract in the text is in these words — “*A Norham, le Joedy, en la feste Seint Emon le Reye, Martyr, le an del Incarnation nostre seigneur Myl ducent e nonante secund, e du regne le dit mon Seigneur le Rey Edward vyntime finant, a le vyntime un commenceant*” — *Fœdera*, n ed vol 1 part ii p 781

† Coke’s Reports, part v p 2 It was, therefore, held, in the 28th Elizabeth, that a lease of lands for three years, which commenced at the time of delivery, and which was delivered at four of the clock in the afternoon, of the 20th of June, should end on the 19th of June in the third year. The day of the date or delivery of a lease is included in the time for which it is granted

respecting Baliol's surrender of the sovereignty of Scotland, was said to be the end of the twentieth year of Edward I's reign, whereas, in the proceedings at a later part of the day, the 20th of November is said to be the *end of the twentieth, and the beginning of the twenty-first year of his reign*. It would be impossible, and it is scarcely necessary, for practical purposes, to decide at what hour of the day the separation occurred, whether at noon, or at the precise hour in which the act of accession occurred, but it is evident that, instead of the regnal year closing on the day before the anniversary of the accession, that anniversary happened in two regnal years, thus producing the "uncertainty" apprehended by Lord Coke, but the fact is not, in itself, very material, because it only relates to one day, and the year of our Lord must always be the same. The account of the regnal years of Edward I in the Red Book of the Exchequer agrees with the fact — "*Item data Regis Edwardi filii dicti Regis Henrici mutavit singulis annis die Sancti Edmundi R videlicet xx die mensis Novembris*"

King Edward I died at Burgh on the Sands, near Carlisle, on the 7th of July, 1307 *. It is necessary to observe, that Edward the First is sometimes called Edward the *Fourth*, the three Saxon monarchs who

* All authorities agree as to the date of Edward I's death. The following interesting letter from one of the retainers of Hugh baron Neville, respecting the removal of the King's corpse from Burgh in the Sands to Westminster, and stating that Anthony Bick, bishop of Durham, patriarch of Jerusalem, the earl of Lincoln, and other peers, having performed homage to Edward II at Carlisle, had accompanied him into Scotland, is preserved among the records in the duchy of Lancaster, and has never before been printed. It was written on Sunday, the 23rd of July, 1307 —

"A son tres cher et honorable seigneur Monsr Hugh de Neville, le soen vallet l'uweyn quant qu'il seet et poet de bien et de honour. Sachez, Sire, que n're seigneur lerceve-que est seyn et eyle et en bon estat, mercy a Dieu. Le corps n're seigneur sire Edward, jadyz roi Dengleterre, est en venant, et myst ivyst Samady p' cheyn devant la goule Daust a Richemunde, ou la depres sicome l'en dit. N're seigneur lercevesqe jceo Dymayne seuant de Scroby sen p' tira devers le corps le Roi. Le patriarch, le conte de Nicole et autres plusours countes et grantz seigneurs de la terre, a Kardoiloun, fait homage a n're seigneur le roi Edward, et sount aiez ove ly en Escocce cointre les enemys. Autre novele, Sire, ne sai jeo nule encore qe vous face a maunde. Sire, jeo suy en bone saunte, la Dieu mercy, et la v're q' le volez savoir desirant touz jours savoir ceo meismes de vous come de mon ch' seigneur, q' su prest et appareillez a vos honours et pleyairs. A Dieu, Sire, q' vous gard en joye et en honour. Escrit a Scroby, le Dymange avantdit."

EDWARD II Edward I died on the 7th of July, 1307, on which day, according to some authorities, Edward II began his reign, but his accession is fixed by evidence to the next day, Saturday, the 8th of July. He succeeded to the Crown, says Walsingham, “non tam jure hæreditario, quam unanimi assensu procerum et magnatum,” and a contemporary Annalist, after mentioning the decease of Edward I, “Successit ei filius suus Edwardus primogenitus, paterna successione, et etiam unanimi assensu procerum, regnaturus” || These passages imply that the consent of the peers formed an important part of his title to the throne, and the following entry on the Patent Roll of the last year of Edward I tends to show that the recognition of Edward II as King, by the peers, did not take place until the *eighth* of July: — “Memorandum, quod die *Veneris*, videhæet, sep-

¶ Annual Trukelowe It appears from the oath taken in April, 18 Edw I 1290 by Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, before his marriage with Joan the King's daughter, that Edward had settled the throne, in default of heirs of the bodies of his sons, on Eleanor, his eldest daughter, and the heirs of her body, failing which, on his daughter Joan, and the heirs of her body; failing which, on her next sisters, and the heirs of their several bodies respectively — *Fodera*, u 497

timo die Julii, anno Domini MCCVII, jubente ipso, cujus famulantur imperio mors et vita, inclitæ recordationis dominus Edwardus, Rex Angliæ, apud Burgum super Sabulones extra Karholium obuit," &c "Et die *Sabbati proximo sequente*, apud Karholium, ubi *Comites et Barones* regni secum existentes *homagia et fideitates* suas eidem *tanquam Regi* fecerant," &c * A private instrument on the Close Rolls of the first year of this reign is dated "Apud Hasel- ingefeld, die *Lunæ in festo translationis beati Thomæ Martiris* (July 7) anno regni Regis Edwardi, filius Regis Edwardi, *secundo finiente*."† On the Fine Rolls of the 16th Edward II an entry commences with these words, "Memorandum, quod Dominus noster Rex Edwardus, filius Regis Edwardi, *octavo die Julii anno regni sui sexto decimo incipiente*, apud Eboracensem, ordinavit"‡ The Wardrobe accounts of this monarch corroborate the above dates A memorandum is there preserved of wages being due to one John de Wygeton, "ab *octavo die Julii anno tertio incipiente* usque," &c §, and another person was allowed wages from the 22nd of September in a certain year of the King's reign, "*usque vii diem Julii anno eodem finiente*"||

These documents clearly show that the regnal years of Edward II began on the *eighth* and ended on the *seventh* of July, and that the usage, in the time of his father, of beginning and ending the regnal year on the same day of the month, did not then prevail. Edward II was sometimes called Edward V¶ His reign terminated with his resignation, or, more correctly, deposition. That event appears to have occurred on the 20th of January, 1327**, which is the last date of any record of his reign in the Tower.

* Rot Patent. 35 Edw I m 1 See the letter, p 294. note †, ante.

† Rot Claus 1 Edw II m 10 d.

‡ Rot Fin 16 Edw II m 3

§ Cotton MS Nero, C viii fol 32, 33

|| Ibid fol 207

¶ See the last page, and the Harleian MS 645 f 92 "Nomina Regum Angliæ, ab Edbrihtho, & e Ecgberto Regum Occidentalium Saxonum, usque ad Edwardum quintum, qui vulgo dictus est secundus"

** See the next page.

EDWARD III The date of the regnal years of this Monarch is proved by the title of the accounts of the expenses of his household, in the British Museum, to have been reckoned from the 25th of January in one year to the 24th of January in the following. "Expensæ Hospitii Regis Edwardi Tertii post Conquestum," &c "Per Primum Contrarotulum ab ultimo die Julii anno viij usque xxiiij diem Januarii anno ix finiente Et per Secundum Contrarotulum a xxv die Januarii, anno x incipiente, usque xxiiij diem Januarii anno eodem finiente Et per Tertium Contrarotulum a xxv die Januarii anno undecimo incipiente usque xxx diem Augusti," &c *

An interesting account is given, by a contemporary †, of the deposition of Edward II, and of Edward III's accession. Writs were issued on the 3rd of December, 20 Edward II 1326, in the King's name, stating that, the King being out of the realm, the Queen, and his eldest son Edward, "guardian of the realm," had summoned a parliament to meet in the quinzaine of St Andrew, about the 14th of December in that year, and proroguing that assembly until the morrow of the Epiphany next following, i.e. January 7 1327. The parliament accordingly met on that day, and, all the peers and commons being present, they were asked whom they preferred to reign as their King, the father, or the son? They replied unanimously, that the son should be made King. Prince Edward was, consequently, immediately proclaimed King in Westminster Hall, by the name of "Edward the Third" but he refused to accept the dignity, and swore he would never do so during his father's lifetime, without his consent. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to go to Edward II., and to state that

* Cotton MS Nero, C viii fol 207. The Red Book of the Exchequer states that Edward III's regnal years began on the twenty-fourth of January. "Anno Domini mcccxxvii. Item data regis Edwardi Tercii a conquestu mutatur singulis annis xxiiij die Januarii, et obiit xxj die Junii, anno regni sui ij, ætatis sue lxvto."

† The precise reference to this authority has unfortunately been mislaid.

the people of England were no longer bound by their oath of allegiance to him, and to receive his resignation of the crown. On their arrival at Kenilworth, they communicated the resolution of parliament to the King, who then formally renounced the Royal dignity, by delivering to them the Crown, sceptre, and other ensigns of Sovereignty*. The exact date of this proceeding is not stated, but it is presumed to have taken place on the 20th or 21st of January, 1327, as no instrument was issued in Edward II's name after the 20th of that month. Allowing three days for the return of the commissioners, it may be inferred that they arrived at Westminster about the 23rd or 24th, and on Saturday, the 24th of January, Edward the Third's peace was proclaimed, which proclamation stated that Edward II. was, by the common assent of the peers and commons, ousted from the Throne, that he had agreed that his eldest son and heir, Edward, should succeed and be crowned King, that, as all the great personages had done homage to him, "*Nous criems et publioms la Pees nostre dit Seigneur Sire Edward le Fiutz,*" and it was forbidden, under the penalty of forfeiture of life and limb, "*que nul n'enfreigne la Pees nostre dit Seigneur le Roi*"†. Edward III. received the great seal from the chancellor, and re-delivered it to him on the 28th of January. Writs were addressed to all sheriffs, tested on the 29th, acquainting them with his accession, and commanding them to proclaim and preserve his peace in their respective jurisdictions‡, and he was crowned on Sunday the 1st of February§.

It is remarkable that, although Edward III. received the homage of the peers, and his peace was proclaimed

* Robert of Avesbury thus speaks of Edward III's accession — "*Ducto igitur domino Edwardo tertio anno setatis sue xiii^o incipiente, patre suo adhuc vivo, de expressa ipsius patris voluntate, omniumque comitum et baronum aliorumque nobilium regni Angliæ, apud Westmonasterium, in festo Conversionis Sancti Pauli, A. D. 1326, (i. e. 1326-7), in Regem Anglorum solempniter coronato*" Ed Hearn, p. 6.

† *Fœdera*, vol. iv. p. 243.

‡ *Ibid* pp. 243, 244.

§ Vide Warbrooke Accounts of the expenses of the coronation in the Augmentation Office, cited in Brayley's History of the Houses of Parliament, p. 141.

on the twenty-fourth of January, his reign did not commence until the next day. The interval of thirteen or fourteen days, which elapsed between the deposition of Edward II by parliament on the 7th of January, and his acquiescence therein, by resigning the Crown, on the 20th or 21st of that month, cannot easily be accounted for, three days being enough for the commissioners to perform their journey from London to Kenilworth. The three or four days between Edward II's resignation, and the accession of Edward III must be considered an interregnum.

Although Edward III assumed the style of KING OF FRANCE as early as the 7th of October, 1337*, it was not until the 25th of January, 1340, the anniversary of his accession, that, in dating important public documents, he added the year of his nominal reign over that country to the year of his reign in England. The first document that has been discovered in which these dates occur, was executed the day after he commenced the practice, namely, on the 26th of January, 1340, which concludes in these words — "*Dat apud Gandavum, vicesimo sexto die Januarii, anno regni nostri Franciæ primo, Angliæ vero quarto decimo,*" i.e. the 26th of January, 1340†. His assumption of that style, and the creation of a new great and privy seal, were notified to the sheriffs throughout England on the 21st of the following February, his motive for which, the King said, he should explain to the parliament about to meet on Wednesday after mid-

* The style, "*Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, Dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ,*" or, "*Edwardus Rex Franciæ et Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ,*" occurs in several letters addressed to the duke of Brabant, appointing him the King's lieutenant and vicar-general in France, to the marquis of Juliers, the count of Holland, and to the earl of Northampton, all dated on the 7th of October, 11 Edw. III. 1337, which are printed in the *Fœdera* from the *Almain Rolls* in the Tower. It is remarkable that the title of King of France is not to be found in any other instrument in the *Fœdera* until after the 25th of January, 1340. Edward III did not, it is supposed, assume the Arms of France until that year. In "*L'Art de vérifier les Dates,*" vol. i. p. 811, Edward is said to have first dated his instruments with the year of his reign over France in 1339. This must, however, be understood to be 1339-40.

† *Fœdera*, vol. ii. p. 155

Lent Sunday, the 29th of March, next ensuing * On the 7th of October, 1353, parliament was informed that the King had sent ambassadors to the French monarch, offering, on certain conditions,—the principal of which were, the restitution of Guienne, Normandy, and Poitou to England,—to resign the Crown of France †, but these terms were not accepted and, as the efforts made towards an accommodation in the following year, through the mediation of the pope, were unsuccessful, Edward continued to use the title of King of France, until he formally renounced all pretension to the Crown of that Kingdom by the treaty of Bretigny, on the 8th of May, 1360 ‡

In the parliament which assembled at Westminster on the 3rd of June, the octaves of the Trinity, in 1369, the chancellor stated that the French monarch had not fulfilled his part of the treaty of Bretigny, and submitted to the lords and commons whether, under the circumstances, the King might not with reason and justice resume the title of King of France They agreed that he might, with right and good faith, do so, and the archbishop of Canterbury and the other prelates were directed to consider the subject, and report their opinion to the King On Wednesday, the 6th of June following, the prelates reported that Edward might rightfully resume and use the style of King of France In this opinion the peers and commons in full parliament concurred, and he accordingly resumed that title. On the 11th of June the great seal before used was given up, and another, containing the new style, was again brought into use, and divers charters were sealed therewith § The year 1369 was accordingly called the thirtieth of his reign over France, the commencement

* Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 450, and *Fœdera*, vol. v. p. 169

† *Fœdera*, vol. v. p. 222

‡ *Fœdera*, vol. vi. pp. 178—196 245 It does not, however, appear that Edward relinquished his right to use the Arms of France.

§ Rot. Parl. vol. ii. pp. 299, 300 Another record of this proceeding, more particularly respecting the new seals, occurs on the Close Rolls, and is printed in page 460 of the second volume of the *Rolls of Parliament*, as well as in the *Fœdera*, vol. vi. p. 621

being (as before he resigned the title of King of France) dated from the 25th of January *

King Edward III died at Shene, about seven o'clock in the evening, on Sunday next before the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, the 21st of June, 1377 †

RICHARD II The reign of this monarch began on the feast of St Alban, Monday, the 22nd of June, 1377, the day after the death of his grandfather, Edward III, on which day the great seal was delivered to the King, and by him entrusted to sir Nicholas Bonde, until the chancellor's return from abroad, which occurred on the 26th of the same month ‡ The notice of the regnal years of Richard

* The first document in the *Fœdera* wherein this style occurs after the resumption of it is dated "Apud Westmonast xj die Junii, anno regni nostri Angliæ quadragesimo tertio, regni vero nostri Franciæ tricesimo" Vol vi p 623

† Rot Claus 1 Ric II m 46 Vide the note following

‡ The following account of Edward III's decease, and of Richard's accession, occurs on the Close Rolls — "Memorandum quod defuncto nobili et potente principi domino Edwardo, ultimo Rege Angliæ et Franciæ, avo domini Ricardi nunc Regis Angliæ et Franciæ, — qui quidem dominus Edwardus, vicesimo primo die Junii, videlicet, die dominica proximo ante festum nativitatis sancti Johannis baptiste anno Domini millesimo cclxxvii^o et regni ipsius Edwardi quinquagesimo primo, circa horam septimam post horam nonam, in manerio suo de Shene spiritum reddidit in minus Creatoris, — Wilhelmus de Burstall custos rotulorum cancellariæ Regis, Ricardus de Ravensere Archidiaconus Lincolnienis et Thomas de Newenham clericus dictæ cancellariæ, tunc custodes magni sigilli dicti domini Edwardi Regis, in absentia venerabilis patris Ade Episcopi Menevensis cancellarii ipsius domini Edwardi Regis, tunc in partibus transmarinis in negotiis regni existentis, vicesimo secundo die Junii tunc proximo sequente, videlicet, in festo sancti Albani martyris, hora vespertina, apud dictum manerium de Shene, in camera ipsius domini Regis Ricardi dictum sigillum in quidam bursa albi corii sigillis suis signata liberaverunt dicto domino Ricardo Regi, in manibus suis propriis, in presentia venerabilium patrum Simonis archiepiscopi Cantuariensis et Henrici Episcopi Wygorniensis, Johannis Regis Castellæ et Legionis Ducis Lancastriæ et aliorum magnatum ibidem existentium, et prædictus Johannes Rex Castellæ dictum sigillum cepit de manibus dicti domini nostri Regis Ricardi, et illud liberavit Nicholao Bonde mihi de camera ipsius domini regis Ricardi custodiendum. Et postmodum regresso præfato Episcopo Menevensi de partibus transmarinis, dictus dominus Rex Ricardus, vicesimo sexto die Junii tunc proximo sequente, apud manerium suum de Kenyngton, in capitali camera dicti manerii in presentia dictorum Johannis Regis Castellæ et aliorum de familia dicti domini Regis nunc magni sigillum suum pro regimine Angliæ, in quadam bursa inclusum, liberavit præfato Episcopo Menevensi cancellario suo, &c Qui quidem cancellarius, eodem die, in capella sua, apud hospitium suum in vico de Flete Stret, Londini, dictam bursam aperuit, et dictum sigillum extraxit, et diversas lteras patentes de diversis officariis regni ibidem fecit consignari." — *Rot Claus* 1 Ric 2 m 46.

II. in the Red Book of the Exchequer agrees with the above statement — “Anno Domini MCCCLXXVII Item data Regis Ricardi Secundi a conquestu mutatur singulis annis in festo Sancti Albani accidente xxij die Junii, et cessavit penultimo die Septembris anno regni sui xxij^{mo}” The earliest instrument issued by Richard II is dated on the 22nd of June, by letters under his signet, and the Rolls in the Tower tend to prove that his regnal year commenced on that day. A document dated on the *twenty-first of June* was the first entered on the Close Roll of the *third* year of Richard's reign, but it was afterwards cancelled, because it was enrolled on the Rolls of the *second* year, which entry appears to have been subsequently made, and the inference from this circumstance must be, that the 21st of June was the *last*, instead of the *first*, day of the regnal year. The first documents entered (with the exception of the one above alluded to) on the Rolls of Richard's reign in the Tower are dated on the 22nd of June, and the last on the 20th of that month. The date of the termination of Richard's reign is accurately fixed to Monday, the day of the feast of St Michael, the 29th of September, 1399, by the record of his resignation of the crown on that day on the Rolls of Parliament *

HENRY IV. The accession of HENRY IV to the Crown has always hitherto been assigned to the 29th of September, 1399, the day on which Richard II resigned it; but it is proved by the Rolls of Parliament containing the record of Richard's resignation, and of Henry's accession, that he became King of England on Tuesday, the feast of St Jerome the Doctor; i. e., the *thirtieth* of September, 1399 †

* Rot Parl vol iii pp 416, 417

† Rot Parl vol iii pp 415, 416, 417, et seq. See also a document relating to Henry's coronation, printed in the *Fœdera*, vol viii p 90. The Wardrobe accounts of Henry IV in the Harleian MS 319, are reckoned ‘ab ultimo die Sept’ anno vii finiente usque viij diem Decembris, anno viij’.

Henry the Fourth was crowned on Monday, the feast of the translation of St Edward the Confessor*, the 13th of October, 1399, and died on Monday, the 20th of March, 1413. The memorandum in the Red Book of the Exchequer agrees with these dates — “Anno Domini MCCCIII^{xx}XIX Item data Regis Henrici Quarti a conquestu mutatur singulis annis a festo Sancti Jeronimi accidente xxx^o die Septembris, videlicet, in crastino Sancti Michaelis, et obiit xx^o die Martii, anno regni sui XIII.”

HENRY V The reign of HENRY V began on the day on which his peace was proclaimed†, namely, on Tuesday, the feast of St Benedict, the 21st of March, 1413, the day after the death of his father ‡. This seems to be proved by the fact, that a document dated on the 20th of March is entered on the Norman rolls of the *fifth* year, whilst one dated on the next day, the 21st of March, is entered on the Norman Rolls of the *sixth* year of his reign. The other rolls in the Tower throw little light on the point, as no entry on the rolls of the respective years is dated after the 19th of March, but the earliest date with which any roll commences is the 21st of March. By the treaty of Troyes in May, 1420, Henry V relinquished the title of King of France during the lifetime of his father-in-law Charles VI, and styled himself “Henricus dei Gratia Rex Angliæ, Hæres et Regens Franciæ, et dominus Hiberniæ.”

Henry V died at Bois Vincennes, in France, between two and three o'clock in the morning of Monday next after the feast of the decollation of St John the Baptist, the 31st of August, 1422 §. With these dates the Red Book of the Exchequer agrees — “Anno Domini

* Walsingham, p 426

† This proclamation is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol ix p 1. It contains a notification of the death of Henry IV and it proceeds, “sic quod dicti regni successio nobis notoriè devolvitur et dignoscitur pertinere.”

‡ Hardyng, however, says, Henry V's reign began on St Cuthbert's day, the *twentieth* of March. Ed 1812, p 371

§ Rot. Claus. 1 Hen. VI m 21 d. Vide *Fœdera*, vol x p 253.

MCCCCXIII Item data Regis Henrici Quinti a conquestu mutatur singulis annis in festo Sancti Benedicti accidente xxj die Martii, et obiit ultimo die Augusti anno regni sui x^{mo}."

HENRY VI The date of the accession of this Monarch is clearly fixed to the 1st of September, 1422, being the day after his father died, which agrees with the statement in the Year Book of the 4th Hen. VI, 1425, before cited*, that the first day of the reign of each King was then considered to be the day following that on which the preceding monarch died. At the commencement of the Minutes of the Privy Council of Henry VI is the following memorandum — "Decessit Cristianissimus pugil Ecclesiæ, prudentiæ jubar, et exemplar justitiæ, ac invictissimus Rex, flos et decus omnis militiæ, Henricus V^{us} post conquestum, Rex Angliæ, hæres et Regens regni Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ, apud Castrum de Boys de Vincens, juxta Parisias, ultimo die Augusti, anno Domini millesimo cccc^o xii, et regni sui anno x^{mo}, cui successit illustris filius ejus HENRICUS SEX^{us}, videlicet, *primo die Septembris anno ætatis et regni sui primo*"† Henry VI did not receive the great seal from the chancellor until the 28th of September‡, and his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year §

On the 4th of March, 1461, Henry was deposed by Edward IV, and the last instrument issued by him is dated on the 3rd of that month, but in October, 1470, he recovered possession of the Throne, and resumed the Regal title. The last instrument issued in the name of Edward IV, in 1470, is dated on the 9th of October, and the first which occurs in the name of Henry VI, after his restoration, is dated on the same day, the teste to which, and to all other documents while Henry pos-

* Vide pages 284, 285 antea, notes

† Proceedings of the Privy Council, vol. iii. p. 3

‡ Padara, vol. i. p. 203.

§ Ibid. p. 204

sessed the throne, is in these words. — “ Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, nono die Octobris, anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono, et readaptationis nostræ regie potestatis anno primo ”* The last instrument issued by Henry VI in the *Fœdera* is dated on the 27th of March, 1471 † The battle of Barnet, which was fought on Easter-day, the 14th of April, in that year, again drove Henry VI from the throne ; but Edward was at London, and homage was rendered to him at Paul’s Cross, on Easter eve, the 13th of April in that year ‡ The Red Book of the Exchequer contains this notice of the regnal years of Henry VI — “ Anno Domini mccccxxii Item data Regis Henrici VI^{ti} a conquestu mutatur singulis annis in festo Sancti Egidii, accidente primo die Septembris ”

EDWARD IV That the date usually assigned to the accession of EDWARD IV, namely, the 4th of March, 1461, is correct, is proved by the rolls of parliament. In the first parliament held in his reign, which assembled at Westminster on the 4th of November in that year, a declaration was made of the King’s title to the Throne After stating his right to the Crown by descent, the Act proceeds, — “ After the decease of the right noble and famous prince Richard, duke of York, his father, in the name of Jesus, to his pleasure and loving, *the fourth day of the month of March last passed*, took upon him to use his right and title to the realm of England and lordship, and entered into the exercise of the Royal estate, dignity, pre-eminence, and power of the same Crown, and to the reign and governance of the said realm of England and lordship, and the *same fourth day of March amoved Henry, late called King Henry the Sixth*, son to Henry, son to the said Henry, late earl of Derby, son to John of Gaunt, from the occupation, usurp-

* *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 661
 ‡ Rot. Claus. 11 Edward IV

† *Ibid.* p. 706.

ation, intrusion, reign and governance of the same realm," and the act goes on to confirm Edward's title on and from the 4th of March preceding*. On the 10th of March the King delivered the great seal to the chancellor†, and he was crowned at Westminster on the 28th or 29th of June following. The resumption of the Royal style by Henry VI, from the 9th of October, 1470, to the beginning of April, 1471, has been already noticed‡, but after Edward recovered the Royal authority, the years of his reign continued to be reckoned from the 4th of March, 1461, as if no interruption had occurred.

Edward IV died at Westminster on the 9th of April, 1483. The Red Book of the Exchequer agrees with the dates of Edward IV's accession and demise "Anno Domini MCCCCLXI Item data Regis Edwardi Quarti mutatur singulis annis quarto die Martii, et obit nono die Aprilis, anno regni sui vicesimo tercio"

EDWARD V. The date of the accession of this Monarch has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence, but all authorities concur in assigning it to the day of his father's decease, the 9th of April, 1483. In the Red Book of the Exchequer is the following notice of the commencement and termination of Edward V's reign — "Anno Domini MCCCCLXXXIII. Item data Regis Edwardi Quinti inchoavit eodem § nono die Aprilis, et cessavit xlii^{do} die Junii tunc sequente, videlicet anno regni sui primo" The first document of the reign of Edward V printed in the *Fœdera* is dated on the 23rd of April, and the last on the 17th of June, in the first year of his reign || no document dated later

* Rot Parl vol v pp 463, 464

† *Fœdera*, vol xi p 473

‡ See p 304.

§ Referring to the date of the demise of Edward IV

|| It seems evident, from a letter dated at London, on the 21st of June, that Edward was then still considered King. See that and another very interesting letter dated on the 9th of June, both giving the news of the metropolis at the eventful period in question, printed in the *Excerpta Historica*, 8vo, 1831, p. 17

than that day appears to be enrolled. As the obscurity in which the fate of this unfortunate Prince is enveloped has never been penetrated, it is difficult to state the day on which his reign ended. Fabyan, however, says he bore the name of King by the space of two months and eleven days, which, calculated from the 9th of April, the day on which he says Edward V's reign began, fixes its termination to the 20th of June. His uncle, Richard III., did not usurp the Royal dignity until the 26th of June, nine days after the date of the last instrument in Edward's name upon record, and four days after the day which the Red Book of the Exchequer states was the last of his reign.

RICHARD III. As scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of the accession of this Monarch*, it is fortunate that he himself should have removed all doubt on the subject, by an official communication. On the memoranda rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, the following letter from Richard III. occurs, which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign to the *twenty-sixth* of June, 1483 — “RICHARD, by the grace of God King of England and of France, and lord of Ireland To all oure subgiettes and liegemen within oure lande of Irland, hering or seing thise oure lettres, greting For as moche as we be infourmed that there is grete doubte and ambiguyte ameing you for the certaine day of the commensing of oure Reigne, we signifie unto you for trouthe, that by the grace and sufferaunce of oure blessed Criatour, we entred into

* Hall, Sir Thomas More, Grafton, and the Continuator of Hardyng's Chronicle state, that Richard III. ascended the throne on the 19th, Rapin, on the 22nd, Hume, about the 25th, and Sharon Turner and Lingard, on the 26th of June. Fabyan says Richard was proclaimed King upon Friday, being the 21st day of June, or, according to the editions of 1542 and 1553, Friday, the 22nd of June. The 21st of June, 1483, however, fell on a *Saturday*, and the 22nd on a *Sunday*. The Table of Regnal Years in the *Chronica Juridicalia* places his accession on the 22nd of June. These discrepancies are not surprising, as Richard himself says doubts had existed on the point.

oure just title, taking upon us our dignitie royalle and supreme governance of this oure royme of England the xxvjth DAY OF JUYN THE YLRE OF OURE LORD MCCCCLXXXIII, and after that we woll that ye do make all writinges and recordes amonge yow Geven under oure signet at our castell of Notingham, the xijth day of Octobre, the second yere of oure reigne* [1484]"

Richard's accession is also proved to have taken place on the 26th of June, by the bill delivered to the lords by some northern gentry and others, in Westminster Hall, on that day, in his presence, the purport of which is thus given in the Chronicle of Croyland — ' Protector eodem die, quo regimen sub titulo Regi nominis sibi vendicavit, viz 26^o die Junii, anno Dom 1483, se apud magnam Aulam Westmonasterii in cathedram marmoream immisit, et tunc mox omnibus proceribus, tam laicis quam ecclesiasticis, et ceteris assidentibus, assistantibus, &c, ostendebatur rotulus quidam, in quo, per modum supplicationis in nomine procerum et populi borealis, exhibita sunt, primum, quod filii regis Edwardi erant bastardi, supponendo, illum præcontraxisse matrimonium cum quadam Domina Elionara Boteler, antequam Reginam Elizabetham duxisset in uxorem deinde, quod sanguis alterius fratris (Georgii, scil Clarendiæ Ducis) fuisset attinctus Ita quod nullus certus incorruptus sanguis linealis ex parte Richardi Ducis Eboraci poterat inveniri, nisi in persona Richardi Protectoris, Ducis Glocestriæ, et jam eidem duci supplicabant, ut jus suum in regno Angliæ sibi assumeiet et coronam acciperet." In the instructions issued to certain commissioners sent to Calais, in answer to a letter from lord Dynham respecting the oath of allegiance

* Ex Offic Rememor Regis Scac Hibern Frotulis vocatis "Memoranda Rolls" Printed in the Report of the Commissioners on the Records of Ireland, where a fac-simile of this letter is given It is remarkable that the printed copy should differ from the fac-simile in the identical point which caused the letter to be published, for in the former the "xxvijth of June" occurs, whereas in the fac-simile it is the "xxvjth of June" The latter is doubtless correct, for an engraver, who copies precisely what is before him, is less likely to err than a transcriber or editor

taken by the garrison of that place to Edward V., Richard's accession is described in the following words — "His sure and true title is evidently shewed in a bill of petition which the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons of the land, solemnly porrected unto the King's highness at London, the *26th day of June*, whereupon the King's said highness, notably assisted by well near all the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, went *the same day* unto the palace at Westminster, and there in such royal honourable apparelled within the great hall *there took possession and declared his mind, that the same day he would begin to reign upon his people*, and from thence rode solemnly to the cathedral church of London, and was received there with procession, with great congratulation and acclamation of all the people in every place, and by the way that the king was in that day"* The notice of Richard's regnal years in the Red Book of the Exchequer agrees with this date — "Item data Regis Ricardi Tercii mutatur singulis annis xxvi^{to} die Junii, Et interfectus fuit in bello ab Henrico Septimo vicesimo secundo die Augusti, anno regni sui tercio"

On the day after Richard's accession, Friday, the 27th of June, the great seal was delivered to him, when he again intrusted it to the bishop of Lincoln, the chancellor. The reign of Richard III terminated with his death, at the battle of Bosworth, on Monday, the 22nd of August, 1485

HENRY VII If there be any point of History, which would appear to be too firmly established to admit of the possibility of doubt or suspicion, it is the date of **HENRY THE SEVENTH'S** accession to the throne. The battle of Bosworth, wherein Richard III. was slain, was certainly fought on Monday, the *twenty-second* of August, 1485, and all historians concur in stating that the Crown was placed on Henry's head

* Buck's Life of Richard III., p 522, said to have been copied from the "Original Journal Book"

immediately after the victory, when he was hailed as King by the acclamations of his army. Henry has left evidence that he considered himself indebted for the throne to his sword, and he seems to have fixed that battle as the epoch of his accession. In his Will the following passage occurs — “Also we will that our executors cause to be made an image of a King, representing our own person, the same to be of timber, covered and wrought with plate of fine gold, in manner of an armed man, and upon the same armour a coat-armour of our arms of England and France, enamelled, with a sword and spurs accordingly, and the said image to kneel upon a table of silver and gilt, and *holding betwixt his hands the Crown which it pleased God to give us, with the victory of our enemy at our first field*, the which image and crown we bequeath to Almighty God, our blessed Lady*,” &c. It is not certain whether Henry meant, by the word “Crown,” a mere representation of that emblem of Sovereignty, and wished to declare his opinion that he derived the Throne from the right of conquest only, or whether he intended that the identical Crown which was placed on his head on Bosworth field should be thus preserved. In either sense, however, the passage seems to imply that Henry considered that the battle of Bosworth gave him the Regal dignity, and, on meeting his first parliament, he expressly alluded to that event as forming part of his title to the Throne. “Subsequenterque, idem Dominus Rex, prefatis communibus, ore suo proprio eloquens, ostendendo suum adventum ad jus et Coronam Angliæ fore tam per justum titulum hæreditariæ, *quam per verum Dei judicium in tribuendo sibi victoriam de inimico suo in campo*”† It is consequently extraordinary that any reason should exist for believing that his accession was dated not from the *twenty-second* of August, the day of the battle and of Richard’s death, but from the

* Fœdera, vol. xii p. 189

† Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 268

twenty-first of that month, the day before either of those events. In the Red Book of the Exchequer it is expressly said that the twenty-first of August was the commencement of Henry VII's regnal years — "*Anno Domini mccccxxxv. Item data Regis Henrici Septimi mutatur singulis annis vicesimo primo die Augusti.*" As these memoranda are not brought lower than the death of Henry VIII, in 1549, it may be presumed, that the writer of them lived at that period, and must have known in what manner the regnal years of the preceding Sovereign were reckoned; and though errors have been found in these memoranda in relation to the deaths and succession of two of our early Monarchs, the statements respecting every one of the seven Kings who immediately preceded Henry VII, namely, Richard III, Edward V, Edward IV, Henry VI, Henry V, Henry IV, and Richard II, have been proved by evidence to be strictly correct. The probability is, therefore, extremely great that an error was not committed in the instance of Henry VII, with part of whose reign it is not unlikely that the compiler of those notices was contemporary, and to the records of which he, if an officer of the exchequer, must frequently have had occasion to refer.

Several entries on the Rolls of Parliament support the opinion that Henry VII.'s regnal years were computed from the twenty-first of August. The first parliament in that reign met at Westminster on Monday the 7th of November, 1 Hen. VII, 1485*, within three months after Henry's accession, and on the Wednesday following, namely, on the 9th of November, an act passed for vesting the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall in the king and his heirs. After reciting the act of the 14 Ed. IV, it enacts that the said statute of the 14 Ed. IV "be from† the xxj day of August last past repealed,"

* Rot. Parl. vol vi p 267

† A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1833 (p 125), considers that these clauses may be reconciled with the 22nd of August being the day of Henry's accession, by supposing (on the authority of Coke, 1st Inst 46 b, respecting Leases) that "from" meant the day following the 21st of August, i e, the 22nd, and there is much probability in the conjecture.

that "*from the said xxj day of August*" * the King should hold and enjoy all the honours, castles, &c. mentioned in the said act, and in other parts of this statute "the 21st of August last past" is stated to be the day from which certain provisions were to take effect. In the act of resumption, passed on the same occasion, the commons prayed the King to resume "*from the 21st day of August last past*" all castles, lordships, lands, &c. which Henry VI, the King's uncle, had of estate of inheritance on the 2nd of October, in the 24th year of his reign, 1445, and the 21st of *the preceding August* is throughout this statute, also, the day on which its provisions were to come into operation † That the 21st of August was considered the date of Henry's accession, seems to be still more clearly shown by the act for attainting the adherents of Richard III., which was likewise passed in November, 1485. The preamble recites, that the King is "not oblivious nor putting out of his goodly mind the unnatural, mischievous, and great perjuries, treasons, homicides, and murders in shedding of infants' blood, with many other wrongs, odious offences, and abominations against God and man, and in especial our sovereign lord, committed by Richard, late Duke of Gloucester, calling and naming himself, by usurpation, King Richard III., the which with John, late Duke of Norfolk, Thomas, Earl of Surrey, Francis, Viscount Lovell," and several others, "*the xxjst day of August, the first year of the reign of our sovereign lord*, assembled to them at Leicester, in the county of Leicester, a great host, traitorously intending, imagining, and conspiring the destruction of the King's royal person, our sovereign liege lord. And they with the same host, with banners spread, mightily armed and

* Rot Parl vol vi p 272

† Ibid p 336 Though the 21st of August was, in most instances, the day on which certain provisions in the statutes of Henry VII went to come into operation, it is right to observe that, on one occasion at least, the 22nd of August occurs in a somewhat similar manner (vide Rot Parl vol vi p 275), and that, in Henry's proclamation, dated at Leicester on the 23rd of August in the first year of his reign, he ordered such goods of an individual to be seized, as he possessed "*on the 22nd day of August, the first year of our reign*"—*Druke's History of York*

defenced with all manner arms, as guns, bows, arrows, spears, gleeves, axes, and all other manner articles apt or needful to give and cause mighty battle against our said sovereign lord, kept together from the said * xxij^d day of the said month then next following, and then conducted to a field within the said shire of Leicester, there by great and continued deliberation traitorously levied war against our said sovereign lord and his true subjects there being in his service and assistance under a banner of our said sovereign lord, to the subversion of this realm and common weal of the same '† It appears, therefore, that in this statute, the *twenty-first of August* preceding November, 1485, was considered to have been *in the first year* of the reign of Henry VII., and Henry is spoken of throughout in a manner to show that he was considered to have been possessed of the Regal title and dignity, *before* the battle of Bosworth

The evidence on which it is presumed that Henry VII.'s reign was computed from the *twenty-first*, instead of from the *twenty-second* of August, having been stated, it is necessary to mention the authorities which assign Henry's accession to the *twenty-second* of that month. Enough has been said respecting the battle of Bosworth and the death of Richard III. being the causes of Henry's obtaining the Crown, and the strong probability that his reign was computed from the day on which those events took place. Every chronicler and historian, without a single exception, dates Henry's reign from the 22nd of August, 1485, but that this circumstance is not conclusive is manifest from every historian having concurred in assigning the commencement of other reigns to a wrong date. As the instruments on the Close and Patent Rolls of this reign are not entered in chronological order with regard to days or months, no information respecting the regnal

* It has been remarked that "the use of the term '*said xxij*' seems to raise a presumption that the first mentioned date should also be xxij^d, else to what can '*the said*' be referred?"—*Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1888, p. 125.

† Rot. Parl. vol. vi p. 276.

year can be gained from them, but the following entry on the Pipe Roll of the 3rd Ric III certainly shows that Henry VII's reign was computed from the 22nd of August, 1485, and is almost conclusive on the point. "*xxij diem Augusti . . . quo die idem Rex obuit et Rex Henricus vij incepit regnare*" The Table of the regnal years of this monarch, in a subsequent page, is, therefore, computed according to the usually received date of Henry's accession, namely, the 22nd of August, 1485

King Henry VII. died on the 21st of April, 1509, and the inscription on his tomb also fixes the beginning of his reign to the 22nd of August, 1485

"*Hic jacet Henricus ejus nominis Septimus, Angliæ quondam rex, Edmundi Richmondie comitis filius, qui die xxii Augusti rex creatus, statim post apud Westmonasterium die xxv Octobris coronatur anno Domini 1485. Mortitur deinde xxi die Aprilis anno ætatis lxiij. Regnavit annos xxiii menses viii minus uno die*"

On another part of his monument these lines occur

"*Lustra decem atque annos tres plus compleverat, annis
Nam tribus octenis regia sceptra tulit,
Quindecies Domini centenus fluxerat annus
Currebat nonus cum venit atra dies,
Septima ter mensis lux tum fulgebat Aprilis,
Cum clausit summum tanta corona diem,
Nulla dedere prius tantum tibi scecula regem
Anglia, vix similem posteriora dabunt*" *

HENRY VIII. — In consequence of the erroneous idea that the Kings of England always ascended the Throne the moment the preceding Sovereign died, some authorities have stated that Henry VIII began his reign on the 21st of April, 1509, the day of his father's decease, but it is clearly proved that his regnal years were reckoned from the following day, namely, the *twenty-second* of that month. In the record of the surrender of the great seal in April, 1544, it is stated, that on *Monday, the 21st of April*, in the *thirty-fifth* year of the reign of Henry VIII, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Thomas lord Audley of Walden, the chancellor, delivered up the great seal; that the King retained the seal in his own hands

* Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England

until the *next day*, namely, *Tuesday, the 22nd of April, in the thirty-sixth year* of the reign of the said King, on which day, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he gave the great seal into the custody of Thomas lord Wriothesley, during the illness of lord Audley. *

Henry VIII died in the morning of Friday, the 28th of January, 1547 † The notices of the regnal years in the Red Book of the Exchequer end with the following reference to those of Henry VIII — “Anno Domini MDVII ‡ Item data Regis Henrici Octavi mutatur singulis annis vicesimo secundo die Aprilis, et obiit xxvii^o die Januarii, anno regni sui xxxviii^o”

EDWARD VI — There do not appear to be any grounds for doubting that this Monarch ascended the Throne on the day of his father's death, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547, and the custom thenceforward became uniform for each Sovereign to date his accession to the Crown from the day of the demise of his predecessor. Edward VI. died on the 6th of July, 1553 §

LADY JANE GREY — Though an usurper, the date of the assumption of the Regal title by this personage merits attention, because a few documents, both public and private, are dated “in the first year of the reign of JANE, QUEEN OF ENGLAND” Having reluctantly consented to assume the Royal dignity, immediately on the death of Edward VI, she was proclaimed Queen on the 10th of July, four days after that monarch's decease The proclamation recited her title to the throne, and stated, “that the Imperial Crown and other the premises to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, now be and remain to

* *Fœdera*, vol xv pp 106, 107

† *Ibid* p. 123.

‡ *Sic*, but clearly a typographical or clerical error for MDIX.

§ Stat. 1 Mary, c. 4.

us in actual and royal possession"* It appears, however, that Jane's succession took place before the date of her proclamation, and her reign was most probably considered to have commenced on the 6th of July On the 9th of that month, the Privy Council, in reply to a letter from Mary, claiming the throne, and expressing her surprise that the death of Edward VI. had not been notified to her, informed her that "our sovereign lady Queen Jane is, after the death of our sovereign lord Edward VI., invested and possessed with the just and right title in the Imperial Crown of this realm, not only by good order of old ancient good laws of this realm, but also by our late Sovereign lord's letters patent, signed with his own hand, and sealed with the great seal of England, in presence of the most part of the nobles, counsellors, judges, with divers other grave and sage personages assenting and subscribing to the same"†

The earliest public documents of the reign of Jane which have been discovered, are dated on the 9th, and the latest on the 18th of July, 1553 No other private instrument dated in her reign is known to exist, than a deed relating to a messuage in the parish of St Dunstan's, in Kent, the date of which is in these words "Dat decimo quinto die Julii anno regni Domine Janæ, Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regniæ, Fidei Defensoris, atque in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hiberniæ Supremi Capituli, primo"‡ Jane seems to have relinquished the title and state of Queen on the 19th of July§, having enjoyed the honours of Sovereignty only thirteen days. In the first par-

* This proclamation is printed by Grafton, and has been reprinted by most of the biographers of Lady Jane Grey Her pretensions to the Throne, and the history of the succession to the Crown under the Acts and Will of Henry VIII., and the Letters Patent of Edward VI., are fully stated in the notes to the "Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey," 8vo, 1825, by the author of this volume

† Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, p xlix

‡ Retrospective Review New Series, i 505, communicated to that work by the Rev Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

§ Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, pp lxx. lxxii It is not generally known that the title of *King* was attributed *abroad* to her husband, lord Guildford Dudley Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, pp lxii—lxv

liament of Queen Mary, an act was passed "touching writings made from the sixth day of July last past, and before the first day of August then next ensuing" The preamble recited, that Edward VI died on the 6th of the preceding July, "by and immediately after whose death the Imperial Crown of this realm, &c did not only descend, remain, and come unto our most dread Sovereign lady the Queen's majesty, but also the same was then immediately and lawfully invested, deemed, and judged in her highness's most royal person by the due course of inheritance, and by the laws and statutes of this realm," that, nevertheless, her "most lawful possession was for a time disturbed and disquieted by the traitorous rebellion and usurpation of the lady Jane Dudley, wife of Guildford Dudley, esquire, otherwise called the lady Jane Grey, and other her accomplices, during the time of which said rebellion and usurpation divers statutes, recognizances, indentures, obligations, acquittances, grants, patents, evidences, and other writings, were made between and to sundry of the subjects of this realm," whereupon questions and suits might hereafter arise, for the avoidance of which doubts and litigation, it was therefore enacted, that all such instruments and other writings whatsoever made by or to any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, being the Queen's subjects, since the 6th of July last past, and before the 1st of August then next following, under the name of the reign of any other person than the name of the Queen, shall be as good and effectual in the law as if her name "and style appropriate and united unto her majesty's imperial crown had been fully expressed therein." But it was provided, that this act should not render valid any letters patent, gifts, or leases, or other writings made by lady Jane Dudley since the said 6th of July, of any lands or offices belonging to the Crown, or any other writings whatsoever made by her since that day, which were declared to be utterly void.*

* Statute 1 Mary, cap. 4

MARY The accession of **QUEEN MARY** was reckoned from the 6th of July, 1553, the day on which Edward VI died, but, on her marriage with Philip, King of Spain, on the 25th of July, 1554, a change took place, as well in computing her regnal years, as in her titles. It was provided by the treaty for that alliance, and confirmed by act of parliament, that, on the celebration of their nuptials, Philip should, during their marriage, "have and enjoy, jointly together with the Queen his wife, the style, honour, and Kingly name of the realm and dominions unto the said Queen appertaining, and shall aid her highness, being his wife, in the happy administration of her realms and dominions"* The marriage was celebrated on the 25th of July, 1554, which became the first day "of the first and second year of the reign of Philip and Mary, and on the 27th of that month proclamation was ordered to be made of the style of the King and Queen in Latin and English, the latter being, "Philip and Mary, by the grace of God King and Queen of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, Princes of Spain and Sicily, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Milan, Burgundy, and Brabant, Counts of Hapsburg, Flanders, and Tyrol," which style was commanded to be used in all writings† From that time the regnal years were reckoned from the 25th of July, and they were called "the first and second," the "second and third," the "third and fourth," the "fourth and fifth," and the "fifth and sixth" years of Philip and Mary‡ But the days between the 6th

* 1 Mar stat 2 c ii *Fœdera*, vol xv p 394

† *Fœdera*, vol xv p 404

‡ For example, an indenture between the King and Queen, and the merchants of the staple of Calais, is "dated the 12th day of February, in the first and second years of the most prosperous reign of our said Sovereign Lord and Lady"—*Fœdera* vol xv p 413 "In Parlamento inchoato et tento apud Westmonast' xij die Novembris annis regnorum excellentissimorum et serenissimorum Philippi et Mariæ, Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, &c, Regis et Reginæ, &c, primo et secundo"—"In Parlamento inchoato et tento apud Westmonasterium xxmo die Januarii annis regnorum invictissimorum et excellentissimorum Principum Philippi et Mariæ, Dei Gratia Angliæ, Hispaniarum, Franciæ, &c, Regis et Reginæ, &c, quarto et quinto"—Statutes of the Realm.

and 24th of July, both inclusive, after the Queen's marriage, were reckoned thus the days from the 6th to the 24th of July, 1555, were called in the 1st and 3rd Philip and Mary, those from the 6th to the 24th of July, 1556, in the 2nd and 4th of Philip and Mary, those from the 6th to the 24th of July, 1557, in the 3rd and 5th Philip and Mary, and those from the 6th to the 24th of July, 1558, in the 4th and 6th Philip and Mary, that is, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years of their joint reigns, and in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of the reign of Mary *

Queen Mary died on the 17th of November, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, 1558

ELIZABETH, ascended the Throne on the day of the death of her half-sister, Queen Mary, November the 17th, 1558, from which date her regnal years were accordingly reckoned This fact is proved by the 17th of November being called the "Queen's" day, and celebrated as the anniversary of her accession †, as well as by other evidence All Tables

* A commission to survey lands in the manor of Gyvingham in Norfolk, in the year 1555, is dated on the "*fifth* of July, in the *first* and *second* years of our reign." Mary's second year was not completed until the following day, the 6th of July, when she entered her third year, and, consequently, all the intermediate days until the 25th of July, when Philip's first year would be completed, are reckoned in the *first* and *third* of Philip and Mary. The only instrument on record in the Duchy of Lancaster, which was passed during this period of nineteen days, in the year 1555, bears date "the *eighteenth* day of July, in the *first* and *third* years of our reigns." The next instrument in order of date, in the year 1555, was issued on "*the third of August*, in the *second* and *third* years of our reign," and all instruments are dated from this time to the following, 6th of July, 1556, in the second and third of Philip and Mary. The only patent which occurs dated between the 6th of July and 25th of July, 1556, was of a grant of lands in Leicestershire, and a blank is left for the *day* of the month, thus "Datum apud Westm, die Julii annis regnorum nostrorum *secundo et quarto*."

Several instruments occur in the year 1557, between the 6th and 25th of July, and they are reckoned in the *third* and *fifth* of Philip and Mary. Among many others, are the appointment of Thomas Fletcher to be bailiff of Agardsley, in Staffordshire, which is dated on the "*fifth* of July, in the *third* and *fourth* of Philip and Mary," whereas the lease of the herbage of Haweray Park to Elyzeus Markham, esq (three days after), is dated on the *eighth* of July, in the *third* and *fifth* of Philip and Mary. A lease of lands in Lancashire to Christopher Anderton, is dated on the *tenth* of July, in the *third* and *fifth* of Philip and Mary, and the grant of the office of constable of Lancaster Castle to Francis Tunstall, esq is dated on the *twentieth* of July, in the *third* and *fifth* of Philip and Mary

† Vide "Queen's Day," page 168 *antea*

of regnal years compiled at the period, agree in calling that day the first of her reign. The resolutions of the judges, chief baron, and attorney and solicitor general, on the statute 1 Edw VI cap 7, in Michaelmas term 1 Eliz, 1559, respecting the continuance of suits notwithstanding the demise of the Crown, show what was then considered the law on the point. The first of these resolutions is to this effect —“ The King who is heir or successor may write and begin his reign the same day that his progenitor or predecessor died ”* It is obvious however, from what has been before stated on the subject, that this resolution was not in conformity with ancient practice.

Queen Elizabeth died on the 24th of March, 1603

JAMES I In conformity with the opinion expressed by the judges in the 1st Eliz, **JAMES I** commenced his reign on the day of Queen Elizabeth's demise, the 24th of March, 1603. This is proved by the statute recognising his right to the throne, and is corroborated by other evidence. After reciting his pedigree, and declaring that “ We, your majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, of all estates and degrees, with all possible and publick joy and acclamation, by open proclamations, within few hours after the decease of our late Sovereign Queen acknowledging thereby with one full voice of tongue and heart that your Majesty was our only lawful and rightful liege lord and Sovereign, by our unspeakable and general rejoicing and applause at your Majesty's most happy inauguration and coronation,” &c, the Act proceeds to recognise and acknowledge “ that, immediately upon the dissolution and decease of Elizabeth, late Queen of England, the Imperial Crown of the realm of England, and of all the Kingdoms, dominions, and rights belonging to the same, did by inherent birthright and lawful and un-

* Dyer's Reports, 159. See page 284. *antea*.

doubted succession, descend and come to your most excellent Majesty, as being lineally, justly, and lawfully next and sole heir of the blood Royal of this realm ”*

It is a remarkable fact in the history of the descent of the Crown, and one not commonly known, that, for nearly twelve months after James I's accession, the statutes then in force vested the legal right to the Throne in Lord Seymour, eldest son of the Earl of Hertford, by Lady Katherine Grey (sister of Lady Jane Grey), as heir of Mary duchess of Suffolk, the youngest sister of Henry VIII † James's hereditary pretensions were not acknowledged and ratified by parliament until March, 1604

James I. died on Sunday, the 27th of March, 1625 ‡

CHARLES I ascended the Throne on the day of his father's death, 27th of March, 1625, and was beheaded on the 30th of January, 1648-9.

THE COMMONWEALTH During the Commonwealth, from the 30th of January, 1649, to the 29th of May, 1660, no other date was used in public instruments than the year of our Lord, the month, and the day of the month, but a practice was introduced about the year 1650, of using both the Old and the New Style, in the following manner —“ Hague, June $\frac{6}{10}$, 1651, ” —“ $\frac{18}{28}$ May, ” —“ $\frac{22}{1}$ July, 1653 ” —“ $\frac{29}{8}$ July, 1653 ” “ In an answer to the Council,

bearing date $\frac{21}{31}$ June, and the $\frac{25}{4}$ July, ” &c

The difference between the Styles was often adverted to in public documents thus, in the recapitulation

* Stat 1 Jac I cap 1

† Note to the Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, pp cxxvi.—cxlviii.

‡ *Fœdera*, vol. xviii p 2.

from the English ambassadors to the States General, in June, 1651, of the proceedings of the treaty, the variation is noticed in this manner "First, that from the second of May, New Style, and two and twentieth of April, Old Style, we undertook," &c * "Nor had we any treaty with them until the tenth of May, Old Style, and twentieth of May, New Style," &c , the inconvenience of which must have been so great, that it is surprising the Gregorian calendar was not much sooner adopted in this country

It may be useful to observe, that OLIVER CROMWELL assumed the title of "The Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland," on the 16th of December, 1653, with the style of "His Highness" He died at Whitehall, on Friday, the $\frac{3rd}{17th}$ of September, 1658, and his son, Richard Cromwell, was proclaimed Protector the next day, the $\frac{4th}{14th}$ of September, and resigned the office in May, 1659

CHARLES II Although CHARLES II did not become King, *de facto*, until the 29th of May, 1660, his regnal years were computed from the death of his father, 30th of January, 1648-9, so that the year of his restoration is called the *twelfth* of his reign This was done under an opinion of the judges, who resolved, that from the instant of his father's death, though excluded from the Kingly office, he was King both *de jure* and *de facto*, and, therefore, that all who had taken part against him, and kept him out of possession, were guilty of treason, — a decision founded on the absurd pretence, that no one had, in the interval between the death of Charles I and the restoration of his son, assumed the title of King * He died on the 6th of February, 1685.

* *Fœdera*, vol xx p 614.

† Allen's Inquiry into the Royal Prerogative, on the authority of Foster's Crown Law, 402, and Bacon's Abridgment, art. Prerogative, A.

JAMES II. The accession of this Monarch took place on the day of his brother Charles II's death, on the 6th of February, 1685, and his reign terminated with his abdication on the 11th of December, 1688, at one o'clock in the morning of which day he quitted the Kingdom. The latest instrument entered on the Patent Rolls of his reign is dated on the 7th of that month.

WILLIAM III AND MARY II In the statute of the 1 Will and Mary, for preventing all questions and disputes concerning the assembling and sitting of that parliament, it is stated, that the 13th of February, 1688-9, was "the day on which their Majesties accepted the Crown and Royal dignity of King and Queen of England,"* so that there was in fact an interregnum of nearly two months between the abdication of James II and the accession of William and Mary. By the act of settlement, the Crown was vested in William Prince of Orange, and his wife the Princess Mary, daughter of James II, during their lives and the life of the survivor of them, but the royal authority was to be executed by his Majesty in the names of both, during their joint lives. After their decease, the Crown was limited to the heirs of the body of the Queen, in default of which, to the princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body, in default of which, to the heirs of his majesty's body †

Queen Mary died, without surviving issue, about one o'clock in the morning of the 28th of December, 1694‡, when the Royal style was altered, and William III commenced his seventh regnal year, his sixth year being considered to have terminated on the 27th of that month §

King William died on the 8th of March, 1702.

* 1 W & M c 1

† Stat 1 W & M sess 2 c 2

‡ Burnet's History of his own Time

§ Vide Lords' Journals, vol. xv pp 451, 452.

ANNE Pursuant to the Act of Settlement, **ANNE**, wife of Prince George of Denmark, and daughter of King James II, ascended the throne on the day of William III.'s demise, the 8th of March, 1702. She died on the 1st of August, 1714.

The dates of the accession and deaths of the Sovereigns of the **HOUSE OF HANOVER**, which will be found in the Tables of their regnal years, do not require any remark, the principle having become settled that the heir to the Throne succeeds instantly on the death of his predecessor

TABLE OF REGNAL YEARS.

Of the two dates standing opposite to each year of a reign, the first is the commencement and the second the end of the *regnal* year. In using this Table, it is necessary to observe that it is *calculated according to the Common and Historical year, viz., from the 1st of January*, but as the *Civil*, Ecclesiastical, and Legal year, for a long period, began *on the 25th of March*, all dates between the 1st of January and the 25th of March belong, according to the *Civil* computation, to one year *earlier* than the *Historical* year. For example from the 1st of January to the 25th of March, in the first year of the reign of William the Conqueror, was in the *Civil* year 1066, instead of 1067. For the same reason, Edward III's reign is sometimes said to have begun on the 25th of January 1326, instead of the 25th January, 1327. Henry V's on the 21st March, 1412, instead of the 21st March, 1413. Edward IV's on the 4th March, 1460, instead of the 4th March, 1461, and the same remark, *mutatis mutandis*, applies to the commencement of the reigns of Edward VI, James I, Charles II, James II, William and Mary, and Queen Anne, accordingly whether the *Historical* or *Civil* year be alluded to. *vide* remarks on this subject in pp 37, 38, and particularly pp 41, 42, *antea*.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

1 { 25 Dec 1066 24 Dec 1067	7 { 25 Dec 1072 24 Dec 1073	12 { 25 Dec 1077 24 Dec 1078	17 { 25 Dec 1082 24 Dec 1083
2 { 25 Dec 1067 24 Dec 1068	8 { 25 Dec 1073 24 Dec 1074	13 { 25 Dec 1078 24 Dec 1079	18 { 25 Dec 1083 24 Dec 1084
3 { 25 Dec 1068 24 Dec 1069	9 { 25 Dec 1074 24 Dec 1075	14 { 25 Dec 1079 24 Dec 1080	19 { 25 Dec 1084 24 Dec 1085
4 { 25 Dec 1069 24 Dec 1070	10 { 25 Dec 1075 24 Dec 1076	15 { 25 Dec 1080 24 Dec 1081	20 { 25 Dec 1085 24 Dec 1086
5 { 25 Dec 1070 24 Dec 1071	11 { 25 Dec 1076 24 Dec 1077	16 { 25 Dec 1081 24 Dec 1082	21 { 25 Dec 1086 9 Sept. 1087
6 { 25 Dec 1071 24 Dec 1072			

WILLIAM THE SECOND

1 { 26 Sept 1087 25 Sept 1088	5 { 26 Sept 1091 25 Sept 1092	8 { 26 Sept 1094 25 Sept 1095	11 { 26 Sept 1097 25 Sept 1098
2 { 26 Sept 1088 25 Sept 1089	6 { 26 Sept 1092 25 Sept 1093	9 { 26 Sept 1095 25 Sept 1096	12 { 26 Sept 1098 25 Sept 1099
3 { 26 Sept 1089 25 Sept 1090	7 { 26 Sept 1093 25 Sept 1094	10 { 26 Sept 1096 25 Sept 1097	13 { 26 Sept 1099 2 Aug. 1101
4 { 26 Sept 1090 25 Sept 1091			

HENRY THE FIRST

1 { 5 Aug 1100, 4 Aug 1 01	10 { 5 Aug 1109, 4 Aug 1110	19 { 5 Aug 1118, 4 Aug 1119	28 { 5 Aug 1127, 4 Aug 1128
2 { 5 Aug 1101, 4 Aug 1102	11 { 5 Aug 1110, 4 Aug 1111	20 { 5 Aug 1119, 4 Aug 1120	29 { 5 Aug 1128, 4 Aug 1129
3 { 5 Aug 1102, 4 Aug 1103	12 { 5 Aug 1111, 4 Aug 1112	21 { 5 Aug 1120, 4 Aug 1121	30 { 5 Aug 1129, 4 Aug 1130
4 { 5 Aug 1103, 4 Aug 1104	13 { 5 Aug 1112, 4 Aug 1113	22 { 5 Aug 1121, 4 Aug 1122	31 { 5 Aug 1130, 4 Aug 1131
5 { 5 Aug 1104, 4 Aug 1105	14 { 5 Aug 1113, 4 Aug 1114	23 { 5 Aug 1122, 4 Aug 1123	32 { 5 Aug 1131, 4 Aug 1132
6 { 5 Aug 1105, 4 Aug 1106	15 { 5 Aug 1114, 4 Aug 1115	24 { 5 Aug 1123, 4 Aug 1124	33 { 5 Aug 1132, 4 Aug 1133
7 { 5 Aug 1106, 4 Aug 1107	16 { 5 Aug 1115, 4 Aug 1116	25 { 5 Aug 1124, 4 Aug 1125	34 { 5 Aug 1133, 4 Aug 1134
8 { 5 Aug 1107, 4 Aug 1108	17 { 5 Aug 1116, 4 Aug 1117	26 { 5 Aug 1125, 4 Aug 1126	35 { 5 Aug 1134, 4 Aug 1135
9 { 5 Aug 1108, 4 Aug 1109	18 { 5 Aug 1117, 4 Aug 1118	27 { 5 Aug 1126, 4 Aug 1127	36 { 5 Aug 1135, 1 Dec 1135

STEPHEN *

1 { 26 Dec 1135, 25 Dec 1136	6 { 26 Dec 1140, 25 Dec 1141	11 { 26 Dec 1145, 25 Dec 1146	16 { 26 Dec 1150, 25 Dec 1151
2 { 26 Dec 1136, 25 Dec 1137	7 { 26 Dec 1141, 25 Dec 1142	12 { 26 Dec 1146, 25 Dec 1147	17 { 26 Dec 1151, 25 Dec 1152
3 { 26 Dec 1137, 25 Dec 1138	8 { 26 Dec 1142, 25 Dec 1143	13 { 26 Dec 1147, 25 Dec 1148	18 { 26 Dec 1152, 25 Dec 1153
4 { 26 Dec 1138, 25 Dec 11 9	9 { 26 Dec 1143, 25 Dec 1144	14 { 26 Dec 1148, 25 Dec 1149	19 { 26 Dec 1153, 25 Dec 1154
5 { 26 Dec 1139, 25 Dec 1140	10 { 26 Dec 1144, 25 Dec 1145	15 { 26 Dec 1149, 25 Dec 1150	

HENRY THE SECOND

1 { 19 Dec 1154, 18 Dec 1155	10 { 19 Dec 1163, 18 Dec 1164	19 { 19 Dec 1172, 18 Dec 1173	28 { 19 Dec 1181, 18 Dec 1182
2 { 19 Dec 1155, 18 Dec 1156	11 { 19 Dec 1164, 18 Dec 1165	20 { 19 Dec 1173, 18 Dec 1174	29 { 19 Dec 1182, 18 Dec 1183
3 { 19 Dec 1156, 18 Dec 1157	12 { 19 Dec 1165, 18 Dec 1166	21 { 19 Dec 1174, 18 Dec 1175	30 { 19 Dec 1183, 18 Dec 1184
4 { 19 Dec 1157, 18 Dec 1158	13 { 19 Dec 1166, 18 Dec 1167	22 { 19 Dec 1175, 18 Dec 1176	31 { 19 Dec 1184, 18 Dec 1185
5 { 19 Dec 1158, 18 Dec 1159	14 { 19 Dec 1167, 18 Dec 1168	23 { 19 Dec 1176, 18 Dec 1177	32 { 19 Dec 1185, 18 Dec 1186
6 { 19 Dec 1159, 18 Dec 1160	15 { 19 Dec 1168, 18 Dec 1169	24 { 19 Dec 1177, 18 Dec 1178	33 { 19 Dec 1186, 18 Dec 1187
7 { 19 Dec 1160, 18 Dec 1161	16 { 19 Dec 1169, 18 Dec 1170	25 { 19 Dec 1178, 18 Dec 1179	34 { 19 Dec 1187, 18 Dec 1188
8 { 19 Dec 1161, 18 Dec 1162	17 { 19 Dec 1170, 18 Dec 1171	26 { 19 Dec 1179, 18 Dec 1180	35 { 19 Dec 1188, 6 July 1189
9 { 19 Dec 1162, 18 Dec 1163	18 { 19 Dec 1171, 18 Dec 1172	27 { 19 Dec 1180, 18 Dec 1181	

RICHARD THE FIRST

1 { 3 Sept 1189, 2 Sept 1190,	4 { 3 Sept 1192, 2 Sept 1193	7 { 3 Sept 1195, 2 Sept 1196	9 { 3 Sept 1197, 2 Sept 1198
2 { 3 Sept 1190, 2 Sept 1191,	5 { 3 Sept 1193 2 Sept 1194,	8 { 3 Sept 1196, 2 Sept 1197	10 { 3 Sept 1198, 6 April 1199
3 { 3 Sept 1191, 2 Sept 1192	6 { 3 Sept 1194, 2 Sept 1195		

JOHN

1 { 27 May 1199, 17 May 1200,	6 { 3 June 1204, 18 May 1205	11 { 7 May 1209, 26 May 1210	15 { 23 May 1213, 7 May 1214,
2 { 18 May 1200, 2 May 1201,	7 { 19 May 1205 10 May 1206,	12 { 27 May 1210, 11 May 1211	16 { 8 May 1214, 27 May 1215
3 { 3 May 1201, 22 May 1202	8 { 11 May 1206, 30 May 1207	13 { 12 May 1211, 2 May 1212	17 { 28 May 1215, 18 May 1216,
4 { 23 May 1202, 14 May 1203	9 { 31 May 1207, 14 May 1208	14 { 3 May 1212, 22 May 1213	18 { 19 May 1216, 19 Oct 1216.
5 { 15 May 1208, 2 June 1204	10 { 15 May 1208, 6 May 1209		

Note — In the 3rd, 5th, 8th, 11th, 14th, and 16th years of John, several days of the month of May, in two succeeding years of our Lord, occurred in the same year of that King's reign, thus —

Anno	3	Ascension Day	1201 (3 May),	to Ascension day	1202 (22 May)
5	—	1203 (15 May),	—	1204 (2 June)	
8	—	1206 (11 May),	—	1207 (30 May)	
11	—	1209 (7 May),	—	1210 (26 May)	
14	—	1212 (3 May),	—	1213 (22 May)	
16	—	1214 (8 May),	—	1215 (27 May)	

Consequently every day from the 4th to the 22nd of May, 1201, and from the 4th to the 22nd of May, 1202, both inclusive, occurred in the *first* year of King John, and no document dated from the 4th to the 22nd of May, 1 John, can be assigned with certainty to the right year of our Lord, and in a similar manner with respect to certain days in the other years above mentioned.

HENRY THE THIRD

1 { 28 Oct 1216, 27 Oct 1217	10 { 28 Oct 1225, 27 Oct 1226	19 { 28 Oct 1234, 27 Oct 1235	28 { 28 Oct 1243, 27 Oct 1244
2 { 28 Oct 1217, 27 Oct 1218	11 { 28 Oct 1226, 27 Oct 1227	20 { 28 Oct 1235, 27 Oct 1236	29 { 28 Oct 1244, 27 Oct 1245
3 { 28 Oct 1218, 27 Oct 1219	12 { 28 Oct 1227, 27 Oct 1228	21 { 28 Oct 1236, 27 Oct 1237	30 { 28 Oct 1245, 27 Oct 1246
4 { 28 Oct 1219, 27 Oct 1220	13 { 28 Oct 1228, 27 Oct 1229	22 { 28 Oct 1237, 27 Oct 1238	31 { 28 Oct 1246, 27 Oct 1247
5 { 28 Oct 1220, 27 Oct 1221	14 { 28 Oct 1229, 27 Oct 1230	23 { 28 Oct 1238, 27 Oct 1239	32 { 28 Oct 1247, 27 Oct 1248
6 { 28 Oct 1221, 27 Oct 1222	15 { 28 Oct 1230, 27 Oct 1231	24 { 28 Oct 1239, 27 Oct 1240	33 { 28 Oct 1248, 27 Oct 1249
7 { 28 Oct 1222, 27 Oct 1223	16 { 28 Oct 1231, 27 Oct 1232	25 { 28 Oct 1240, 27 Oct 1241	34 { 28 Oct 1249, 27 Oct 1250
8 { 28 Oct 1223, 27 Oct 1224	17 { 28 Oct 1232, 27 Oct 1233	26 { 28 Oct 1241, 27 Oct 1242	35 { 28 Oct 1250, 27 Oct 1251
9 { 28 Oct 1224, 27 Oct 1225	18 { 28 Oct 1233, 27 Oct 1234	27 { 28 Oct 1242, 27 Oct 1243	36 { 28 Oct 1251, 27 Oct 1252

37 { ²⁸ Oct 1252 _{27 Oct 1251}	43 { ²⁸ Oct 1258, _{27 Oct 1259}	48 { ²⁸ Oct 1263, _{27 Oct 1264}	53 { ²⁸ Oct 1268, _{27 Oct 1269}
38 { ²⁸ Oct 1253, _{27 Oct 1254}	44 { ²⁸ Oct 1259, _{27 Oct 1260}	49 { ²⁸ Oct 1264, _{27 Oct 1265}	54 { ²⁸ Oct 1269, _{27 Oct 1270}
39 { ²⁸ Oct 1254, _{27 Oct 1255}	45 { ²⁸ Oct 1260, _{27 Oct 1261}	50 { ²⁸ Oct 1265, _{27 Oct 1266}	55 { ²⁸ Oct 1270, _{27 Oct 1271}
40 { ²⁸ Oct 1255 _{27 Oct 1256}	46 { ²⁸ Oct 1261, _{27 Oct 1262}	51 { ²⁸ Oct 1266, _{27 Oct 1267}	56 { ²⁸ Oct 1271, _{27 Oct 1272}
41 { ²⁸ Oct 1256, _{27 Oct 1257}	47 { ²⁸ Oct 1262, _{27 Oct 1263}	52 { ²⁸ Oct 1267, _{27 Oct 1268}	57 { ²⁸ Oct 1272, _{16 Nov 1272}
42 { ²⁸ Oct 1257, _{27 Oct 1258}			

EDWARD THE FIRST

1 { ²⁰ Nov 1272, _{20 Nov 1273}	10 { ²⁰ Nov 1281, _{20 Nov 1282}	19 { ²⁰ Nov 1290, _{20 Nov 1291}	28 { ²⁰ Nov 1299, _{20 Nov 1300}
2 { ²⁰ Nov 1273, _{20 Nov 1274}	11 { ²⁰ Nov 1282, _{20 Nov 1283}	20 { ²⁰ Nov 1291, _{20 Nov 1292}	29 { ²⁰ Nov 1300, _{20 Nov 1301}
3 { ²⁰ Nov 1274, _{20 Nov 1275}	12 { ²⁰ Nov 1283, _{20 Nov 1284}	21 { ²⁰ Nov 1292, _{20 Nov 1293}	30 { ²⁰ Nov 1301, _{20 Nov 1302}
4 { ²⁰ Nov 1275, _{20 Nov 1276}	13 { ²⁰ Nov 1284, _{20 Nov 1285}	22 { ²⁰ Nov 1293, _{20 Nov 1294}	31 { ²⁰ Nov 1302, _{20 Nov 1303}
5 { ²⁰ Nov 1276, _{20 Nov 1277}	14 { ²⁰ Nov 1285, _{20 Nov 1286}	23 { ²⁰ Nov 1294, _{20 Nov 1295}	32 { ²⁰ Nov 1303, _{20 Nov 1304}
6 { ²⁰ Nov 1277, _{20 Nov 1278}	15 { ²⁰ Nov 1286, _{20 Nov 1287}	24 { ²⁰ Nov 1295, _{20 Nov 1296}	33 { ²⁰ Nov 1304, _{20 Nov 1305}
7 { ²⁰ Nov 1278, _{20 Nov 1279}	16 { ²⁰ Nov 1287, _{20 Nov 1288}	25 { ²⁰ Nov 1296, _{20 Nov 1297}	34 { ²⁰ Nov 1305, _{20 Nov 1306}
8 { ²⁰ Nov 1279, _{20 Nov 1280}	17 { ²⁰ Nov 1288, _{20 Nov 1289}	26 { ²⁰ Nov 1297, _{20 Nov 1298}	35 { ²⁰ Nov 1306, _{7 July 1307}
9 { ²⁰ Nov 1280, _{20 Nov 1281}	18 { ²⁰ Nov 1289, _{20 Nov 1290}	27 { ²⁰ Nov 1298, _{20 Nov 1299}	

EDWARD THE SECOND

1 { ⁸ July 1307, _{7 July 1308}	6 { ⁸ July 1312, _{7 July 1313}	11 { ⁸ July 1317, _{7 July 1318}	16 { ⁸ July 1322, _{7 July 1323}
2 { ⁸ July 1308, _{7 July 1309}	7 { ⁸ July 1313, _{7 July 1314}	12 { ⁸ July 1318, _{7 July 1319}	17 { ⁸ July 1323, _{7 July 1324}
3 { ⁸ July 1309, _{7 July 1310}	8 { ⁸ July 1314, _{7 July 1315}	13 { ⁸ July 1319, _{7 July 1320}	18 { ⁸ July 1324, _{7 July 1325}
4 { ⁸ July 1310, _{7 July 1311}	9 { ⁸ July 1315, _{7 July 1316}	14 { ⁸ July 1320, _{7 July 1321}	19 { ⁸ July 1325, _{7 July 1326}
5 { ⁸ July 1311, _{7 July 1312}	10 { ⁸ July 1316, _{7 July 1317}	15 { ⁸ July 1321, _{7 July 1322}	20 { ⁸ July 1326, _{20 Jan 1327}

EDWARD THE THIRD

1 { ²⁵ Jan 1327, _{24 Jan 1328}	5 { ²⁵ Jan 1331, _{24 Jan 1332}	8 { ²⁵ Jan 1334, _{24 Jan 1335}	11 { ²⁵ Jan 1337, _{24 Jan 1338}
2 { ²⁵ Jan 1328, _{24 Jan 1329}	6 { ²⁵ Jan 1332, _{24 Jan 1333}	9 { ²⁵ Jan 1335, _{24 Jan 1336}	12 { ²⁵ Jan 1338, _{24 Jan 1339}
3 { ²⁵ Jan 1329, _{24 Jan 1330}	7 { ²⁵ Jan 1333, _{24 Jan 1334}	10 { ²⁵ Jan 1336, _{24 Jan 1337}	13 { ²⁵ Jan 1339, _{24 Jan 1340}
4 { ²⁵ Jan 1330, _{24 Jan 1331}			

ENGLAND	FRANCE	ENGLAND	FRANCE	ENGLAND	FRANCE
14 { 25 Jan 1340, } 24 Jan 1341 }	1	28 { 25 Jan 1354, } 24 Jan 1355 }	15	40 { 25 Jan 1366, } 24 Jan 1367 }	
15 { 25 Jan 1341, } 24 Jan 1342 }	2	29 { 25 Jan 1355, } 24 Jan 1356 }	16	41 { 25 Jan 1367, } 24 Jan 1368 }	
16 { 25 Jan 1342, } 24 Jan 1343 }	3	30 { 25 Jan 1356, } 24 Jan 1357 }	17	42 { 25 Jan 1368, } 24 Jan 1369 }	
17 { 25 Jan 1343, } 24 Jan 1344 }	4	31 { 25 Jan 1357, } 24 Jan 1358 }	18	43 { 25 Jan 1369, } 11 June 1369 } 24 Jan 1370 }	30
18 { 25 Jan 1344, } 24 Jan 1345 }	5	32 { 25 Jan 1358, } 24 Jan 1359 }	19	44 { 25 Jan 1370, } 24 Jan 1371 }	31
19 { 25 Jan 1345, } 24 Jan 1346 }	6	33 { 25 Jan 1359, } 24 Jan 1360 }	20	45 { 25 Jan 1371, } 24 Jan 1372 }	32
20 { 25 Jan 1346, } 24 Jan 1347 }	7	34 { 25 Jan 1360, } 8 May 1360 } 24 Jan 1361 }	21	46 { 25 Jan 1372, } 24 Jan 1373 }	33
21 { 25 Jan 1347, } 24 Jan 1348 }	8	35 { 25 Jan 1361, } 24 Jan 1362 }		47 { 25 Jan 1373, } 24 Jan 1374 }	34
22 { 25 Jan 1348, } 24 Jan 1349 }	9	36 { 25 Jan 1362, } 24 Jan 1363 }		48 { 25 Jan 1374, } 24 Jan 1375 }	35
23 { 25 Jan 1349, } 24 Jan 1350 }	10	37 { 25 Jan 1363, } 24 Jan 1364 }		49 { 25 Jan 1375, } 24 Jan 1376 }	36
24 { 25 Jan 1350, } 24 Jan 1351 }	11	38 { 25 Jan 1364, } 24 Jan 1365 }		50 { 25 Jan 1376, } 24 Jan 1377 }	37
25 { 25 Jan 1351, } 24 Jan 1352 }	12	39 { 25 Jan 1365, } 24 Jan 1366 }		51 { 25 Jan 1377, } 21 June 1377 }	38
26 { 25 Jan 1352, } 24 Jan 1353 }	13				
27 { 25 Jan 1353, } 24 Jan 1354 }	14				

RICHARD THE SECOND

1 { 22 June 1377, } 21 June 1378 }	7 { 22 June 1383, } 21 June 1384 }	13 { 22 June 1389, } 21 June 1390 }	19 { 22 June 1395, } 21 June 1396 }
2 { 22 June 1378, } 21 June 1379 }	8 { 22 June 1384, } 21 June 1385 }	14 { 22 June 1390, } 21 June 1391 }	20 { 22 June 1396, } 21 June 1397 }
3 { 22 June 1379, } 21 June 1380 }	9 { 22 June 1385, } 21 June 1386 }	15 { 22 June 1391, } 21 June 1392 }	21 { 22 June 1397, } 21 June 1398 }
4 { 22 June 1380, } 21 June 1381 }	10 { 22 June 1386, } 21 June 1387 }	16 { 22 June 1392, } 21 June 1393 }	22 { 22 June 1398, } 21 June 1399 }
5 { 22 June 1381, } 21 June 1382 }	11 { 22 June 1387, } 21 June 1388 }	17 { 22 June 1393, } 21 June 1394 }	23 { 22 June 1399, } 19 Sept 1399 }
6 { 22 June 1382, } 21 June 1383 }	12 { 22 June 1388, } 21 June 1389 }	18 { 22 June 1394, } 21 June 1395 }	

HENRY THE FOURTH

1 { 30 Sept 1399, } 29 Sept 1400 }	5 { 30 Sept 1403, } 29 Sept 1404 }	9 { 30 Sept 1407, } 29 Sept 1408 }	12 { 30 Sept 1410, } 29 Sept 1411 }
2 { 30 Sept 1400, } 29 Sept 1401 }	6 { 30 Sept 1404, } 29 Sept 1405 }	10 { 30 Sept 1408, } 29 Sept 1409 }	13 { 30 Sept 1411, } 29 Sept 1412 }
3 { 30 Sept 1401, } 29 Sept 1402 }	7 { 30 Sept 1405, } 29 Sept 1406 }	11 { 30 Sept 1409, } 29 Sept 1410 }	14 { 30 Sept 1412, } 20 Mar 1413 }
4 { 30 Sept 1402, } 29 Sept 1403 }	8 { 30 Sept 1406, } 29 Sept 1407 }		

HENRY THE FIFTH

1 { 21 Mar 1413, 20 Mar 1414	4 { 21 Mar 1416, 20 Mar 1417	7 { 21 Mar 1419, 20 Mar 1420	9 { 21 Mar 1421, 20 Mar 1422
2 { 21 Mar 1414, 20 Mar 1415	5 { 21 Mar 1417, 20 Mar 1418	8 { 21 Mar 1420, 20 Mar 1421	10 { 21 Mar 1422, 21 Aug 1422
3 { 21 Mar 1415, 20 Mar 1416	6 { 21 Mar 1418, 20 Mar 1419		

HENRY THE SIXTH.

1 { 1 Sept 1422, 31 Aug 1423	11 { 1 Sept 1432, 31 Aug 1433	21 { 1 Sept 1442, 31 Aug 1443	31 { 1 Sept 1452, 31 Aug 1453
2 { 1 Sept 1423, 31 Aug 1424	12 { 1 Sept 1433, 31 Aug 1434	22 { 1 Sept 1443, 31 Aug 1444	32 { 1 Sept 1453, 31 Aug 1454
3 { 1 Sept 1424, 31 Aug 1425	13 { 1 Sept 1434, 31 Aug 1435	23 { 1 Sept 1444, 31 Aug 1445	33 { 1 Sept 1454, 31 Aug 1455
4 { 1 Sept 1425, 31 Aug 1426	14 { 1 Sept 1435, 31 Aug 1436	24 { 1 Sept 1445, 31 Aug 1446	34 { 1 Sept 1455, 31 Aug 1456
5 { 1 Sept 1426, 31 Aug 1427	15 { 1 Sept 1436, 31 Aug 1437	25 { 1 Sept 1446, 31 Aug 1447	35 { 1 Sept 1456, 31 Aug 1457
6 { 1 Sept 1427, 31 Aug 1428	16 { 1 Sept 1437, 31 Aug 1438	26 { 1 Sept 1447, 31 Aug 1448	36 { 1 Sept 1457, 31 Aug 1458
7 { 1 Sept 1428, 31 Aug 1429	17 { 1 Sept 1438, 31 Aug 1439	27 { 1 Sept 1448, 31 Aug 1449	37 { 1 Sept 1458, 31 Aug 1459
8 { 1 Sept 1429, 31 Aug 1430	18 { 1 Sept 1439, 31 Aug 1440	28 { 1 Sept 1449, 31 Aug 1450	38 { 1 Sept 1459, 31 Aug 1460
9 { 1 Sept 1430, 31 Aug 1431	19 { 1 Sept 1440, 31 Aug 1441	29 { 1 Sept 1450, 31 Aug 1451	39 { 1 Sept 1460, 4 Mar 1461
10 { 1 Sept 1431, 31 Aug 1432	20 { 1 Sept 1441, 31 Aug 1442	30 { 1 Sept 1451, 31 Aug 1452	

"ANNO AB INCHOATIONE LE "READEPTIONIS NOSTRA.
REGNI NOSTRI", "REGIA TESTAMENTIS"

40 { 9 October 1470, } 1
About April 1471

EDWARD THE FOURTH

1 { 4 Mar 1461, 3 Mar 1462	7 { 4 Mar 1467, 3 Mar 1468	13 { 4 Mar 1473, 3 Mar 1474	19 { 4 Mar 1479, 3 Mar 1480
2 { 4 Mar 1462, 3 Mar 1463	8 { 4 Mar 1468, 3 Mar 1469	14 { 4 Mar 1474, 3 Mar 1475	20 { 4 Mar 1480, 3 Mar 1481
3 { 4 Mar 1463, 3 Mar 1464	9 { 4 Mar 1469, 3 Mar 1470	15 { 4 Mar 1475, 3 Mar 1476	21 { 4 Mar 1481, 3 Mar 1482
4 { 4 Mar 1464, 3 Mar 1465	10 { 4 Mar 1470, 3 Mar 1471	16 { 4 Mar 1476, 3 Mar 1477	22 { 4 Mar 1482, 3 Mar 1483
5 { 4 Mar 1465, 3 Mar 1466	11 { 4 Mar 1471, 3 Mar 1472	17 { 4 Mar 1477, 3 Mar 1478	23 { 4 Mar 1483, 9 Apr 1483
6 { 4 Mar 1466, 3 Mar 1467	12 { 4 Mar 1472, 3 Mar 1473	18 { 4 Mar 1478, 3 Mar 1479	

EDWARD THE FIFTH.

1 { 9 April 1483,
25 June 1483.

RICHARD THE THIRD

1 { 26 June 1483, | 2 { 26 June 1484, | 3 { 26 June 1485
 25 June 1484 | 25 June 1485 | 22 Aug 1485

HENRY THE SEVENTH

1 { 22* Aug 1495, 21 Aug 1486,	7 { 22 Aug 1491, 21 Aug 1492,	13 { 22 Aug 1497, 21 Aug 1498,	19 { 22 Aug 1503, 21 Aug 1504,
2 { 22 Aug 1496, 21 Aug 1487,	8 { 22 Aug 1492, 21 Aug 1493,	14 { 22 Aug 1498, 21 Aug 1499,	20 { 22 Aug 1504, 21 Aug 1505,
3 { 22 Aug 1497, 21 Aug 1488,	9 { 22 Aug 1493, 21 Aug 1494,	15 { 22 Aug 1499, 21 Aug 1500,	21 { 22 Aug 1505, 21 Aug 1506,
4 { 22 Aug 1498, 21 Aug 1489,	10 { 22 Aug 1494, 21 Aug 1495,	16 { 22 Aug 1500, 21 Aug 1501,	22 { 22 Aug 1506, 21 Aug 1507,
5 { 22 Aug 1489, 21 Aug 1490,	11 { 22 Aug 1495, 21 Aug 1496,	17 { 22 Aug 1501, 21 Aug 1502,	23 { 22 Aug 1507, 21 Aug 1508,
6 { 22 Aug 1490, 21 Aug 1491,	12 { 22 Aug 1496, 21 Aug 1497,	18 { 22 Aug 1502, 21 Aug 1503,	24 { 22 Aug 1508, 21 Apr 1509,

HENRY THE EIGHTH

1 { 22 Apr 1509, 21 Apr 1510,	11 { 22 Apr 1519, 21 Apr 1520,	21 { 22 Apr 1529, 21 Apr 1530,	30 { 22 Apr 1538, 21 Apr 1539,
2 { 22 Apr 1510, 21 Apr 1511,	12 { 22 Apr 1520, 21 Apr 1521,	22 { 22 Apr 1530, 21 Apr 1531,	31 { 22 Apr 1539, 21 Apr 1540,
3 { 22 Apr 1511, 21 Apr 1512,	13 { 22 Apr 1521, 21 Apr 1522,	23 { 22 Apr 1531, 21 Apr 1532,	32 { 22 Apr 1540, 21 Apr 1541,
4 { 22 Apr 1512, 21 Apr 1513,	14 { 22 Apr 1522, 21 Apr 1523,	24 { 22 Apr 1532, 21 Apr 1533,	33 { 22 Apr 1541, 21 Apr 1542,
5 { 22 Apr 1513, 21 Apr 1514,	15 { 22 Apr 1523, 21 Apr 1524,	25 { 22 Apr 1533, 21 Apr 1534,	34 { 22 Apr 1542, 21 Apr 1543,
6 { 22 Apr 1514, 21 Apr 1515,	16 { 22 Apr 1524, 21 Apr 1525,	26 { 22 Apr 1534, 21 Apr 1535,	35 { 22 Apr 1543, 21 Apr 1544,
7 { 22 Apr 1515, 21 Apr 1516,	17 { 22 Apr 1525, 21 Apr 1526,	27 { 22 Apr 1535, 21 Apr 1536,	36 { 22 Apr 1544, 21 Apr 1545,
8 { 22 Apr 1516, 21 Apr 1517,	18 { 22 Apr 1526, 21 Apr 1527,	28 { 22 Apr 1536, 21 Apr 1537,	37 { 22 Apr 1545, 21 Apr 1546,
9 { 22 Apr 1517, 21 Apr 1518,	19 { 22 Apr 1527, 21 Apr 1528,	29 { 22 Apr 1537, 21 Apr 1538,	38 { 22 Apr 1546, 28 Jan 1547,
10 { 22 Apr 1518, 21 Apr 1519,	20 { 22 Apr 1528, 21 Apr 1529,		

EDWARD THE SIXTH

1 { 28 Jan 1547, 27 Jan 1548,	3 { 28 Jan 1549, 27 Jan 1550,	5 { 28 Jan 1551, 27 Jan 1552,	7 { 28 Jan 1553, 6 July 1553,
2 { 28 Jan 1548, 27 Jan 1549,	4 { 28 Jan 1550, 27 Jan 1551,	6 { 28 Jan 1552, 27 Jan 1553,	

MARY †

1 { 6 July 1553, | 2 { 6 July 1554,
 5 July 1554 | 24 July 1554

* *Vide* pages 328—333 *antea*, for reasons for supposing that the regnal years of Henry VII. might have begun on the twenty *first* of August

† JANE

1 { 6 July 1553,
 17 July 1553.

PHILIP AND MARY

AFTER HER MARRIAGE WITH KING PHILIP, 25 JULY, 1554

1 & 2 {	25 July 1554, 24 July 1555,	3 & 4 {	25 July 1556, 24 July 1557,	5 & 6 {	25 July 1558, 17 Nov 1558
2 & 3 {	25 July 1555, 24 July 1556,	4 & 5 {	25 July 1557, 24 July 1558		

The days in each year between the 6th and 24th July, (both included), after the Queen's marriage, were, however, thus reckoned —

1 & 3 — July 6 to 24 — 1555	3 & 5 — July 6 to 24 — 1557
2 & 4 — July 6 to 24 — 1556	4 & 6 — July 6 to 24 — 1558

ELIZABETH

1 {	17 Nov 1558, 16 Nov 1559,	13 {	17 Nov 1570, 16 Nov 1571,	24 {	17 Nov 1581, 16 Nov 1582,	35 {	17 Nov 1592, 16 Nov 1593,
2 {	17 Nov 1559, 16 Nov 1560,	14 {	17 Nov 1571, 16 Nov 1572,	25 {	17 Nov 1582, 16 Nov 1583,	36 {	17 Nov 1593, 16 Nov 1594,
3 {	17 Nov 1560, 16 Nov 1561,	15 {	17 Nov 1572, 16 Nov 1573,	26 {	17 Nov 1583, 16 Nov 1584,	37 {	17 Nov 1594, 16 Nov 1595,
4 {	17 Nov 1561, 16 Nov 1562,	16 {	17 Nov 1573, 16 Nov 1574,	27 {	17 Nov 1584, 16 Nov 1585,	38 {	17 Nov 1595, 16 Nov 1596,
5 {	17 Nov 1562, 16 Nov 1563,	17 {	17 Nov 1574, 16 Nov 1575,	28 {	17 Nov 1585, 16 Nov 1586,	39 {	17 Nov 1596, 16 Nov 1597,
6 {	17 Nov 1563, 16 Nov 1564,	18 {	17 Nov 1575, 16 Nov 1576,	29 {	17 Nov 1586, 16 Nov 1587,	40 {	17 Nov 1597, 16 Nov 1598,
7 {	17 Nov 1564, 16 Nov 1565,	19 {	17 Nov 1576, 16 Nov 1577,	30 {	17 Nov 1587, 16 Nov 1588,	41 {	17 Nov 1598, 16 Nov 1599,
8 {	17 Nov 1565, 16 Nov 1566,	20 {	17 Nov 1577, 16 Nov 1578,	31 {	17 Nov 1588, 16 Nov 1589,	42 {	17 Nov 1599, 16 Nov 1600,
9 {	17 Nov 1566, 16 Nov 1567,	21 {	17 Nov 1578, 16 Nov 1579,	32 {	17 Nov 1589, 16 Nov 1590,	43 {	17 Nov 1600, 16 Nov 1601,
10 {	17 Nov 1567, 16 Nov 1568,	22 {	17 Nov 1579, 16 Nov 1580,	33 {	17 Nov 1590, 16 Nov 1591,	44 {	17 Nov 1601, 16 Nov 1602,
11 {	17 Nov 1568, 16 Nov 1569,	23 {	17 Nov 1580, 16 Nov 1581,	34 {	17 Nov 1591, 16 Nov 1592,	45 {	17 Nov 1602, 24 Mar 1603

JAMES THE FIRST

1 {	24 Mar 1603, 23 Mar 1604,	7 {	24 Mar 1609, 23 Mar 1610,	13 {	24 Mar 1615, 23 Mar 1616,	19 {	24 Mar 1621, 23 Mar 1622,
2 {	24 Mar 1604, 23 Mar 1605,	8 {	24 Mar 1610, 23 Mar 1611,	14 {	24 Mar 1616, 23 Mar 1617,	20 {	24 Mar 1622, 23 Mar 1623,
3 {	24 Mar 1605, 23 Mar 1606,	9 {	24 Mar 1611, 23 Mar 1612,	15 {	24 Mar 1617, 23 Mar 1618,	21 {	24 Mar 1623, 23 Mar 1624,
4 {	24 Mar 1606, 23 Mar 1607,	10 {	24 Mar 1612, 23 Mar 1613,	16 {	24 Mar 1618, 23 Mar 1619,	22 {	24 Mar 1624, 23 Mar 1625,
5 {	24 Mar 1607, 23 Mar 1608,	11 {	24 Mar 1613, 23 Mar 1614,	17 {	24 Mar 1619, 23 Mar 1620,	23 {	24 Mar 1625, 27 Mar 1625,
6 {	24 Mar 1608, 23 Mar 1609,	12 {	24 Mar 1614, 23 Mar 1615,	18 {	24 Mar 1620, 23 Mar 1621,		

CHARLES THE FIRST

1 { 27 Mar 1625, 26 Mar 1626	7 { 27 Mar 1631, 26 Mar 1632	13 { 27 Mar 1637, 26 Mar 1638	19 { 27 Mar 1643, 26 Mar 1644
2 { 27 Mar 1626, 26 Mar 1627	8 { 27 Mar 1632, 26 Mar 1633	14 { 27 Mar 1638, 26 Mar 1639	20 { 27 Mar 1644, 26 Mar 1645
3 { 27 Mar 1627, 26 Mar 1628	9 { 27 Mar 1633, 26 Mar 1634	15 { 27 Mar 1639, 26 Mar 1640	21 { 27 Mar 1645, 26 Mar 1646
4 { 27 Mar 1628, 26 Mar 1629	10 { 27 Mar 1634, 26 Mar 1635	16 { 27 Mar 1640, 26 Mar 1641	22 { 27 Mar 1646, 26 Mar 1647
5 { 27 Mar 1629, 26 Mar 1630	11 { 27 Mar 1635, 26 Mar 1636	17 { 27 Mar 1641, 26 Mar 1642	23 { 27 Mar 1647, 26 Mar 1648
6 { 27 Mar 1630, 26 Mar 1631	12 { 27 Mar 1636, 26 Mar 1637	18 { 27 Mar 1642, 26 Mar 1643	24 { 27 Mar 1648, 30 Jan 1649

CHARLES THE SECOND

1 { 30 Jan 1649, 29 Jan 1650	13 { 30 Jan 1661, 29 Jan 1662	26 { 30 Jan 1674, 29 Jan 1675
2 { 30 Jan 1650, 29 Jan 1651	14 { 30 Jan 1662, 29 Jan 1663	27 { 30 Jan 1675, 29 Jan 1676
3 { 30 Jan 1651, 29 Jan 1652	15 { 30 Jan 1663, 29 Jan 1664	28 { 30 Jan 1676, 29 Jan 1677
4 { 30 Jan 1652, 29 Jan 1653	16 { 30 Jan 1664, 29 Jan 1665	29 { 30 Jan 1677, 29 Jan 1678
5 { 30 Jan 1653, 29 Jan 1654	17 { 30 Jan 1665, 29 Jan 1666	30 { 30 Jan 1678, 29 Jan 1679
6 { 30 Jan 1654, 29 Jan 1655	18 { 30 Jan 1666, 29 Jan 1667	31 { 30 Jan 1679, 29 Jan 1680
7 { 30 Jan 1655, 29 Jan 1656	19 { 30 Jan 1667, 29 Jan 1668	32 { 30 Jan 1680, 29 Jan 1681
8 { 30 Jan 1656, 29 Jan 1657	20 { 30 Jan 1668, 29 Jan 1669	33 { 30 Jan 1681, 29 Jan 1682
9 { 30 Jan 1657, 29 Jan 1658	21 { 30 Jan 1669, 29 Jan 1670	34 { 30 Jan 1682, 29 Jan 1683
10 { 30 Jan 1658, 29 Jan 1659	22 { 30 Jan 1670, 29 Jan 1671	35 { 30 Jan 1683, 29 Jan 1684
11 { 30 Jan 1659, 29 Jan 1660	23 { 30 Jan 1671, 29 Jan 1672	36 { 30 Jan 1684, 29 Jan 1685
12 { 30 Jan 1660, 29 Jan 1661	24 { 30 Jan 1672, 29 Jan 1673	37 { 30 Jan 1685, 29 Jan 1686
	25 { 30 Jan 1673, 29 Jan 1674	

JAMES THE SECOND

1 { 6 Feb 1685, 5 Feb 1686	2 { 6 Feb 1686, 5 Feb 1687	3 { 6 Feb 1687, 5 Feb 1688	4 { 6 Feb 1688, 11 Dec 1688
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WILLIAM AND MARY

1 { 13 Feb 1689, 12 Feb 1690	5 { 13 Feb 1693, 12 Feb 1694	8 { 28 Dec 1695, 27 Dec 1696	12 { 28 Dec 1699, 27 Dec 1700
2 { 13 Feb 1690, 12 Feb 1691	6 { 13 Feb 1694, 27 Dec 1694	9 { 28 Dec 1696, 27 Dec 1697	13 { 28 Dec 1700, 27 Dec 1701
3 { 13 Feb 1691, 12 Feb 1692	WILLIAM III	10 { 28 Dec 1697, 27 Dec 1698	14 { 28 Dec 1701, 8 Mar 1702
4 { 13 Feb 1692, 12 Feb 1693	7 { 28 Dec 1694, 27 Dec 1695	11 { 28 Dec 1698, 27 Dec 1699	

ANNE

1 { 8 Mar 1702, 7 Mar 1703	5 { 8 Mar 1706, 7 Mar 1707	8 { 8 Mar 1709, 7 Mar 1710	11 { 8 Mar 1712, 7 Mar 1713
2 { 8 Mar 1703, 7 Mar 1704	6 { 8 Mar 1707, 7 Mar 1708	9 { 8 Mar 1710, 7 Mar 1711	12 { 8 Mar 1713, 7 Mar 1714
3 { 8 Mar 1704, 7 Mar 1705	7 { 8 Mar 1708, 7 Mar 1709	10 { 8 Mar 1711, 7 Mar 1712	13 { 8 Mar 1714, 1 Aug 1714
4 { 8 Mar 1705, 7 Mar 1706			

GEORGE THE FIRST

1 { 1 Aug 1714, 31 July 1715	5 { 1 Aug 1718, 31 July 1719	8 { 1 Aug 1721, 31 July 1722	11 { 1 Aug 1724, 31 July 1725
2 { 1 Aug 1715, 31 July 1716	6 { 1 Aug 1719, 31 July 1720	9 { 1 Aug 1722, 31 July 1723	12 { 1 Aug 1725, 31 July 1726
3 { 1 Aug 1716, 31 July 1717	7 { 1 Aug 1720, 31 July 1721	10 { 1 Aug 1723, 31 July 1724	13 { 1 Aug 1726, 11 June 1727
4 { 1 Aug 1717, 31 July 1718			

GEORGE THE SECOND

1 { 11 June 1727, 10 June 1728	10 { 11 June 1736, 10 June 1737	19 { 11 June 1745, 10 June 1746	27 { 11 June 1758, 10 June 1759
2 { 11 June 1728, 10 June 1729	11 { 11 June 1737, 10 June 1738	20 { 11 June 1746, 10 June 1747	28 { 11 June 1759, 10 June 1760
3 { 11 June 1729, 10 June 1730	12 { 11 June 1738, 10 June 1739	21 { 11 June 1747, 10 June 1748	29 { 11 June 1760, 10 June 1761
4 { 11 June 1730, 10 June 1731	13 { 11 June 1739, 10 June 1740	22 { 11 June 1748, 10 June 1749	30 { 11 June 1761, 10 June 1762
5 { 11 June 1731, 10 June 1732	14 { 11 June 1740, 10 June 1741	23 { 11 June 1749, 10 June 1750	31 { 11 June 1762, 10 June 1763
6 { 11 June 1732, 10 June 1733	15 { 11 June 1741, 10 June 1742	24 { 11 June 1750, 10 June 1751	32 { 11 June 1763, 10 June 1764
7 { 11 June 1733, 10 June 1734	16 { 11 June 1742, 10 June 1743	25 { 11 June 1751, 10 June 1752	33 { 11 June 1764, 10 June 1765
8 { 11 June 1734, 10 June 1735	17 { 11 June 1743, 10 June 1744	26 { 11 June 1752, 10 June 1753	34 { 11 June 1765, 25 Oct 1766
9 { 11 June 1735, 10 June 1736	18 { 11 June 1744, 10 June 1745		

GEORGE THE THIRD.

1 { 25 Oct 1760, 24 Oct 1761	8 { 25 Oct 1767, 24 Oct 1768	15 { 25 Oct 1774, 24 Oct 1775	22 { 25 Oct 1781, 24 Oct 1782
2 { 25 Oct 1761, 24 Oct 1762	9 { 25 Oct 1768, 24 Oct 1769	16 { 25 Oct 1775, 24 Oct 1776	23 { 25 Oct 1782, 24 Oct 1783
3 { 25 Oct 1762, 24 Oct 1763	10 { 25 Oct 1769, 24 Oct 1770	17 { 25 Oct 1776, 24 Oct 1777	24 { 25 Oct 1783, 24 Oct 1784
4 { 25 Oct 1763, 24 Oct 1764	11 { 25 Oct 1770, 24 Oct 1771	18 { 25 Oct 1777, 24 Oct 1778	25 { 25 Oct 1784, 24 Oct 1785
5 { 25 Oct 1764, 24 Oct 1765	12 { 25 Oct 1771, 24 Oct 1772	19 { 25 Oct 1778, 24 Oct 1779	26 { 25 Oct 1785, 24 Oct 1786
6 { 25 Oct 1765, 24 Oct 1766	13 { 25 Oct 1772, 24 Oct 1773	20 { 25 Oct 1779, 24 Oct 1780	27 { 25 Oct 1786, 24 Oct 1787
7 { 25 Oct 1766, 24 Oct 1767	14 { 25 Oct 1773, 24 Oct 1774	21 { 25 Oct 1780, 24 Oct 1781	28 { 25 Oct 1787, 24 Oct 1788

TABLE OF REGNAL YEARS

29 { 25 Oct 1788, 24 Oct 1789	35 { 25 Oct. 1794, 24 Oct 1795	41 { 25 Oct 1800, 24 Oct 1801	46 { 25 Oct 1805, 24 Oct 1806
30 { 25 Oct 1789 24 Oct 1790	36 { 25 Oct 1795, 24 Oct 1796	42 { 25 Oct 1801, 24 Oct 1802	47 { 25 Oct 1806, 24 Oct 1807
31 { 25 Oct 1790, 24 Oct 1791	37 { 25 Oct 1796, 24 Oct 1797	43 { 25 Oct 1802, 24 Oct 1803	48 { 25 Oct 1807, 24 Oct 1808
32 { 25 Oct 1791, 24 Oct 1792	38 { 25 Oct 1797, 24 Oct 1798	44 { 25 Oct 1803, 24 Oct 1804	49 { 25 Oct 1808, 24 Oct 1809
33 { 25 Oct 1792, 24 Oct 1793	39 { 25 Oct 1798, 24 Oct 1799	45 { 25 Oct 1804, 24 Oct 1805	50 { 25 Oct. 1809, 24 Oct 1810
34 { 25 Oct 1793, 24 Oct 1794	40 { 25 Oct 1799, 24 Oct 1800		
51 { 25 Oct 1810, 5 Feb 1811, 24 Oct 1811	54 { 25 Oct 1813, 24 Oct 1814	58 { 25 Oct 1817, 24 Oct 1818	
52 { 25 Oct 1811, 24 Oct 1812	55 { 25 Oct 1814, 24 Oct 1815	59 { 25 Oct 1818, 24 Oct 1819	
53 { 25 Oct 1812, 24 Oct 1813	56 { 25 Oct 1815, 24 Oct 1816	60 { 25 Oct 1819, 29 Jan 1820	
	57 { 25 Oct 1816, 24 Oct 1817		

GEORGE THE FOURTH

1 { 29 Jan 1820, 28 Jan 1821	4 { 29 Jan 1823, 28 Jan 1824	7 { 29 Jan 1826, 28 Jan 1827	10 { 29 Jan 1829, 28 Jan 1830
2 { 29 Jan 1821, 28 Jan 1822	5 { 29 Jan 1824, 28 Jan 1825	8 { 29 Jan 1827, 28 Jan 1828	11 { 29 Jan 1830, 20 June 1830
3 { 29 Jan 1822, 28 Jan 1823	6 { 29 Jan 1825, 28 Jan 1826	9 { 29 Jan 1828, 28 Jan 1829	

WILLIAM THE FOURTH

1 { 26 June 1830 25 June 1831	3 { 26 June 1832, 25 June 1833	5 { 26 June 1834, 25 June 1835	7 { 26 June 1836, 20 June 1837
2 { 26 June 1831, 25 June 1832	4 { 26 June 1833, 25 June 1834	6 { 26 June 1835, 25 June 1836	

VICTORIA

1 { 20 June 1837 19 June 1838	5 { 20 June 1841 19 June 1842	9 { 20 June 1845 19 June 1846	13 { 20 June 1849 19 June 1850
2 { 20 June 1838 19 June 1839	6 { 20 June 1842 19 June 1843	10 { 20 June 1846 19 June 1847	14 { 20 June 1850 19 June 1851
3 { 20 June 1839 19 June 1840	7 { 20 June 1843 19 June 1844	11 { 20 June 1847 19 June 1848	15 { 20 June 1851
4 { 20 June 1840 19 June 1841	8 { 20 June 1844 19 June 1845	12 { 20 June 1848 19 June 1849	

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE SAXON KINGS *

FROM EGBERT TO THE DEATH OF HAROLD, 1066

- 827 EGBERT, or EGBRYHT, ascended the Throne as King of Wessex, on the death of Beorhtric, in 802 He defeated and slew the King of Mercia in 825, and conquered that Kingdom and all south of the Humber in 827, when he became the first sole Monarch of England Egbert died 836 *
- 836 ETHELWULF, son of King Egbert, succeeded his father in February, 837 Died 857, "having reigned $18\frac{1}{2}$ years" †
- 857 ETHELBALD II, eldest son of King Ethelwulf, succeeded his father in the Kingdom of Wessex in 857 Died 860
- 860 ETHELBERT, or ETHELBRYHT II, second son of Ethelwulf, succeeded his father in the Kingdoms of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex, and in 860 he succeeded his brother in the Kingdom of Wessex Died 866, "having reigned 5 years" †
- 866 ETHELRED, or ETHERED, third son of King Ethelwulf, succeeded his brother Ethelbert in 866 Died after Easter, 871, "having reigned 5 years" †
- 871 ALFRED THE GREAT, fourth son of King Ethelwulf, succeeded his brother in 871 Died 28th of October, 901, having reigned $28\frac{1}{2}$ years †
- 901 EDWARD I THE ELDER, eldest surviving son of King Alfred, succeeded his father in October, 901 Died 925
- 925 ATHELSTAN, or ETHESTAN, natural son of King Edward the Elder, elected by the Witan on the death of his father in 925 Died 27th of October, 941 † "having reigned 14 years and 10 weeks" †

* From the Saxon Chronicle, L'Art de vérifier les Dates, &c Tables of the Saxon Monarchs, and of the Kings during the Heptarchy, with maps &c will be found in a useful work printed in 1833, entitled "Britannia Saxonica, by George William Cullen"

† Saxon Chronicle The length attributed to several reigns in that work does not agree with the date assigned to the accession of the Kings

‡ The Chronicle of Melrose states, that ATHELSTAN died on "VI Kal Nov Fera iv Indict xiv," which proves that his decease must have occurred on Wednesday, 27th of October, 941 The Saxon Chronicle gives the same date

- 941 EDMUND I THE ELDER, fifth son of King Edward the Elder, succeeded King Athelstan in 941 Died 26th of May, 946 *, " having reigned $6\frac{1}{2}$ years " †
946. EDRED, brother of King Edmund I, whom he succeeded in 946 Died 23rd of November, 955, " having reigned $9\frac{1}{2}$ years " †
- 955 EDWY, or EDWYN, eldest son of King Edmund I succeeded his uncle, and was Crowned at Kingston-upon Thames in 955 Died 1st of October, 957
- 957 EDGAR, THE PEACEABLE, succeeded his brother King Edwy in 957 " Consecrated as King with great pomp at Bath," 11th of May, 973 Died July 18th †, 975
- 975 EDWARD II, THE MARTYR, eldest son of King Edgar, succeeded his father in 975 Died 18th of March, 978
- 978 ETHELRED II, THE UNREADY, half brother of King Edward the Martyr ‡, whom he succeeded in 978, and was consecrated at Kingston on Sunday, 14th April, in that year Abdicated the Throne in 1012, but was restored in Lent 1014 Died 23rd of April, 1016
- 1016 EDMUND IRONSIDES, natural son of King Ethelred, elected by the Witan in London, and the citizens, on the death of Ethelred, Crowned April 1016, but was defeated by Canute, with whom he divided the realm, Edmund taking Wessex, and Canute Mercia Died 30th of November, 1016
- 1014 CANUTE, or CNUT son of King Swain, was elected King of England by the fleet, in February, 1014 He defeated Edmund Ironsides in 1016, and divided the realm with him, Canute taking Mercia, and Edmund Wessex That Prince died 30th of November, 1016, and in 1017 Canute became sole Monarch of England,

* Saxon Chronicle The Chronicle of Malrose gives the Indiction and day of the week of Edmund the Elder's death, which fixes it to the 26th of May, 946

† Saxon Chronicle

‡ The date of Edgar's death is taken from the received reading of the Saxon Chronicle, but Mr Stevenson states, that a MS of that work in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has, correctly, " ealro ðan," the 8th, which is proved to be accurate by Simon of Durham giving the Feria and Indiction Moreover, Edgar died on a Friday, on which day, in 975, the 8th of July *did*, and the 18th *did not*, fall

§ Simon of Durham, s. 160

or, as one copy of the Saxon Chronicle expresses it, "took to himself the whole Kingdom of England," while another copy says, "this year [1017] Cnut was chosen King" Died 1036

1036 HAROLD I, son of King Canute, succeeded his father, by election of the Witan, in 1036, and died 17th of March, 1039, having reigned "4 years and 16 weeks" *

1039. HARDICANUTE, or HARDICUT, King of Denmark, half brother of King Harold I, succeeded to the Throne about Midsummer, 1039 Died 8th of June, 1041 "He was King over all England two years all but ten days"

1041 EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, son of King Etheldred II, and half brother of King Hardicanute, elected to the Throne before the funeral of Hardicanute, in June, 1041, and was Crowned at Winchester on Easter-day, 3rd of April, 1043 † Died 5th of January, 1066

1066 HAROLD II, son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, succeeded under a grant of the Kingdom by Edward the Confessor He was Crowned on the 6th of January, 1066, but was slain at the battle of Hastings, 14th of October in the same year

* Saxon Chronicle

† The Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1042, states that "On Easter-day this year Edward was consecrated King, with great worship, at Winchester Easter then fell on the 3rd of the nones of April," i.e. the 3rd of April, but Easter day, in 1043, happened on the 11th of that month, and in 1042, on the 3rd of April.

REMARKS ON THE STYLE AND CHARTERS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND *

THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

NEARLY all the nations which established themselves upon the ruins of the Roman Empire gave to their CHARTERS the form of Epistles, in imitation of the Romans. Ancient Epistles usually commenced with the name and condition of the writer, followed by an address and salutation to the persons to whom it specially related, as, "Paul, an Apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, to the Saints which are at Ephesus, and to the faithful in Christ Jesus, Grace be to you," &c, which form seems to have been retained in Royal Diplomas, although many very early Charters are found without either the address or salutation, and some with the salutation, but without the address †

The most ancient Anglo-Saxon Charters extant are of the seventh century, and it is believed that the earliest Charter known, is of the time of Ethelbert King of Kent, a copy of which is printed in the *Textus Roffensis* ‡ That Monarch was the first who conveyed lands by written instruments, before which time lands and possessions were simply conveyed by various symbols of the donation for instance, a piece of turf, a bow, or a lance, and Beda relates, that Ethelbert was also the first who promulgated written laws. From the seventh century to the Norman Conquest, almost all the Anglo-Saxon Royal Diplomas present different formulas, each King, and even the same Monarch, having constantly varied them. They always, however, when the Charter

* These valuable remarks on the Style and Charters of the Kings of England, are extracted from the learned. *Introduction to the Charter Rolls*, by Mr Hardy

† Instruments are frequently called Charters which are nothing but epistles or precepts, and some are styled epistles which are really Charters. At present, however, the name of epistle has given place to that of Charter, although the form of the epistle may be still preserved.

‡ *Textus Roffensis*, 119 a

was in Latin, began with a proem or exordium generally an invocation.*

The Anglo-Saxon Kings generally placed the monogram of Jesus Christ, or the sign of the cross, immediately before the invocation. Their Charters were seldom addressed to any body of men or particular persons, as was the Anglo-Norman custom, but the grantor generally stated the object or reason of his donation. The Datal clause in Anglo-Saxon Charters generally, but not always, precedes the names of the witnesses, as in the Charter of Uhtred, one of the Subreguli of the Hwicli, granted in the year 767 "Conscripta est hæc donatio anno ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi D CCCLXVII. indictione VI Jun v + Ego Offa Dei dono Rex Merciorum huic donationi consensi et subscripsi," &c. It is sometimes found at the commencement of the Charter, as "Regnante in perpetuum ac gubernante Domino nostro Salvatore secula universa, anno recapitulationis Dionisi, i e ab Incarnatione Christi sexcentesimo octuagesimo, indictione sexta † revoluta, &c. Quapropter ego Oshere Rex ‡," &c, but occasionally, though rarely, at the end, as in the Charter of Æthelred King of the East Saxons, "Actum est autem anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jhesu Christi DCCCLXVIII. If that Charter be authentic, it is evident that the custom of dating

* The more ancient the Charter, the more simple is the exordium, but in later times it became the fashion to indite the exordium in very glowing and high flown language, and the more recent Charters of the Anglo-Saxon era, commencing with the name of the Sovereign, may be regarded as spurious. The instances adduced by Mabillon, and followed by the Benedictines, of Charters of that period, commencing in the first person thus — "Ethelbaldus Divina dispensatione Rex Merciorum" — "Offa Rex Merciorum," — "Bertulfus Rex Merciorum," — "Borredus largiente Dei gratia Rex Merciorum," &c, must be considered as indubitable forgeries.

† Cott MSS. Liber A fol 20 b. Hukes remarks, p 79, upon the date of this Charter, that the sixth Indiction does not coincide with the year of our Lord 680, it should have been the eighth. Although this discrepancy throws a doubt upon its authenticity, yet it bears so near a resemblance to truth, and is inserted in a Charter of such high character, that it ought not to be hastily condemned, as the want of correspondence between the dominical year and the indiction might have arisen from the carelessness of the notary or writer of the charter.

‡ Oshere became sub-King of the Hwicli in the year 680. Hwiccas or Magesetania was co-extensive with the bishoprick of Worcester.

Charters from the Incarnation of Christ obtained in England towards the close of the seventh century. In that century, however, the year of the indiction alone, was almost always employed to indicate the date of Charters of every description. The Charter of Ethelbert King of Kent, granted in full council in the year 619*, was made in the month of April, on the fourth of the calends of May, in the seventh indiction "mense Aprilis, sub die iiii kl Maias, Indictione septima."

It seems still doubtful at what period the Christian era and the year of the Indiction were first conjointly employed as dates. But it is fully admitted, that at the commencement of the eighth century the year of the Indiction was commonly and customarily joined to the year of our Lord's Incarnation, as in the Charter of Sigereð King of Kent, which was made "Indictione xv anno Domini Incarnationis D CCLXII"† and the Charter of Eardulf King of Kent was made "anno ab Incarnatione Christi D CCLXII Indictione xv"‡. In process of time the Epact was added to the Dominical year and Indiction, to which was also sometimes joined the Concurrent, as in Athelstan's grant to the church of Worcester, "anno Dominicæ Incarnationis D CCCXXX (934) Regni vero mihi commissi vi. Indictione vii Epacta iiii Concurrente ii septimis Junii idibus, Luna xxi in civitate omnibus nota quæ Londina dicitur"§.

The Anglo-Saxon Kings sometimes mentioned their Regnal years|| conjointly with other dates, as in the last-quoted Charter of Athelstan. In another Charter of Athelstan thus "Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis D CCCXXXV Regni vero mihi gratis commissi xi. Indictione viii Epacta xiiii. Concurrente iiii calendis Januarii, Luna vertentis mensis decima," and in a Charter of Cœnwulf King of the Mercians to his mi-

* An apograph of this Charter appears in the Text Roff p 119

† Text Roff fol 122

‡ Ibid fol 123

§ Cott MSS Tiberius A xiii

|| Sometimes they also recorded their own age, as in a charter of Egfrid to the church of Durham, in the year 685, thus — "Hæc donatio scripta est tempore Agathonis Papæ, anno ætatis Regis Egfridi xl regni vero ejus xv" see Rot Cart. 15—17 Ric II No 29 per insepex.

nister Swithune, "Regnante et adjuvante nos Deo et Domino nostro Jhesu Christo ego Cænulfus gratia Dei Rex Merciorum, anno v^o Imperii nostri" Again, in a Charter of Edward the Confessor is the following: "Acta apud Westmonasterium v kal Januarii, die Sanctorum Innocentium, anno Dominicæ Incarnationis M LXVI Indictione tertia, anno Regni serenissimi Edwardi Regis vicesimo quinto" The Anglo-Saxons frequently mention the place where the Charter was ratified, as in the Charter of Beortwulf King of Mercia, thus "Hæc autem Charta karaxata est, anno Dominicæ Incarnationis D CCCXLI Indictione IIII in die Natalis Domini, in celebri vico Tomweorthin"* In that of Burghred King of Mercia as follows "Gesta est hujus Chartæ libertas anno Dominicæ Incarnationis D CCLV Indictione IIII in vico Tomweorthin nuncupato"† The date of an Anglo-Saxon Charter is sometimes corroborated by some historical fact therein recorded as in the following example "Acta hæc præfata donatio anno ab Incarnatione Domini D CCCXXXVIII in quo anno bellum factum est in loco qui Bruningafeld dicitur, ubi Anglis victoria data est de cælo"‡

Notwithstanding the preceding notices, it must be remembered, that out of those Anglo-Saxon Charters, either in autograph or apograph, which have descended to the present time, not more than about one fourth of them contain any notification whatever of the time when and place where they were ratified. The valuable information often supplied by Charters, especially those of the Anglo-Saxon era, and which can be obtained from no other source, may excuse the introduction here of a few general remarks respecting them, previously to noticing the Datal clauses in Royal Charters of subsequent periods. Very few Charters from Anglo-Saxon Sovereigns were written in any other than the Latin language. There are, however, extant in Chartularies

* Cott MSS Nero E 1 fol 130

† In a charter of King Offa to St Albans, "Scripta est hæc Chartula anno Dominicæ Incarnationis D CCCXIII Indictione tertia, anno vero Offan, Regis Merciorum XXXIII in loco celebri qui dicitur Ce'chyth (Chelsea)," &c Mat Par addit p 154 Paris edit

‡ In Mus Br't Casley's Catalogue, pl 5

and Monastic Registers some apograph Charters which were originally written in Saxon, but which were translated into Latin by the compilers of those Chartularies, such, for instance, as those occurring in the Middleton Register*, preserved in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, those in the Bury St Edmund's Register, and those in a work entitled "*Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia*," printed at Douay in 1626, where there are Latin versions of Charters originally written in Saxon, purporting to have been granted before the Norman Conquest, but which are proved by the Norman-Latin words and idioms to be either free translations from authentic Charters, made for the use of some Anglo-Norman abbot who was unacquainted with the Saxon language, or they are palpable forgeries, committed by the monks from interested motives

The greater number of Charters of the Anglo-Saxon era, whether autographs or apographs, now extant, are those granted to the dignitaries of the Church, and to other Religious foundations, and as many of those Charters can be proved to be spurious, much caution is required before their validity be admitted. Dr Hickee has pointed out various ways of detecting forged Charters, and has given unequivocal proofs that some of the most celebrated Charters must be condemned, although considered authentic by Selden, Marsham, Dugdale, and others. It is a well-known fact, that an exemption from Episcopal jurisdiction was greatly coveted by the principal Monasteries, and that the monks during the Anglo-Norman period frequently committed extensive forgeries to obtain that object. Wharton† gives an account of the confession of a monk of St Medard, who, in his last moments, acknowledged having forged several Papal Bulls, exempting various Monasteries from Episcopal jurisdiction, amongst which was the abbey of St.

* In the Middleton Register both the Saxon Charter of Athelstan and the Latin translation occur. This Charter must be one of the forged charters, for Athelstan began his reign in 924, and the date of the Charter in the Register is in 843. See 1 Mon Angl 195, and Tanner, p 104, in the note.

† *Anglia Sacra*, pref v.

Augustine, at Canterbury Certificates of the confession of the said monk were sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury under the seals of the Archbishop of Rouen and the Bishop of Evreux, two of which are still extant amongst the archives of the cathedral of Canterbury (one is contemporary, and the other made a few years afterwards), and a third is amongst the manuscripts in the British Museum

THE ANGLO-NORMAN AND SUBSEQUENT PERIODS

The Anglo-Norman Kings, unlike their Saxon predecessors, usually commenced their diplomas with their names and titles*, but when their Charters were in favour of Religious or Monastic bodies, or related to Ecclesiastical affairs, they often began with an invocation or proem It has been observed by one of the ablest Saxon scholars of the day†, that "if the accuracy of the regnal dates in Saxon charters could always be depended upon, they would be invaluable for our early Chronology. But unfortunately this is not the case, and error has, in many instances, arisen from the carelessness of copyists when recording charters, though much inaccuracy appears to have prevailed in the original documents themselves In many instances "the first year of the reign" means, for example, A D 900, "the second year," A D. 901, though perhaps only three months of 900 really belonged to the first regnal year, and it was completed with nine months of 901. That the Saxon Kings had any regular system seems highly improbable on many accounts It was a common practice for a man to style himself "Rex" though not supreme King, that is, King in the modern sense Probably all of the Blood Royal, who had appanages of land, may have laid claim to the title, at least before Egbert's victories threw the preponderance into the lands of Wessex, of which there is a striking example in Ethelbert II. of Kent Lappenberg's

* The titles assumed by our Kings of the Norman race often present the only means of ascertaining the age or date of a charter

† J P Kemble, Esq

idea that the Saxon Kings dated from their Coronation and unction, appears untenable on grounds drawn from the old Teutonic law, and a remarkable fact in contradiction of that theory is furnished by Edgar, who was not crowned until a great many years after his accession, and who dated from his accession, and afterwards used the double date of his accession and coronation *

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR — The initial clauses of the diplomas of this Monarch are various. When the instrument related solely to England, he usually commenced with "Wilhelmus Rex," "Willielmus Rex Anglorum," or "Willielmus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum," but when it concerned his Continental Dominions, he generally added his other titles to that of "Rex Anglorum," thus, "Willielmus Rex Anglorum, Comes Normannorum atque Cincmannensium," or "Willielmus Rex Anglorum, Princeps Normannorum et Cenomannorum." The legends on his Great Seal are "Hoc Normannorum Willelmo nosce Patronum," "Hoc Anglorum Regem Signo fatearis eundem." If the instrument related to the Church, whether of his English or Foreign Dominions, he frequently began with an invocation † or a proem ‡, sometimes merely with the pronoun "ego" prefixed to his name, as "Ego Willielmus Rex Anglorum, Princeps Normannorum et Cenomannorum," "Dux Normannorum et Rex Anglorum §," at other times, with the date of the Incarnation, &c, thus, "Anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo octogesimo tertio, mense Julio, die festivitatis Sancti Arnulfi episcopi et martiris ad quietem, Ego Willielmus Anglorum Rex Normannorum et

* For example, "A D 964 Ind viii Regni 6" "A D 974 Regni 14 Regia Consecrationis, 10"

† "In nomine Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis. Ego Willielmus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum" *Carta Fundationis Abb S Martini de Bello. Cart Antiq 83 A xii*

‡ "Regnante in perpetuum Domino nostro Jesu Christo, illoque regente ac dominante omnibus elementis, qui etiam incomparabili pietate et magna maiestate omnia sustentat, cunctaque prout vult, sive visibiles sive invisibiles, pulchro moderamine disponit atque dispensat. Quapropter ego Willielmus Dei disponente Rex Anglorum cæterarumque gentium circumquaque persistentium Rector ac Dux Normannorum," &c

§ When the instrument related to his Foreign subjects or dominions, William I generally addressed or named them before his English subjects, a fact which led the authors of the *Nouveau Traité* (vol iv p 207) to remark that "Guillaume le Conquérant se montre plus jaloux du titre de Duc de Normandie que de celui de Roi d'Angleterre, qui ne parait ici qu'au revers de son sceau. Cette idée s'accorde parfaitement bien avec ces mots d'une charte de l'abbaye de Toarn de l'an 1068 — Ego Willielmus Dei gratia Dux Normannorum et Rex Anglorum superscriptas elemosinas confirmo"

Cenomanorum Princeps," and sometimes he prefixed to the commencement of his charters the monogram of Jesus Christ, or the Labarum. The address of the Conqueror's diplomas was worded according to their nature. Sometimes the compellation was to his French and English subjects, "fidelibus suis Francigenis et Anglis," and sometimes only to a particular person or body of men *, as, "Waltero vicecomiti," "Omnibus baronibus suis Francigenis et Anglis de comitatu Glocestrie," "Lanfranco archiepiscopo et Odoni episcopo Baiocensi et comiti de Kent, et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Kent," &c. When the Conqueror's diplomas were addressed to particular persons, he usually employed the salutation, as "Willelmus Rex Anglorum, Hugoni de Poitu, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francigenis et Anglicis, Salutem." It may be observed, that all the Kings of England after the Conquest, employed a salutation, and seldom, if ever, used any other than that of "salutem"†. The Anglo-Saxon Kings, when they employed the salutation, wrote "Salutem perpetuam," "Salutem in Domino sempiternam."

William the Conqueror seldom dated his Charters unless they were made in favour of Religious establishments; he then employed dates similar to those used by the Saxons, such as the incarnation, indiction, epact, concurrent, lunar cycle‡, and his regnal year. He likewise occasionally commemorated historical occurrences in his datal clauses§, and referred to reigns of Foreign potentates||. Sometimes he also mentioned

* An original Charter of the Conqueror, preserved in the archives of the abbey of St Denis, is addressed "Christi fidelibus ubique gentium."

† In the few Charters of the Conqueror, composed in the Anglo-Saxon language, extant, the salutation is generally thus, — "William Kyng gret Aylincr bischop and Rauf erl and Norman, and alle mine theynes in Suffolk, fiendlike," &c. or, "William Kyng gret William bisceop and Gostregth porturefan, and aelle tha burhwarubinnan Londone, Frencisce Engliscwe, freondlice," &c.

‡ Hæc Carta facta est et confirmata apud villam Dontonam, anno ab Incarnatione Domini M LXXXII indictione v epacta xviii concurrente v circ lun xvi anno xvi regni Willelmi." Pat 31 Edw I m 17.

§ "Scripta est hæc Cartula anno ab Incarnatione Domini M LXXVIII scilicet secundo anno regni mei, peracta vero est hæc donatio die Natalis Domini, et postmodum in die Pentecostes confirmata, quando Mathilda conjux mea in basilica Sancti Petri Westmonasterii in Regnam divino nutu est consecrata." Pat p 31 Hen VI m 4.

|| "Actum castro Jukobona, anno ab Incarnatione Domini M LXXXIII indictione xii residente in sede Romana Papa Gregorio anno ii qui erat gloriosi Anglorum Willelmi annus adepti regni viii Gilberti Abbatis in abbata [Fontanellensi] xii." 4 Nouv Traité, 792.

* Anno em m ab Incarnatione Domini M LXXX tertia indictione, antepenultimo anno cycli solaris Willelmo Rege in Anglia felicitate regnante xiiii anno ejus imperii, in Francia vero regnante Philippo, Romanis partibus imperiali jure Henrico, apostolicæ sedis cathedram possidente Papa Gregorio, &c. *Archives du Calvados, Abbaye de St Trinité, No. 2. vol. II. p. 173.*

his Conquest of England without giving any date, as "Teste, &c post Conquestum Angliæ," and in a Charter to the abbey of Westminster, he alluded to the compilation of Domesday Book, thus — "Teste W Episcopo Dunelm' et J Tailebois, post descriptionem totius Angliæ" Although it has been stated that in some of the Conqueror's Charters allusion is made to dates of the Christian era, those Charters are to be considered as exceptions, and not as furnishing a rule, while, on the other hand, the omission of that era in Saxon Charters is to be taken as the exception, and the occurrence as the rule

WILLIAM RUFUS — There are very few diplomas of this Monarch extant. His Great Seal is inscribed "Wilhelmus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum," "Wilhelmus Dei gratia Dux Normannorum," and he styled himself in his Charters "Wilhelmus Rex Anglorum," "Wilhelmus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum" When the instrument related to Ecclesiastical or Religious affairs, he used the invocation *, and they were addressed in a similar manner to those of his father

HENRY I — His initial clause was usually "Henricus Rex Anglorum," but there are Charters extant relating to his Continental Dominions, wherein he styled himself "Henricus Rex Anglorum et Dux Normannorum," and "Henricus Rex Anglorum et Princeps Normannorum" It is, however, suggested, that any Charter of this Monarch containing the titles of "Dux Normannorum," or "Princeps Normannorum" must be subsequent to the year 1106, for at Michaelmas, in that year, he subdued his brother Robert Duke of Normandy at Ichennebray, and took possession of the Duchy of Normandy It ought, nevertheless, to be stated, that in the legend on his Great Seal, Henry denominated himself "Dux Normannorum" as well as "Rex Anglorum," from which it might be inferred that he assumed the title of "Duke of Normandy" during the possession of that Duchy by his brother Robert The Seal bearing the title of "Dux Normannorum" might, however, have been, and most probably was, engraved after the year 1106 When Henry the First's diplomas related to the Church, he sometimes commenced with an invocation, a proem †, or with the pronoun "ego" Only two instances are known in which this monarch

* In a Charter of William Rufus preserved in the archives of Durham this initial clause occurs — "In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Notum sit omnibus tam posteris quam presentibus quod ego Wilhelmus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum, filius magni Willielmi qui Regi Edwardo hæreditario jure successit, &c

† See *Fœdera*, vol i pp 10, 11

used the formula of "*Dei gratia* " * His charters were more general in their address than those of his father or of his brother, for he frequently enumerated every grade or order of his subjects, as, "*Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiarius, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis totius Angliæ et Normanniæ,*" but he did not always extend his addresses so fully, the compellation being according to the importance or nature of the Charter His private precepts or mandates were directed only to those whom they concerned

STEPHEN — This Monarch commenced his diplomas with "*Stephanus Rex Anglorum,*" or "*Stephanus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum,*" and the authors of the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatie* produce an instance of his having denominated himself "*Duke of Normandy*" It may, however, be conjectured, that the Charter containing that title was granted before 1144, for in that year, Geoffrey Count of Anjou (husband of the empress Maude) subdued Normandy, and he bore the title of "*Duke of Normandy*" until 1150, when he conferred that title upon his son Henry, afterwards King Henry II In the legend on his Great Seal, Stephen certainly styled himself "*Dux Normannorum,*" which title he assumed upon becoming King of England and he perhaps retained it during the whole of his reign, notwithstanding that Geoffrey Count of Anjou also styled himself Duke of Normandy Stephen used the same addresses in his diplomas as those of King Henry I The legends on both of the King's seals were, on the obverse, "*Stephanus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum,*" and on the reverse, "*Stephanus Dei gratia Dux Normannorum*"

HENRY II — Previously to this Monarch's accession to the English throne, he bore the titles of "*Duke of Normandy, and Count of Anjou*" He adopted the first in the year 1150, with the concurrence of his mother the empress Maude, and the second upon the death of his father in 1151 Upon his marriage with Eleanor daughter and heiress of William Duke of Aquitaine (the divorced Queen of Louis VII of France), in 1152, he became "*Duke of Aquitaine,*" and he consequently denominated himself, in the initial clauses of his diplomas, "*Henricus Rex Anglorum et Dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et Comes Andegavorum,*" or "*Henricus Rex Angliæ et Dux Normanniæ et Aquitanie*"

* See a fac simile of his Charter to the Cnithenegeld engraved in the new edition of the *Fœdera*, the original Charter is preserved in the Chapter House, Westminster In the Charter to the monks of Lewes he began thus, — "*Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum*" .

et Comes Andegaviæ," and towards the latter end of his reign he added the formula of "Dei gratia," thus, "Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ et Comes Andegaviæ"*. It is generally believed, that, upon the conquest of Ireland, this monarch added to his other titles that of Dominus Hiberniæ†, but no Charter or other diploma of Henry II, containing the title of "Dominus Hiberniæ" has been discovered, nor does it appear probable that he ever used it, for even in the Charters which he granted while he was in Ireland in 1172, and which related solely to that country, he did not so denominate himself. Moreover, owing to the unsettled state of Ireland, Henry II determined to give the dominion over that country to one of his sons, and having obtained the Pope's approbation, he declared to the council at Oxford, in the year 1177, that he had granted Ireland to his youngest son John, then a child, who became "Princeps" or "Dominus Hiberniæ"‡. If, therefore, Henry II ever called himself "Lord of Ireland," it must have been previously to that year, but, as has already been stated, there is no charter of his extant containing such a title, nor was it borne by his son and successor, Richard I. Henry the Second had three Great Seals two were inscribed on the obverse, "Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum," and on the reverse, "Henricus Dei gratia Dux Normannorum, Aquitannorum, et Comes Andegavorum" and the obverse of the third was inscribed, "Henricus Rex Anglorum, Dux Normannorum, Comes Andegavorum" the reverse of this Seal is illegible. The addresses in Henry II's diplomas were various, for examples — "Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, iusticiariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis totius Angliæ et Normanniæ," "Archie-

* Lord Coke could not have been aware of the instance referred to, or he would not have asserted without qualification, that in the style of Henry II that king omitted the words "Dei gratia." *Vide* 1 Inst. 7 a.

† The authors of the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatie* (tom v p 815) state, "Lorsque Henri se fut rendu maître de l'Irlande il ajouta au titre de Roi d'Angleterre celui de Dominus Hiberniæ," and they quote Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, p 5, in proof of their assertion. Upon reference, however, to Madox, it is evident that the instrument in which "Dominus Hiberniæ" occurs is not of the reign of Henry II, but that of Henry III, as is shown by the following facts. In the Charter alluded to the King notices an aid which had been granted to him, "ad maritandam sororem suam Romano Imperatori." Now, Henry II had not, but Henry III had, a sister, named Isabella, married to Frederick the Roman Emperor, in 1235 (see Matthew Paris, ad annum 1235), and the instrument in question is enrolled on the Close Roll of the 20th of Henry III.

‡ His Seal as Lord of Ireland was thus inscribed, "sigillum Johannis filii Regis Angliæ Domini Hiberniæ."

piscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, forestariis, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus totius Angliæ," " Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis," " Archiepiscopis episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus hominibus suis totius Angliæ Franciæ et Angliæ " The mandates and precepts of this Prince, like those of his Norman predecessors, were addressed only to those whom they concerned, as, " Vicecomiti et ministris suis de Lincolnshire," " R Episcopo Lincoln et baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomiti, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis de Lincolnshire," &c

William Rufus *, Henry I †, Stephen ‡, and Henry II §, never dated their Charters unless they related to Religious foundations, and then seldom employed any other date than that of the Incarnation, and here it may be observed, that those precepts and mandates of English monarchs from the Conquest to the reign of Richard I, which would now come under the denomination of Letters Patent or Letters Close,

* " Signum Wilhelmi Regis et Wilhelmi Episcopi, et Roberti Comitis Northumbrensis &c anno ab Incarnatione M c "

† " Apud Winton' anno ab Incarnatione Domini M cxxxiij in Christo consummata feliciter " Arch du Calvados, vol 1 p 521 (Abbaye de St Jean de Falaise, No 2) The date of this Charter is ' Actum est apud Barbeffuvium anno ab Incarnatione Domini M cxx indictione xiii epacta xviii xi kal Decembris '

In the archives of the Duchy of Lancaster there is a Charter of Henry I to Milo de Gloucester bearing this date " Apud Wintonum eodem anno, inter Pascha et Pentecost, quo Rex duxit in uxorem filiam Ducis de Luvain " The event here alluded to is stated by Hoveden, Diceto, and others, to have taken place on the 2nd of February, 1121

Henry I, in a Charter to the Priory of Norwich, uses the following date " Facta est igitur hæc donatio anno ab Incarnatione Domini M ci indict ix epacta xviii concurrente Luna vi tertio nonas Septembris, regnante Domino nostro Jesu Christo, cui est consubstantialis et coeterna equalitas, honor, et gloria cum Patre in unitate Spiritus Sancti per omnia sæcula sæculorum Amen " 1 Mon Angl 411

‡ " Apud Westmonasterium anno ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Jhesu Christi M cxiij " 1 Fœd 18

The following was used by King Stephen " Anno ab Incarnatione Domini M cxxxviii apud Ely, secundo anno regni mei in tempore Edwardi Episcopi Norwicensis et Gauslemi Prioris Ille ' (1 Mon Angl p 358) And in a Charter to the Prior of Ste Barbe en Auge, granted in 1157 he also uses the date of the Incarnation and that of his regnal year — Archives du Calvados, vol 1 p 93 No 5

§ The authors of the *Nouveau Traité*, speaking of the Charter of Henry II (tom v p 840), state, " Quelques uns sont datées des années de son règne — Data per manum R Cicester' Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Westm secundo die Junii, anno regni nostri undecimo " This, however, is a mistake into which these writers have inadvertently fallen, the Bishop of Chichester was Chancellor in the eleventh year of the reign of Henry III, and was never Chancellor in the reign of Henry II Various other circumstances, which need not be stated here, also prove the Charters from which they quoted to be of the year 1227, instead of 1165

according to their nature (but decidedly not under that of Charters), never had any dates, and many of them do not even contain the name of the place where they were ratified. It is remarkable that no other species of diploma than Charters contained dates, and that they were dated, only when they concerned Religious establishments. It must not, however, be inferred that all Charters to Religious Houses were dated, for this was by no means the case. All that is intended to be conveyed is, that dates occur in no Charters during those reigns which were not made in favour of some Religious establishment.

RICHARD I — This Monarch usually began his diplomas thus, "*Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ Aquitanniæ, Comes Andegaviæ*." The authors of the "*Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*" assert*, that Richard commenced his public acts thus, "*Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, Comes Pictaviæ et Andegaviæ*," and they proceed to say, "*Richard substitue quelquefois aux titres de Duc de Normandie et d'Aquitaine ceux de 'Dux Normannorum et Æduanorum'*." No diploma of this monarch has however been discovered in England, wherein Richard is designated either as "*Comes Pictaviæ*," or as "*Dux Normannorum et Æduanorum*." King Richard I never styled himself "*Dominus Hiberniæ*." Among a very valuable collection of original Charters belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster there is one from King Richard to Gerard de Camville, and Nicholas his wife, granted to them between the death of Henry II (6th July, 1189) and King Richard's coronation (3rd Sept. 1189), wherein Richard styled himself "*Dux Normannia et Dominus Angliæ*," which is an additional proof that, following the custom of the early English Sovereigns, he did not assume the title of King until his Coronation had taken place, but, although he acquired only an inchoate right to the Throne on the demise of his father, yet he exercised Royal rights and prerogatives. It is also worthy of remark, that in this Charter the first person singular is adopted, as "*ego*," "*meus*," &c., but after his Coronation, Richard employed the plural "*nos*," "*noster*," &c., he being the first English Monarch whose diplomas were in the plural number†, and his example has been followed by all the Kings of

* *Pom v p 815*

† The Charters and Letters Patent granted by the Sovereigns of England during the Saxon and Norman dynasties, down to the reign of Richard I, differed in this respect from the same species of instruments of the Kings of France during the same period, as the English Kings wrote in the first person, thus — "*Ricardus, &c. Ego mando, præcipio,*

England from that period to the present time The legend round two of the Great Seals of this Monarch are, on the obverse of each, "*Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum*," and on the reverse, "*Ricardus Dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum, et Comes Andegavorum*" Another of the Great Seals of this King is engraved in the History of the Abbey of St Ouen de Rouen, the legend of which is, on the obverse, "*Ricardus Rex Anglorum, Dux Normannorum, et Comes Andegavorum*," and on the reverse, "*Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum, Dux Normannorum, et Comes Andegavorum*" The compellation clauses of Richard's diplomas were, "*Archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, ballivis, et omnibus fidelibus suis, Francis et Anglis, salutem*," "*Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis Angliæ et Normanniæ salutem*"

JOHN, commenced his diplomas with "*Johannes Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitanniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ*" He added the style of "*Lord of Ireland*" to his other titles, and it continued to be used by all his successors until Henry VIII, with the sanction of the legislature of both countries, changed it to that of "*King of Ireland*" The legend on the Great Seal of King John is, "*Johannes Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ*" "*Johannes Dux Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, Comes Andegaviæ*" The introduction of the words "*Dominus Hiberniæ*," probably arose from his having used that title before he ascended the Throne His compellations were worded thus "*Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem*," &c

volo," &c, whereas it is said of the Kings of France, "*Ce n'est pas qu'on ne s'exprimât souvent par le singulier lorsqu'on parloit en première personne, ou même lorsqu'on adressoit la parole à quelqu'un, mais il étoit beaucoup plus ordinaire d'employer le pluriel quand on mettoit les diplômes dans la bouche des princes, des prélats, ou des grands seigneurs jusqu'au xime siècle nos Rois parlèrent presque toujours en pluriel*" *Nouveau Traité*, tom iv p 528

The style of Royal diplomas from the Conquest down to the end of the reign of Henry II (with the exception of initial and final clauses), was very similar It was very concise, no more words being used than were necessary to convey the meaning The first person singular was always used, as, "*Ego concedo, confirmo, præcipio, mando*," &c, any Royal diploma composed in the first person plural as "*Nos concessimus, confirmavimus, præcipimus, mandavimus*," &c, may be considered as spurious, and in no instance have those charters where the plural is used, been able to stand a critical investigation

HENRY III — In the early part of his reign Henry III used the same titles as his father, "Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, et Aquitanniæ, Comes Andegaviæ," which also occur on his first Great Seal, but upon his ceding the Provinces of Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, Maine, and Poitou, to Louis IX of France, in the year 1259, he dropped the titles of "Duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou," and after October, in the forty third year of his reign, 1259, he described himself, on his second Great Seal, as well as in his Charters, as "Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ," and a similar variation exists in the legends on the two Seals of his Queen. His Charters were addressed, "Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem," &c

EDWARD I — The Charters of this King began with "Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ,"* which style agrees with that on his Great Seal, with this exception, that the word "et" before "Dux Aquitanniæ" is omitted in the legend. His compellations were similar to those of his father.

EDWARD II — This King used the same style as his father, until the nineteenth year of his reign, when, in consequence of his creating his eldest son Edward (afterwards Edward III) Duke of Aquitaine, &c †, he relinquished that title, and from that time styled himself "Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Dominus Hiberniæ" ‡

* Berrington in his *Observations upon the Statutes*, p. 120 (8vo edit.), remarks, "th it the style of Edward I is, 'Edward the son of Henry,' which I should conceive he had assumed to distinguish him from the two Edwards, Kings of England before the Conquest. Thus, likewise, Edward III for a considerable time styled himself Edwardus filius Edwardi filii Edwardi, but afterwards changed it to Edwardus post Conquestum Tertius." The commentator upon the statutes has entirely misunderstood the facts of the case, Edward I never called himself "Edward the son of Henry," nor did Edward III ever use the title of "Edwardus filius Edwardi filii Edwardi," or "Edwardus post Conquestum Tertius." The fact is this: persons when describing any thing done in the reigns of those Sovereigns wrote, that such an act was done in the reign of Edward the son of Henry, for instance, in the Inquisitiones post mortem, during the reigns of three Edwards, it is generally stated that the inquisition was made in the year of the reign of Edward the son of King Henry, of Edward the son of King Edward, of Edward III after the Conquest, and private deeds and agreements are generally dated in the year of Edward son of King Edward, of Edward III after the Conquest, but the Monarchs themselves never adopted those styles.

† Rot. Claus. 19 Edw. II m. 28 dors. Rot. Pat. 19 Edw. II. p. 1 m. 10 and 25.

‡ Rot. Rom. 19 Edw. II, Rot. Vasc. 19 Edw. II, Rot. Claus. 19 Edw. II, passim.

In several Privy Seal bills, however, which were passed in the twentieth year of his reign, the title of "Dux Aquitanniæ" was still retained. His compellations and the legend round his Great Seal were the same as those used by his father.

EDWARD III — For the first thirteen years of his reign, this Monarch styled himself "Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ," but, upon his pretended right to the Crown of France, in the year 1337, he assumed the title of King of France, and denominated himself "Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Franciæ et Angliæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ," though he sometimes placed England before France, thus, — "Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ"*. He appears to have seldom used the style of "Dux Aquitanniæ" after his assumption of that of "Rex Franciæ," which latter title he retained until the 8th of May, 1360, when, by the treaty of Bretigny, he renounced all pretensions to the Crown of France, though he did not relinquish the Arms of that Kingdom. In the month of June, 1369, the chancellor stated to the parliament then assembled at Westminster, that Charles, the French Monarch, not having fulfilled his part of the treaty of Bretigny, it was for their consideration whether King Edward might not with justice resume the style of "King of France," when, to use the words of the record, "*per omnes prælatos et magnates ac communitates comitatum dicti regni Angliæ in dicto parlamento existentis, de assensu totius parliamenti ejusdem, concordatum est quod dictus Rex Angliæ nomen Regis Angliæ et Franciæ, sicut ante pacem prædictam habuit, resumeret, et se Regem Angliæ et Franciæ in litteris et sigillis suis vocaret, et tali nomine sive stilo de cætero uteretur*" The King then ordered all the Seals at that time in use bearing the legend of "Edwardus Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ et Aquitanniæ," to be delivered into the treasury, there to be kept, and that the Seals used previously to the treaty of Bretigny, bearing the inscriptions of "Rex Angliæ et Franciæ," &c, or "Rex Franciæ et Angliæ," &c, should again be used. The year 1369 was accordingly called the forty-third year of King Edward's reign over England, and the thirtieth year of his reign over France. King Edward III, at different periods of his reign, used no less than seven Great Seals. At the commencement of his reign he used the same Seal as his three immediate predeces-

* Vide p 318 antea

sors On the second the word "et" was inserted between "Hibernia" and "Dux," and on the third the "et" was omitted His fourth was engraved in France, and bore this legend, "Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Franciæ et Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitanniæ," but shortly after his assumption of the title of "King of France" he abandoned that of "Duke of Aquitain," and had two new Seals made, one bearing this legend, "Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Franciæ et Angliæ et Dominus Hiberniæ," and the other of "Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ." In 1360, having renounced his title to the French throne, he had a seventh Seal engraved with the inscription of "Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ et Aquitanniæ." The compellations of Edward III., until the twenty-sixth year of his reign, were in the same style as those of his father Afterwards (being the first English Sovereign who conferred the title of Duke on a subject) he introduced into his addresses the word "Ducibus," as "Archiepiscopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis," or "Archiepiscopis, episcopis, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem."

RICHARD II used the same style on his Great Seal, and the same address in his Charters, as his grandfather and immediate predecessor, Edward III., thus, "Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ* et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus†, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et ‡ fidelibus suis, salutem." Having bestowed the title of Marquis, in the year 1397, in a few of his compellations, he addressed the Marquises after Dukes, thus, "Ducibus, marchionibus, comitibus."

HENRY IV commenced his diplomas with "Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ." He does not appear to have had any settled form for his compellations, as they deviated into all the following varieties — "Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis," "Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, militibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ballivis,

* Sometimes, as on his Great Seal, "Franciæ" preceded "Angliæ."

† He did not invariably address the Dukes in his compellations.

‡ Sometimes "et alius fidelibus suis."

ministris, et aliis fidelibus suis," " Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis," " Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis," " Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, majoribus, ballivis, ministris, et aliis fidelibus suis." No address to Marquises has been found in any of this King's compellations *

HENRY V — Until the 9th of April, 1420, this Monarch styled himself, in his Charters and on his Great Seal, " Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ," or, sometimes in the former, " Henricus Dei gratia Rex Franciæ et Angliæ et Dominus Hiberniæ," and on the Norman Roll of the fifth year of his reign he is sometimes styled " Duke of Normandy," in conjunction with his other titles, as, " Henry par la grace de Dieu Roy de Fraunce et d'Engleterre, Signeur d'Irlande, et Duc de Normandie." On the 9th of April, 1420 he relinquished the title of " King of France " during the lifetime of his father-in-law Charles, just before the treaty of Troyes, which was signed on the 21st of May, 1420 †, and during the remainder of his life he styled himself " Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Hares et Regens Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ." Notwithstanding an article in the agreement of the 9th of April, that, during the life of Charles, Henry V should not assume the title of " King of France,"

* The following circumstance was probably the cause of the address to Marquises being omitted. The title of Marquis was unknown in this country, as distinguished from other titles of honour, until the creation of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, by Richard II., to the dignity of Marquis of Dublin, for life. The next instance is that of John de Beaufort, Earl of Somerset who was created Marquis of Dorset by the same Monarch, in September, 1397, which dignity he resigned, and he was, on the same day, by another patent, created Marquis of Somerset, though he continued to be styled Marquis of Dorset until 1 Henry IV., when that title was relinquished. The Commons, however, petitioned the King to restore him to that dignity, but he himself opposed their request, and humbly prayed the King " Que come le nom de Marquis fust estrange nom en cest royaume ne qui il ne lui venroit aucunement donner cel nome de Marquis, car juraus par conge du Roi il ne venroit porter, ne accepter sur luy nul tier nom en aucune maniere."

† On the 22nd of May, Henry V wrote a letter to his Chancellor from Troyes, prescribing the forms in Latin, English and French, of the style which, from that time, he intended to assume, viz — " Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Hares et Regens regni Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ," " Henry by the grace of God Kyng of England Heire and Regent of the rewme of France, and Lord of Irlanne," and " Henry par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre Heretier et Regent du royaume de France, et seigneur d'Irlande." Rot Claus 8 Hen V m 17 dors

he issued a precept, within ten days of that date, from Rouen relative to the Norman coinage, upon one side of which was to be inscribed "Henricus Francorum Rex." As Henry had not then signed the articles of peace at Troyes, it did not, perhaps, occur to him that he was breaking his agreement with France. His compellations were worded thus " Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem "

HENRY VI — The style used by this King in his Charters was "Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ," but on his first Great Seal, which was engraved in France, the legend was "Henricus Dei gratia Francorum et Angliæ Rex." It is worthy of remark that the reverse of this Seal resembled that of the French Monarchs, it had no legend, and was considerably smaller than the obverse. On the second Seal the inscription was, "Henricus Dei gratia Rex Franciæ et Angliæ et Dominus Hiberniæ," its reverse was similar to the first Seal. During the reign of Edward IV. that Monarch, when speaking of Henry VI., designated him as "Henricus nuper de facto et non de jure Rex Angliæ." The compellations of Henry VI. were in the same style as those of his father, Henry V.

EDWARD IV., EDWARD V., RICHARD III., AND HENRY VII. — All these Monarchs styled themselves on their Great Seals, and in many of their Charters, "Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ," but occasionally in other charters, "Dei gratia Rex Franciæ et Angliæ et Dominus Hiberniæ." Their compellations were also all expressed in one uniform manner.

HENRY VIII. — The style first adopted by Henry VIII. was that of "Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ." Though the title of "His most Christian Majesty" was conferred upon him by Pope Julius II., in the year 1513, he does not appear to have ever used it in his style, but he was often so addressed by Foreign potentates and by his own subjects. In the thirteenth year of his reign, however, Henry added to his other titles that of "Fidei Defensor," an appellation given to him by Pope Leo X., in

* "Leo Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, charissimo in Christo filio Henrico Angliæ Regi, Fidei Defensori, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem," &c.

"Nos, qui Petri, quem Christus in cælum ascensus vicarium suum in terris reliquit, et cui curam gregis sui commisit, veri successor es sumus, et in hac sanctâ sede, à quâ omnes dignitates ac tituli emanant, sedemus. Habitâ super iis cum eisdem fratribus nostris maturâ deliberatione, de eorum unanimi consilio et assensu Majestati tuæ titulum hunc (videlicet)

consequence of the publication of a work against Martin Luther which he dedicated to that Pontiff Henry did not always * use the title "Fidei Defensor," and about the seven-teenth year of his reign he added the word "Octavus" after his name, thus, "Henricus Octavus Dei gratia Rex," &c. Afterwards he made another addition to his style, by using the words "Supremum Caput Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," and the more effectually to establish that title, an Act was passed in the twenty-sixth year of his reign †, declaring that the King should be reputed "Supreme Head of the Church of England," and, finally, in the thirty-third year of his reign, a Statute was passed in Ireland ‡, declaring that the King of England, his heirs and successors, should thenceforward be Kings of Ireland, which was confirmed by an English act of parliament § in the thirty-fifth year of his reign. His style, therefore, from that time became, as on his Great Seal, "Henricus Octivus, Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, et in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ Supremum Caput." In the few Charters, strictly so termed, granted by this King, the compellations were worded in the same manner as those of his immediate predecessors, sometimes, however, introducing the word "marchionibus" after "ducibus" ||

EDWARD VI — His style was "Edwardus Sextus, Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, et in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ Supremum Caput."

MARY — The style assumed by this Queen at the commencement of her reign was that of "Maria Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina, ejus nominis Prima,

FIDEI DEFENSOREM, donare decrevimus prout te tali titulo per præsentis insignimus, mandantes omnibus Christi fidelibus ut Mgest item tuam hoc titulo nominent, et cum ad cam scribent post dictionem REGI adjungant Fidei Defensori, &c. Bulla pro titulo Defensoris Fidei (Dated from Rome in the year 1521) Feder., tom. xiv p. 736.

* See Iocera, vol. xiv p. 39. In the article entitled "Tractatus Tornacensis Collationes" he merely called himself "Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ."

† Statutes of the Realm, 26 Hen. VIII c. 1. From the Close Roll, 26 Hen. VIII m. 14 it appears that on the 15th Jan. 26 Hen. VIII 1535, at a Council the King's style and title were ordered to be "Henricus Octavus, Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Rex Fidei Defensor, et Dominus Hiberniæ, et in terra Supremum Caput Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ."

‡ Irish Statutes, 33 Hen. VIII c. 1.

§ Statutes of the Realm, 35 Hen. VIII c. 3.

|| From the eighth year of the reign of this King (except in cases of creations of nobility) the formulas of Charters, as applicable to a certain class of Royal diplomas were no longer used, but thenceforward the Kings of England adopted those of Letters Patent in all their grants.

Fidei Defensor, et in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ Supremum Caput," and "Maria Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei Defensor, et in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ Supremum Caput." After her marriage with King Philip, on the 25th of January, 1554, the Royal style was ordered, by proclamation dated on the 27th of July in the same year, to be expressed in Latin, as follows — "Philippus et Maria, Dei gratia Rex et Regina Angliæ, Franciæ, Neapolis, Jerusalem, et Hiberniæ, Fidei Defensores, Principes Hispaniarum et Siciliæ, Archiduces Austriæ, et Duces Mediolani, Burgundiæ, et Brabantiæ, Comites Haspurgi, Flandriæ, et Tirolis," and in English thus — "Philip and Mary, by the grace of God King and Queen of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, Princes of Spain and Sicily, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Milan, Burgundy, and Brabant, Counts of Haspburgh, Flanders, and Tyrol." * The Emperor Charles V having, in 1555, resigned his dominions to his son King Philip, the style of Philip and Mary was altered to — "Philippus et Maria, Dei gratia Angliæ, Hispaniarum, Franciæ, Jerusalem, Utriusque Siciliæ, et Hiberniæ Rex et Regina, Fidei Defensores, Archiduces Austriæ, Duces Burgundiæ, Mediolani, et Brabantæ, Comites Haspurgi, Flandriæ, et Tirolis." Although Henry VIII and Edward VI had both used the title of "King of Ireland," yet Pope Paul IV, assuming that it had not been legally bestowed upon them, conferred the same title, *de novo*, upon Philip and Mary †

ELIZABETH — Her style was, "Elizabetha, Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei Defensor," &c, and in one instrument she is called, "Elizabetha Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei Defensatrix," &c. It is rather singular that Queen Elizabeth should have retained the title of "Queen of France," notwithstanding it was agreed, in a treaty between France and England, in 1560, that the King and Queen of France

* Rot Pat 2 Mar p 2 m 5

† Heylin's Hist Reform 69 70. See also Burnet's Reform p. 11 fol Lond 1683 page 310 where it is stated that Mary sent a mission to Rome requesting that England might be again received into the bosom of the Church. Upon which "the Pope held some consultation whether he should receive them, since in her credentials the Queen styled herself Queen of Ireland, that title being assumed by King Henry in time of schism. So on the 7th of June he did in private erect Ireland into a Kingdom, and conferred that title on the King and Queen, and told them that otherwise he would not suffer them to use it in their public audience."

This being adjusted, he received the ambassadors graciously, and pardoned the whole nation."

should not, for the future, assume the Title and Arms of the King or Queen of England or Ireland, and that all Acts passed with those titles, or sealed with the Seals of the said Arms, should be repealed, or held to be of no value

JAMES I — His style was, "Jacobus, Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex, Fidei Defensor," &c *

CHARLES I — In the early part of his reign his style was, "Carolus, Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex, Fidei Defensor," &c, afterwards thus, "Carolus, Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor "

THE COMMONWEALTH — The style of the Government during the Commonwealth was, "The Keepers of the Liberties of England by the Authority of Parliament "

CHARLES II — His style was, "Carolus Secundus, Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor," &c

JAMES II — His style was, "Jacobus Secundus, Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor," &c

WILLIAM AND MARY — Their style was, "Guilielmus et Maria, Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex et Regina, Fidei Defensores," &c, until the Queen's death, on the 27th of December, 1694, when her name and title were of course omitted

ANNE — Her style was, "Anna, Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regina, Fidei Defensor

GEORGE I — His style was, "Georgius, Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor," &c This style was used by all his successors until the 1st of January, 1801, when the title of "King of France," which had been borne without interruption by the Monarchs of this country, for 432 years, was abandoned, and the Royal Style was declared by proclamation to be as follows "Georgius Tertius, Dei gratia Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor," and, in the vernacular tongue, to "George the Third, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith "

* Round his coins is this legend "Jacobus, Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex "

DATES OF THE ACCESSIONS AND DEATHS OF THE

KINGS OF SCOTLAND,

FROM MALCOLM III, CANMORE, 1057, TO THE ACCESSION OF
JAMES VI TO THE THRONE OF ENGLAND, MARCH, 1603

It appears that Scottish historians, like those of England, have reckoned the accession of each monarch from the day of the decease of the preceding, and to an inquiry of the most eminent of the living antiquaries of Scotland *, whether this practice had been found to be correct, he replied that he had not detected any errors, excepting in the case of king David the Second. As, however, the practice has been found erroneous in the instance of early *English* monarchs, great suspicion is excited of the accuracy of this mode of computing the regnal years of the kings of Scotland; but the Editor of this work has not the means of consulting those Scottish records which would probably throw light on the subject. The dates in this list are principally taken from the Table prefixed to Wood's edition of Douglas's Peerage of Scotland.

MALCOLM III (CANMORE) Reign began in 1057, ended 13th of November, 1093

DONALD VI usurped the throne from about November, 1093, to about May, 1094, when he was deposed by the natural son of Malcolm III, named Duncan II, after whose death, in 1095, he recovered possession of the throne, and held it about three years, but was deposed in 1098

DUNCAN II usurped the Crown from about May, 1094, until about the end of the year 1095, when he lost his life

EDGAR Reign began 1098, ended 8th of January, 1107

ALEXANDER I Reign began 8th of January, 1107, ended 27th of April, 1124

* Thomas Thomson F.R.S.E. Edin. Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland. See note to the next page

DAVID I Reign began 27th of April, 1124, ended 24th of May, 1153

MALCOLM IV Reign began 24th of May, 1153, ended 9th of December, 1165

WILLIAM I (THE LION) Reign began 9th of December, 1165 ended 4th of December, 1214

ALEXANDER II Reign began 4th of December, 1214, ended 8th of July, 1249

ALEXANDER III Reign began 8th of July, 1249, ended 16th of March, 1286

MARGARET Reign began 16th of March, 1286, ended September, 1290

JOHN (BALIOL) Reign began 17th of November, 1292, ended between the 2nd and 10th of July *, 1296

INTERREGNUM from 10th of July, 1296, to 1306 Wallace was appointed Guardian or Regent of Scotland, about 1297, which office he resigned soon after the battle of Falkirk, July 22 1298

ROBERT I (BRUCE) Reign began 25th of March, 1306, ended 7th of June, 1329

DAVID II Reign began 7th of June, 1329 †

EDWARD BALIOL Succeeded in dispossessing David II, and was crowned 24th September, 1332, but fled from Scotland in December following

DAVID II died 22nd February, 1371

* Vide a note to Tytler's History of Scotland, vol. 1 pp. 423, 430

† Vide the Preface to Anderson's "Diplomata Scotiae," for evidence of the error which formerly prevailed respecting the regnal years of David II, in reckoning the first for the second, the second for the third, &c., and for proof that the years of his reign ought to be reckoned from the 7th of June in one year to the same day in the next. Mr Thomson the deputy clerk register of Scotland, in a letter to the Editor of this volume, observes on this subject —

"In so far as relates to the chronology of Scottish Records, I have not much to suggest that can be of use to you. In the ordinary dates of our kings' reigns, I have not detected any errors, that is, any discrepancy between the dates of their accession and that of their reigns, as given in charters and other public documents, excepting in the case of King David II. Whether that discrepancy prevails from the commencement of his reign, I have not found the means of ascertaining, but in every instance posterior to his return from captivity in 1357, where the year of the Christian era as well as that of his reign, is given, the latter is one year short of the truth, dating from the day of his father's demise, and of his own accession, on the 7th of June, 1329. I have often attempted to discover whether this discrepancy extended to one entire year, or only to a part of one, but hitherto I can go no farther than to state, that, in every instance where both dates have been given, or where the date of the Christian era was otherwise clearly ascertained, that discrepancy has been found to exist."

ROBERT II (STUART) Reign began 22d of February, 1371, ended 19th of April, 1390 *

ROBERT III Reign began 19th of April, 1390 ended 4th of April, 1406

JAMES I Reign began 4th of April, 1406, ended 20th or 21st of February, 1437 †

JAMES II Reign began 21st of February, 1437, ended 3rd of August, 1460

JAMES III Reign began 3rd of August, 1460, ended 11th of June, 1488

JAMES IV Reign began 11th of June, 1488, ended 9th of September, 1513

JAMES V Reign began 9th or September, 1513, ended 14th of December, 1542

MARY Reign began 14th of December, 1542, ended 24th of July, 1567

JAMES VI Reign began 24th of July, 1567, ended 27th of March, 1625 Ascended the throne of England, 24th of March, 1603

* The death of this monarch is very loosely stated in Tytler's *History of Scotland*. In vol. ii p. 65, he is said to have died "in the course of the year 1389," and, in p. 68, his funeral is stated to have taken place on the 13th of August, 1390, the day before the coronation of his successor, John, earl of Carrick, who assumed the title of Robert III. The date in the text stands on the authority of Pinkerton, who cites Fordun and Winton.

† James I was murdered in the night between the 20th and 21st of February, 1437.

TERMS

THE LAW TERMS were so called, because at four periods of the year the Judges sit "*ad finem et terminum contentionam*," or "*ad terminum litis*," that is, for terminating the contentions between party and party. It has been shown by Sir Henry Spelman, that the Terms were gradually formed from the canonical constitutions of the church, and consisted of those leisure seasons of the year which were not occupied by the great festivals or fasts, or in which the principal business of agriculture and other rural affairs did not occur. Throughout Christendom, in very early times, the whole year was devoted to hearing and deciding causes, but the church at length interfered, and prevented certain holy seasons from being profaned by secular business, or the minds of men from being disturbed and exacerbated by litigation. Advent and Christmas being exempted, gave rise to the winter vacation, the periods of Lent and Easter, to the spring vacation, Pentecost produced the third, and the long vacation, which occurred between Midsummer and Michaelmas, was allowed for lay-time and harvest. Sunday and other high festivals of the church, such as the days of the Purification, Ascension, &c., were also prohibited, and became "*dies non iudicii*." These regulations were established by a canon of the church, in A D 517, and were confirmed and fortified by an Imperial constitution of the younger Theodosius, comprised in the Theodosian code. In England these restrictions upon the periods in which legal business was to be transacted were adopted by the laws of Edward the Confessor, but dispensations were occasionally granted by the church for holding assizes and trying causes during the inhibited seasons*. The portions of the year not included in the ecclesiastical prohibitions

* By the statute of Westminster, 3 Edw I c 51, which recites that "it is a great charity to do right unto all men at all times when necessity requires it," it was enacted with the assent of the prelates, that assizes of "*novel disseisin, mort d'ancestor et darrein presentment*" as well as inquests, should be taken in Advent, Septuagesima, and Lent, "and this at the request of the King to the bishops."

formed four divisions, and, from the festivals of St Hilary, (the 13th of February,) Easter day, Trinity Sunday, and the feast of St Michael, or Michaelmas day, they were called Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas Terms. As Easter and Trinity Sunday were Moveable feasts, the commencement and termination of Easter and Trinity Terms varied in each year. By stat 32 Hen VIII c 21, which passed in April, 1540, the commencement of Trinity Term was altered, because, as the preamble states, it had been "usually holden in a season of the year when danger of infection of the plague and other sicknesses had happened to the king's subjects, and which was also a great impediment to the business of harvest." It was therefore enacted, that Trinity Term should, from the 29th of the ensuing September, commence on Monday next after Trinity Sunday, for keeping of the essoigns, profers, returns, &c, instead, as previously, on the octaves of the Holy Trinity, and that the full term of Trinity Term should commence on Friday next after Corpus Christi day, instead of on the Wednesday next after that festival. By stat 16 Car. I c 6, passed in November, 1640, Michaelmas Term was also altered, "because it commenced so soon after Michaelmas day, as to produce inconvenience in holding the quarter sessions, court leets, and court barons, and to the business of husbandry." It was therefore enacted, that from and after the 29th of September next ensuing, the full Michaelmas Term should begin upon the fourth day of the three weeks of St Michael, instead as theretofore on the fourth day of the octaves of St Michael, excepting that day fell on a Sunday, and then on the Monday following. In the parliament which met in November, 1751, Michaelmas Term was further abridged by stat 21 Geo II c 48, because "very little business could be done on account of the several holidays observed in courts of record between the first day of that term and the 6th of November following," and it was therefore enacted, that Michaelmas Term, after the 29th of September, 1752, should commence on the morrow of All

Souls, *i. e.* on the 3rd of November, unless that day fell on a Sunday, in which case it was to begin on the next day, for the keeping of essoigns, profers, &c., and the full Term of St Michael was ordered to begin on the fourth day of the said morrow of All Souls, excepting the said fourth day fell on a Sunday, and then on the next day *

As a general rule, it appears that HILARY TERM began on the 23rd or 24th of January, and ended on the 12th or 13th of February, that EASTER TERM began seventeen days †, *i. e.* the Wednesday fortnight, after Easter day, and ended four days after Ascension day, being the Monday three weeks following, that until the 29th of September, 32 Hen VIII, 1540, TRINITY TERM began on the Wednesday after Corpus Christi day, that it then began on the Friday next after the said festival, *i. e.* on the Friday after Trinity Sunday, and ended on the ensuing Wednesday fortnight, that until the 29th of September, 1641, MICHAELMAS TERM began on the fourth day of the octaves of St Michael, *i. e.* on the 9th or 10th of October, and ended on the 28th or 29th of November, that on and after the 29th of September, 1641, Michaelmas Term began on the fourth day of the three weeks of St Michael, *i. e.* the 23rd or 24th of October, and ended on the 28th or 29th of November, but in 1752, the commencement of Michaelmas Term was fixed to the fourth day after the morrow of All Souls, *i. e.* the 6th of November, unless that day fell on a Sunday, and then on the next day, and ended on the 28th or 29th of the same month

As the Terms which depended on the Moveable feasts varied in each year, some calculations were necessary to ascertain the precise day on which the Terms began, and he following Tables were published in the year 1635 ‡, for that purpose. These tables seem to be adapted only to

* Coke's 1st Institute, ed Thomas, vol iii pp 354, 355, note D Blackstone's Commentaries, vol iii pp 275, 276. Hopton's Concordancy, pp 243, 244 Stat 32 Henry VIII c 21, 16 Car I c 6, and 24 Geo II c 48

† "Easter Term, which now beginneth two days after Quindena Paschæ" — *Spelman*

‡ Hopton's Concordancy

the Old Style, and their accuracy must not be implicitly relied on, especially for years subsequent to 1640, though in most instances before 1752 they will be found correct Columns have been added to show the commencement of Trinity and Michaelmas Terms at all periods

The first Table, by the aid of the Golden Number and Dominical Letter, presents two numbers representing weeks and days, which are to be applied to the second Table in the manner pointed out

TABLE I

Golden Number	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
8	10	10	10	6	9	9	9
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
10	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
12	8	6	8	7	7	7	7
13	6	7	6	6	6	6	5
14	9	9	9	9	8	8	6
15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
17	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
18	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
19	10	10	9	9	9	9	9

EXPLANATION OF TABLE I — Ascertain from Tables A and C*, the Golden Number and Dominical Letter for the year in which the date of the commencement and termination of the Terms are required Enter this Table with the former on the left hand, and the latter at the top the figures which occur in the column in the body of the Table under the Dominical Letter and parallel to the Golden Number represent weeks, and the figure immediately *over* the said Dominical Letter represents days. These serve as a key to the second Table.

* Page 46—48, *antea*

TABLE II

Inter min		Hilary Term		Easter Term		Trinity Term				Michaelmas Term					
						Before 1540		After 1540		Before 1641		After 1641		After 1752	
W	D	began	ended	began	ended	began	ended	began	ended	began	ended	began	ended	began	ended
5	3	Jan 23	Feb 12	Apr 8	May 4	May 24	June 8	May 22	June 10	Oct 9	Nov 28	Oct 23	Nov 28	Nov 6	Nov 25
4	4	Jan 23	Feb 12	Apr 9	May 5	May 25	June 9	May 23	June 11	9	28	23	28	6	25
3	5	Jan 23	Feb 12	Apr 10	May 6	May 26	June 10	May 24	June 12	9	28	23	28	6	28
5	6	Jan 23	Feb 12	Apr 11	May 7	May 27	June 11	May 25	June 13	9	28	23	28	6	25
6	0	Jan 23	Feb 12	Apr 12	May 8	May 28	June 12	May 26	June 14	9	28	23	28	6	28
6	1	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 13	May 9	May 29	June 13	May 27	June 15	10	28	24	28	7	28
6	2	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 14	May 10	May 30	June 14	May 28	June 16	9	29	23	29	6	29
6	3	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 15	May 11	May 31	June 15	May 29	June 17	9	28	23	28	6	28
6	4	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 16	May 12	June 1	June 16	May 30	June 18	9	28	23	28	6	28
6	5	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 17	May 13	June 2	June 17	May 31	June 19	9	28	23	28	6	28
6	6	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 18	May 14	June 3	June 18	June 1	June 20	9	28	23	28	6	28
7	0	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 19	May 15	June 4	June 19	June 2	June 21	9	28	23	28	6	28
7	1	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 20	May 16	June 5	June 20	June 3	June 22	10	28	24	28	7	28
7	2	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 21	May 17	June 6	June 21	June 4	June 23	9	29	23	29	6	29
7	3	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 22	May 18	June 7	June 22	June 5	June 24	9	28	23	28	6	28
7	4	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 23	May 19	June 8	June 23	June 6	June 25	9	28	23	28	6	28
7	5	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 24	May 20	June 9	June 24	June 7	June 26	9	28	23	28	6	28
7	6	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 25	May 21	June 10	June 25	June 8	June 27	9	28	23	28	6	28
8	0	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 26	May 22	June 11	June 26	June 9	June 28	9	28	23	28	6	28
8	1	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 27	May 23	June 12	June 27	June 10	June 29	10	28	24	28	7	28
8	2	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 28	May 24	June 13	June 28	June 11	June 30	9	29	23	29	6	29
8	3	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 29	May 25	June 14	July 1	June 12	July 1	9	28	23	28	6	28
8	4	Jan 24	Feb 12	Apr 30	May 26	June 15	July 1	June 13	July 2	9	28	23	28	6	28
8	5	Jan 24	Feb 12	May 1	May 27	June 16	June 2	June 14	June 3	9	28	23	28	6	28
8	6	Jan 24	Feb 12	May 2	May 28	June 17	June 3	June 15	June 4	9	28	23	28	6	28
9	0	Jan 24	Feb 12	May 3	May 29	June 18	June 4	June 16	June 5	9	28	23	28	6	28
9	1	Jan 24	Feb 12	May 4	May 30	June 19	June 5	June 17	June 6	10	28	24	28	7	28
9	2	Jan 24	Feb 12	May 5	May 31	June 20	June 6	June 18	June 7	9	29	23	29	6	29
9	3	Jan 24	Feb 12	June 1	June 1	June 21	June 7	June 19	June 8	9	28	23	28	6	28
9	4	Jan 24	Feb 12	June 2	June 2	June 22	June 8	June 20	June 9	9	28	23	28	6	28
9	5	Jan 24	Feb 12	June 3	June 3	June 23	June 9	June 21	June 10	9	28	23	28	6	28
9	6	Jan 24	Feb 12	June 4	June 4	June 24	June 10	June 22	June 11	9	28	23	28	6	28
10	0	Jan 24	Feb 12	June 5	June 5	June 25	June 11	June 23	June 12	9	28	23	28	6	28
10	1	Jan 24	Feb 12	June 6	June 6	June 26	June 12	June 24	June 13	10	28	24	28	7	28
10	2	Jan 24	Feb 12	June 7	June 7	June 27	June 13	June 25	June 14	9	29	23	29	6	29

EXPLANATION of TABLE II — Enter this table with the two figures representing weeks and days which were discovered by Table I in the first column on the left hand, called “*Intervallum Minus*,” and the dates in a line parallel with the same figures show the beginning and ending of all Terms in the year in question

For **EXAMPLE** Let it be required to know the commencement and ending of any or all the Terms in the year 1398, the Dominical Letter for which is F, and the Golden Number 12 By applying these to Table I the “*Intervallum Minus*” is shown to be 7 weeks and 5 days With these figures enter Table II in the column on the left hand, and it will appear that in the year 1398, Hilary Term began on the 23rd of January, and ended on the 12th of February, that Easter Term began on the 24th of April, and ended on the 20th of May, that Trinity Term began on the 9th and ended on the 24th of June, and that Michaelmas Term began on the 9th of October, and ended on the 28th of November In Bissextile years, for which there are two Dominical Letters, the *second* letter is to be adopted in using these Tables

The commencement and ending of Terms are, however, now fixed to certain days by statute 1 William IV cap. 70, passed 22nd of July, 1830, which provides that in the year of our Lord 1831, and afterwards,

HILARY TERM shall begin on the 11th and end on the 31st of January

EASTER TERM shall begin on the 15th of April, and end on the 8th of May

TRINITY TERM shall begin on the 22nd of May, and end on the 12th of June

MICHAELMAS TERM shall begin on the 2nd and end on the 25th of November

By stat 1 Will IV cap. 3, passed on the 23rd of December, 1830, it was further provided, “that in case the day of the month on which any term, according to the act of 1 Will IV. cap 70, is to end, shall fall to be on a Sunday, then the Monday next after such day

shall be deemed and taken to be the last day of the Term, and that in case any of the days between the Thursday before and the Wednesday next after Easter shall fall within Easter Term, then such days shall be deemed and taken to be part of such Term, although there shall be no sittings in banco on any of such intervening days "

THE THREE CELEBRATED PLAGUES OR PESTILENCES OF 1349, 1361, 1362, AND 1369

THE destructive epidemics with which this country, as well as many other parts of Europe, were visited during the reign of Edward III were so memorable, that they became epochs, from which charters and other instruments were sometimes dated Sir Richard St George, who was Clarenceux King of Arms in the time of Charles I, was consequently induced to ascertain the exact duration of these calamities, and from one of his manuscripts in the British Museum the following useful memoranda have been taken —

" A note for the computation and account of Charters, Evidence, and other Records not very usual, and, therefore, of fit w to be understood, dating them from the first, second, and third Pestilence I have, therefore, for the more plainr understanding hereof, set down the date to every Pestilence, as I have found it out of ancient records

- I PESTILENTIA PRIMA ET MAGNA, THE FIRST AND GREAT PESTILENCE, Anno Domini 1349, a festo St^e Petronillæ usque ad festum Stⁱ Michaelis, : e from 31st of May to 29th of September, 1349
- II PESTILENTIA SECUNDA, or SECOND PESTILENCE, Anno Domini 1361, a festo Assumptionis Beatæ Mariæ usque ad festum Inventionis St^e Crucis, : e from 15th of August, 1361, to 3rd of May, 1362
- III PESTILENTIA TERTIA, or THIRD PESTILENCE, Anno Domini 1369, a festo Stⁱ Swithini usque ad festum Stⁱ Michaelis*, : e from 2nd of July to 29th of September, 1369."

* Lansdowne MS 863 f 147 b

Events of much less importance than a Pestilence or the succession of a Sovereign have been made epochs, especially in private deeds. In an agreement in the reign of Henry the Second, the banishment of Archbishop Becket's relations and dependents by the King, in the early part of the year 1165, is thus mentioned — "Ab illo Pascha, quando rex Henricus jussit parentes Archiepiscopi transfretari, usque in duos annos et dimidium," * and in a contract for building a house for the Prior of Southwark, it is said, "et illa domus debet perfici ante secundum Pascha post electionem Magistri Philippi in Episcopum Dunelmensem" *

† Cotton MS Nero, C iii

* Ibid. The Bishop of Durham alluded to must have been Philip of Poitiers, who was elected to the see of Durham in November, 1195, and died in 1208 — Ex inform T Hudson, Esq

TABLE

OF

THE CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS

OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND SPAIN AND OF THE POPES

A D	ENGLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	PAPAL STATES	RUSSIA	SPAIN	SCOTLAND
800	Egbert	Charles magne Louis I	Charles magne Louis I	Leo III			Achais
814				Stephen V			
816				Isidore I			
817							Constantine III
819				Fugent II			Dougal
820				Valentine			Alpin
821				Gregory IV			Kenneth II
827							
831							
836	Ethelwolf			Sergius II			
843		Charles le Gros	Louis II	Leo IV	Rurik		Donald V
847				Benedict III			
854				Nicolas I		Garcia I	Constantine III
857	Ethelbert			Adrian II			
858	Edmund						
860	Ethelred I						
866							
868							
872	Alfred the Great			John V II			
873							
874							Ethel Gregory
876			Carloman Louis III Charles le Gros				
—							
877		Louis II					
879		Louis III Carloman					
—							
880				Martin I		Fortunio	
883				Adrian III			
884		Charles le Gros		Stephen VI			
885			Arnold				
88		Hugh		Formosus			
891				Stephen VII			Donald VI
892							
897		Charles le Simple					
898							
899			Louis IV				
900	[Fider Edward the			Rom Formosus John IX			
—							
901				Benedict IV		Sancho I	Constantine III
902				Leo V			
906				Christopher			
—				Sergius III			
907				Anastasius			
910							

A.D.	ENGLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	PAPAL STATES	RUSSIA	SPAIN	SCOTLAND
911			Conrad I	Lando			
912				John X			
913			Henry I		Igor I		
919		Robert					
922		Ralph					
923	Athelstan					Garcia II	
925							
926				Leo VI			
928				Stephen VIII			
929				John XI			
931		Louis IV	Otho the Great	Leo VII			Malcolm I
936							
939				Stephen IX			
940	Edmund			Martin II			
943				Agapet II	[I Swiatoslaw		
944	Edred	Lothaire					
946				John XII			
947	Edwy						
954				Benedict V			
958	Edgar			John XIII			Indulphus
959							
965				Benedict VI			
966				Benedict VII			
968							
970						Sancho II	Duffus
972			Otho II	Domnus II	Jaropolk I		Cullenus
973				Benedict VI			Kenneth [III
974				Benedict VII			
975	Edward the Martyr						
978	Ethelred II						
980					Wladimir I [the Great		
983			Otho III				
984				John XIV			
985				John XV			
986		Louis V		John XVI			
987		Hugh Capet					
994				Gregory V		Garcia III	Constantine [IV
996							Grinus
997		Robert		Silvester II			
999						Sancho III [the Great	
1000							
1002			Henry II				
1003				John XVII and XVIII			
1004				Sergius IV			Malcolm II
1009				Benedict VIII	[I Swiatopolk		
1012							
1013	Edmund Ironside						
1016	Canute						
1017					Jaroslav I		
1018			Conrad II	John XIX			
1024				Benedict IX		Ferdinand I in Castile	
1031		Henry I					Duncan
1033						Garcia IV in Navarre	
1034						Ramirez I in Arragon	
1035							
1036	Harold Godwinson		Henry III				
1039							
1040							Macbeth
1041	Edward the Confessor						
1044				Gregory VI			
1047				Clement II			
1048				Damasus II			
1049				Leo IX			

A D	ENGLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	PAPAL STATES	RUSSIA	SPAIN	SCOTLAND
1001					Isaslaw I	Sancho IV	
1004						<i>Navarre</i>	
1010			Henry IV	Victor II			
1011				Stephen X			Malcolm
1012				Nicolas II			[III]
1013		Philip I		Alexander II		Sancho I	
1014						<i>rragon</i>	
1015						Sancho I	
1066	Harold II					<i>Castile</i>	
—	William I					Alphonso I	
1072						<i>Castile</i>	
1073				Gregory VII	Swatoslaw [II]		
1076						Sancho V	
1078					[I]	<i>Nav & Ar</i>	
1080				Victor III	Wsewobod		
1081	William II			Urban II	[II]		
1090					Swatopolsk	Peter I	Donald VI
1091						<i>Nav & Ar</i>	Duncan II
1096				Paschal II			Edgar
1099	Henry I					Alphonso I	
1100						<i>Nav & Ar</i>	
1101							
1106			Henry V				Alexander I
1107							
1108		Louis VI					
1109							
1110						Urraca Ca	
1115					Wladimir [II]		
1118				Isias II			
1119				Celestus II			
1121							David I
1122			Lothaire II	Honorius II	Mstislaw	Alphon II	
1126						<i>Castile</i>	
1130				Innocent II			
1132					Jaropolk II	Garcia V N	
1133						Ramirez II	
1134						<i>Ar</i>	
1137	Stephen	Louis VII				Petronilla	
1138						and Ray	
1139						mondo Ar	
1140			Conrad III		Wsewobod [II]		
1141				Celestine II			
1144				Lucius II			
1145				Eugenius III			
1146					Isaslaw II		
1149					Jurje I D	Sancho VI	
1150						<i>the wise, N</i>	
1152			Frederic I				Malcolm IV
1153							
1154	Henry II			Anastasius IV			
1155				Adrian IV			
1157					Andrej	Sancho II	
1158						<i>Cast</i>	
1159						Alphon III	
1160				Alexander III		<i>Cast</i>	
1165						Alphonso II	
1170						<i>Arragon</i>	
1171							William I
1176					Michel I		
1180		Philip II			Wsewobod [III]		
1181				Lucius III			
1182				Urban III			
1187				Gregory VIII			
1188				Clement III			
1189	Richard I						

A.D.	ENGLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	PAPAL STATES	RUSSIA	SPAIN	SCOTLAND.
1190			Henry VI	Celestine III		[Navarre Sancho VII	
1191						Peter II	
1194						[Aragon.	
1196			Philip Otho IV	Innocent III			
1198							
1199	John		Frederic II		Jurje II	Jas I Ar Hen I Cast	Alex. II
1212							
1213							
1214	Henry III			Honorius III	Constantine	Ferd III [Cast	
1216		Louis VIII					
1217		St Louis [IX					
1223				Gregory IX		Theobald I [Navarre	
1226					Jaroslav II		
1227				Celestine IV	[Newskol o Alexander		Alex III
1234				Innocent IV			
1239							
1241			Conrad IV				
1243							
1245							
1249							
1250							
1252			William of Holland	Alexander IV		Alph IV C Theobald [II Nav	
1253			Richard E of Cornwall				
1257							
1262				Urban IX Gregory X	Jarosl III		
1263				Clement IV			
1265							
1270							
1272	Edward I	Philip III	Rodolph of Hapsburg		Wasilej I	Hen I Nav	
1273							
1274						[Navarre Joanna I	
1275					Dimitrej		
1276				Innocent V		[Aragon Petr III	
—				Adrian V			
—				John XX			
1277				Nicolas III			
1281				Martin IV	Andrej	[Castile Sanc IV	
1284						Alphonso [III Ar	
1285		Philip IV		Honorius IV			Margaret. John Ba [1101
1286							
1288				Nicolas IV		Jas II Ar	
1291			Adolphus of Nassau				
1293				Celestine V	Danilo	[Castile Ferd IV	
1296				Boniface VIII			Interreg [num
1298			Albert of Austria				
1303				Benedict X			
1305				Clement V	Michallow		Robert I
1306	Edward II						
1307			Henry VII				
1308							
1312							
1314		Louis X K of Navarre	Louis IV			Alphonso V [Cast	
1316		John I					
1316		Philip V		John XXI			
1317							
1322		Charles IV			Jurje III		
1327	Edw III			Alexander II		Alphonso IV Ar	
1328		Philip VI			Iwan I of Moscow	Joanna II [Nav	
1329							
1334				Benedict XI		Peter II Ar	David II [Edw III usurped in 1322, but was deposed in the same year]
1336							
1340					Semen		

A D	ENGLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	PAPAL STATES	RUSSIA	SPAIN	SCOTLAND.
1342			Charles IV	Clement VI		[Nav Cha II Peter I [Cast	
1346		John II		Innocent VI	Iwan II Dimitrej II		
1349				Urban V	Dimitrej III		
1350						[Cast Hen II	
1353		Charles V		Gregory XI			Robert II
1359	Richard II		Wenceslaus	Urban VI		John I [Cast [Nav Charles III John I Ar [Cast	
1363					Wassilej II	Henry III Martin Ar	Robert III
1364				Boniface IX			
1369							
1371			Robert	Innocent VII		John II [Cast	James I
1377				Gregory XII			
1378				Alexander V			
1379			Sigismund	John XXII		Ferd I Ar	
1380						Alphonso V [Arr	
1386							
1387				Martin V			
1389				Eugene IV	Wassilej III	Blanche N [& John I [Ar	James II
1390				Nicolas V		Hen IV [Cast	
1391				Calixtus III			
1399	Henry IV			Pius II			James III
1400					Iwan Wasil I, J I		
1401				Paul II			
1406				Sixtus IV		Ferd II & Isabella of Castile	
1409						Ferd II, the Catholic A Eleanor, N Francis Ferdinand, N Catherine, Nav	
1410							
1411							
1412							
1413	Henry V						
1416							
1417							
1422	Henry VI	Chas VII					
1425							
1431			Albert II				
1437			Fred III				
1440							
1447							
1454							
1455							
1458							
1460	Edw IV	Louis XI					
1461							
1462							
1464							
1471							
1474							
1479							
1483	Edward V	Chas. VIII					
1484	Rich III						
1485	Henry VII			Innocent VIII			
1488							
1492				Alexander VI			James IV
1493			Maximilian I				
1498		Louis XII					
1503				Pius III Julius II			
1505					Wassilej IV		
1509	Hen VIII			Leo X			James V
1513							
1515		Francis I					
1516							
1519			Charles V			Charles I Emperor Charles V	
1522				Adrian VI			
1523				Clement VII			
1533					Iwan Wasil [Ijevitch		

A D	ENGLAND	FRANCE	GERMANY	PAPAL STATES	RUSSIA	SPAIN	SCOTLAND
1534				Paul III			Mary
1542							
1547	Edw VI	Henry II		Julius III			
1550				Marcelinus II			
1553	Mary			Paul IV			
1555				Pius IV		Philip II	
1556	Lilizabeth		Ferd I				
1558		Francis II		Pius V			
1559		Chas IX	Maximilian II	Gregory XIII			
1560							
1561							James VI
1566							
1567							
1572							
1574		Henry III	Rodolph II				
1576					Feodore I		
1581				Sixtus V			
1585		Henry IV		Urban VII			
1589				Gregory XIV			
1590				Innocent IX			
1591				Clement VIII			Ascended the throne of England March, 1603
1592					Boris Godunow	Philip III	
1598							
1603	BRITAIN James I			Leo XI			
1605				Paul V			
1606					Wasilej Schulskol		
1610		Louis XIII	Matthias.				
1612					Michael Fe		
1613					drowitsch		
1619			Ferd II	Gregory XV		Philip IV	Charles II
1621				Urban VIII			
1623	Charles I						
1625			Ferd III				
1627		Louis XIV		Innocent X			
1635				Alexander VII	Alexej Mic		
1644			Leopold I				
1645							
1645	Charles II			Clement IX			
1665				Clement X			
1667				Innocent XI	Feodore II		Philip V
1670					Iwan Alex		
1676					Peter the Great		
1682	James II			Alex VIII			
1685				Innocent XII			
1689	Mary & William III			Clement XI			
1691							
1694	William III						
1700	Anne		Joseph I				
1702			Charles VI				
1705							Ferdinand VI Charles III
1711	George I	Louis XV		Innocent XIII			
1714				Benedict XIII			
1715					Catharine I		
1721					Peter II		
1724					Anne		
1725	George II			Clement XII	Iwan III		
1727				Benedict XIV	Lilizabeth		
1730							
1740			Chas VII				
1741			Francis I & Maria Teresa				
1742							
1745							
1751							
1758				Clement XIII			
1759							

A. D.	GBRITAIN	FRANCE	GERMANY	PAPAL STATES	RUSSIA	SPAIN	SCOTLAND.
1760 1762	George III				Peter III Catharine II		
1763 1769 1771 1772 1788 1790 1792 1796 1800 1801 1801		Louis XVI Republic Napoleon Emperor	Joseph II Leopold II Francis I. *	Clement XIV Pius VI Pius VII	Paul I Alexander	Charles IV	
1806 1809			AUSTRIA Francis I	•		Ferd VII J. Napoleon	
1811 1814	Regency	Louis XVIII				Ferd VII	
1820 1823 1824 1825 1828	George IV	Charles X		Leo XII	Nicolas I		
1829 1830	William IV	Louis Philippe		Pius VIII			
1831 1833 1835			Ferdin I	Gregory XVI		Isabella	
1837 1846 1848 1849	Victoria	(Republic) Louis Napoleon elect President	Francis Joseph I	Pius IX			
1850 1852							

* Upon the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806 Francis ceased to be Emperor of Germany, and became hereditary Emperor of Austria, under the title of Francis I

THE LESSER EUROPEAN STATES, FROM 1699 TO 1852

A D	DENMARK	NAPLES	POLAND	PORTUGAL	PRUSSIA	SARDINIA	SWEDEN
1699	Christian V	.	Augustus II	Peter II	Fred VIII		Charles XII
1701	Frederic IV	.			Frederic I		
1704			Stanislaus (Leczinsky)	John V			
1706			Augustus II		Fred W I		[Anora Ulrica Ele Frederic
1709		Charles II				Victor Ama [deus II Charles. [Eman III	
1713							
1719							
1720							
1730	Christian VI		Augustus III	.			
1733		Charles III			Frederic II the Great		
1735							
1740							
1746	Frederic V			Joseph Emanuel			
1750							
1758		Ferdinand IV					Adolphus [Frederic
1759			Stanislaus (Poniatowsky)				
1764							
1766	Christian VII		1st Partition				ustavus [III
1771						Victor Am [III	
1772							
1773				Maria	Fred W II		
1777							
1786							
1792			2d Partition				ustavus [IV Adol
1793			3d Part tion				
1795							
1796							
1797					Fred W III	Charles [Fman IV	
1799				John VI			
1802						Victor [i man	
1808	Frederic VI	Jos Napoleon					Chas XIII
1809		Jorch Murat	Alexander				
1815							Charles John XIV
1818							
1821		Ferdinand I	Nicolas			Chas Felix	
1823							
1825		Francis		Pedro IV Maria da Gloria.			
1826							
1828							
1829							
1830		Ferdinand II					
1831						Charles Albert	
1833	Christian VIII						
1840					Fred W IV		
1844							Oscar I
1848	Frederic VII						
1849						Victor Emanuel	
1852							

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